The New Orleans Advocate.

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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

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ANNUAL MISSIONARY SERMON.

BY REV. N. L. BRAKEMAN.

Preached before the Mississippi Mission Conference, at its last session in New Orleans, and published by order of the Conference.

"This is the Word of the Lord unto Zerubbabel, saying: Not by might, nor by power, but my Spirit saith the Lord of Hosts."—Zech. iv. 6.

This language and prophecy belongs to the period of Jewish history known as "the Restoration." For nearly two centuries (186 years), had the children of Israel wandered in a captivity from which as tribes they never returned.—The seventy years of Judah's captivity were ended, and under the guidance of Zerubbabel their governor, favored by a decree of Cyrus, some 50,000 Jews returned to Palestine—their beloved Canaan—and to them still "the land of promise." Exiles in heathen lands, their hearts had been in the home of their fathers, and in far distant Media, they had wept when they remembered Zion. Now they were indeed, restored, but how changed was everything.—Their fathers dead and buried in an enemy's land, themselves impoverished; they returned to find their country inhabited by strangers, their "temple burned," Jerusalem "a desolation," their homes a desert, and "all their pleasant things laid waste!" Judea, once their glory, now occasions them grief; once a kingdom, it is now a province; once a flourishing nation and receiving tribute, it is now a dependency, subdued, tributary, ruined.

But Cyrus restored unto them "the vessels of the house of the Lord," and other treasures, and they determined to rebuild the temple, and repossess and restore their land—Ezra, chap. 2. They began the work, kept the feast, laid the foundation and with mingled joy and sadness dedicated it to God—(see Ezra, chap. 3). No sooner had they begun to build than "the people of the land weakened the hands of Judah and troubled them in building," and hindered the work, "all the days of Cyrus." And when Ahasuerus, the Cambyses of the Greeks, succeeded to the throne, he reigned seven years and a half, during all which time he hindered the work. At his death, Artaxerxes usurped the empire, and from him the enemies of Judah obtained a decree to arrest all the workmen, and "they made them to cease by force and power." And the work stood still till the second year of the reign of Darius, a period of almost twenty years, from the first year of Cyrus.

At this time God spake to his people by the word of the prophets Haggai and Zechariah, saying: "My house shall yet be built and a line shall be stretched forth upon Jerusalem.....My cities through prosperity shall yet be spread abroad, and the Lord shall yet comfort Zion," and bid them go forward with the work. But disheartened by their past experience they were ready to say: "It is useless, we are few and feeble; our enemies are numerous and strong; what can we do?—how can we build the temple?" Zechariah replies in the language of the text: "This is the word of the Lord, &c;" and adds these encouraging words: "Who hath despired the day of small things? The hands of Zerubbabel have laid the foundation of this house, *his hands shall finish it*, and he shall bring forth the head-stone thereof with shoutings of grace, grace unto it! Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shall become a plain, and thou shalt yet know that the Lord of hosts hath sent me!" And he who moved upon the heart of Cyrus to release the Jews from captivity, now moved upon the heart of Darius to issue that remarkable decree found in Ezra, sixth chapter, 6th to 12th verses: "And the house was finished in the sixth year of the reign of Darius, the king," and amid great rejoicings was dedicated to God, according to his word by the prophet.

But, in the language of the text, and context, in this history, in this prophecy, we behold a deeper significance: In "my servant the *Branch*," we recognize Christ; in Zechariah, Joshua, and Zerubbabel we see typified his offices of Prophet, Priest and King; in the temple, a type of the Christian Church; in the opposition to its erection and the delay of the work, are typified the foes of Christianity and its retarded progress in subduing the world; in the completion of the temple, the type and pledge of the Gospel's final and universal triumph; and in God's chosen and designated means—"My Spirit,"—we behold the Chief Agent and instrumentality of our success.

I. **Let us survey the field and glance** at some of the obstructions in the way of Christianity: "The field is the world." What are the difficulties with which, on this vast field, the Gospel has to contend in its progress? "Who art thou, O great mountain?"

1. *Moral darkness:* It pervades a large portion of our globe. The "candle of the Lord" has thrown its beams but a little way, as yet, into this "night of time." Millions have no light of hope and immortality, and are "without God in the world." Gross darkness covers them, and

"Their souls for lack of knowledge die."

Whole nations yet sit in the regions of the shadow of death. But to be a little more specific: We will estimate the present population of the world at 1,160,000,000. Of these, there are of Pagans, 676,000,000; Christians, (nominally) 330,000,000; Mahommedans, 140,000,000; Jews, 14,000,000. The 330,000,000 of Christians are divided as follows: Roman Catholic, 170,000,000; Greek and Eastern Churches 60,000,000; Protestants 100,000,000. So that we see *eight hundred and sixteen* of earth's teeming millions (embracing Pagans and Mohammedans) have no true knowledge of God whatever. Enveloped in a moral darkness that may be felt, they grope in a night which has no morning, and with scarcely a glimmering star to relieve their "midnight of the soul." We see 244,000,000 (embracing the Jews, Catholics, Greek and Eastern Churches,) holding the truth in unrighteousness. They maintain some of the forms of Christianity, but have lost, and now deny its power. They have a name to live, but are dead. There are doubtless many good and pious people among them, but they are lost and swallowed up in the organizations, which maintain more of ignorance, superstition, bigotry, intolerance, infidelity and corruption than of true Christianity. While only 100,000,000 profess a true faith And of these, how many alas! *only profess* it and know nothing, practically, of its purity and power.—How much of moral darkness we see even where the true light shineth. Israel was God's chosen nation, and yet, 780 years before Christ, He said of them by Hosea: "I have a controversy with this people, because there is no truth nor mercy, nor justice, nor knowledge of God in the land; but by swearing, and lying, and killing, and stealing, and committing adultery, and oppressing the poor they break out, and blood toucheth blood." How applicable is all this to our own land and nation in this year of grace, 1866! Through all this moral darkness the Church must make her way. What a mountain to be removed!

2. *Individual corruption:* From the wide world we turn to the human heart—from the millions to the man. Christianity is personal. God not only has a controversy with nations, but with individuals. He claims each heart, and in its conquest strong and numerous foes are to be overcome. "The heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked—who can know it?" Christ said (Mark 7, 21,) "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornication, murders, theft, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, pride, blasphemy, foolishness." And Paul added (Gal. 6, 20) "Idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revelings, and such like," (as though the catalogue were endless,) and says: Of them "I tell you as I have told you in times past, that they which do such things cannot inherit the kingdom of God."

Here, we see the master passions of the soul. And how many of the phenomena of the general history of the world are traceable to them: The unrighteous tricks of trade, the inordinate graspings of avarice, the deep woes of poverty, the heartless oppressions of power, the unequaled corruptions in politics, the blasphemous speculations of philosophy, the tyrannies of governments, the horrors of war, the absurdities of religion; all these, and more, spring from these spirits and passions as streams from the fountain—as plants from the soil. See how in our own land these evils of the heart pervade the masses and entrench themselves in society, state and nation. See the power of avarice, the desecration of the Sabbath, the devastation of intemperance, and the corruption of youth. See the "Social Evil" spreading everywhere, and in flaunting robes of guilt, with heart on fire of hell, stalking forth at noonday almost without reproof, and certainly without correction. Look at our seaboard and inland cities, very Sodoms for corruption. Some say Christianity is losing ground. Vice is certainly growing respectable. Champions of the brutal prize ring, and professional gamblers are supposed to make good representatives in Congress; while we *know* that representatives and senators make good gamblers and drunkards.—Verily, individual corruption is a mighty power in the earth.

3. *Organized unbelief*: This is the sin of our race. Faith is the opposing power. Upon it hang the destinies and thrones of eternity. "He that believeth shall be saved; he that believeth not shall be damned." "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; he that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him." Unbelief was the besetting sin of God's chosen people, and has been the chief crime of humanity in every age. It made war in heaven, changed angels into devils, made hell a necessity, "brought death into our world, and all our woe," crucified Christ, has persecuted his church, and has damned more millions than now people the globe. Its forms are many, its name is Legion. It is the offspring of a bad heart. Ignorance of God, and individual corruption are the hot-beds in which it grows There is Atheism, which denies the existence of God; Secularism, which denies his government; Pantheism, which denies his personality; Naturalism, which denies the special providence of God; Indifferentism, which denies his goodness; Spiritualism, which denies the word of God; Unitarianism, (in a variety of forms) which denies the Son of God; and Formalism, which denies the Spirit of God; these are its organnized forms. If we look for its *causes*, we find them in moral corruption, speculative philosophy, social disaffection the corruption of Christianity, religious intolerance, and the disunion of the churches. It has ample *means*, humanly speaking, by which to subsist and to propagate itself. It has its literary clubs and scientific associations, Its platform, press and pulpit, philosphy and poetry, cunning and eloquence are pressed into its service. It has the pen of the ready writer, the tongue of the orator and the ear of the populace, is a busy worker in our very midst, and rests not day nor night.

4. We cannot fail to notice that these evils exist to a certain extent in the purest forms of our Protestant Christianity The remains of moral darkness, individnal corruption and blind unbelief are found in our churches. There was an Achan in the camp of Israel, and a Judas among the Twelve, and their successors continue to this day. They haunt our temples, sit in our pews, and kneel at our altars. They repeat their creeds, say their prayers and sing their psalms while God is not in all their thoughts. And this reminds us that the very prosperity which Christianity gives—the civilization, intelligence and wealth it brings—becomes a snare Impiety keeps pace with our progress.—Our lines of travel, our means of communication, our extended commerce, our places of amusement and public resort are, at the same time, channels of corruption—broad ways to death. The lowest degree of moral corruption may coexist with the highest point of civilization. Art and science may advance while, morally, man sinks. Often one evil only makes way for another—as when, under the influence of knowledge, superstition is driven out that infidelity may come in—and this we call progress. Let us not be deceived.

Thus we have hastily surveyed the field, and verily "there is much land to be possessed." We have "reconnoitred the enemy" and "felt his forces," and find themnot to be despised. They are not imaginary, but real; not pigmies, but giants; not few and feeble, but numerous and strong; not stationed at one point, but fortified everywhere; not timid and fearful, but bold and defiant. Here are principalities and powers, spiritual wickedness in high places; rulers of the darkness of this world, and they defy us to the field. How shall we conquer? And as we cast about, half disheartened, for means to assure us of a victory, the the great Captain of our salvation comes to our relief, and leads us forth to glorious war, shouting the battle-cry of the text: "Not by might, not by *power*, but by my SPIRIT, saith the Lord of Hosts!"

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Conundrums.

Why are large rivers like trees? Because they have branches.

Why is a fool's speech like a poor man's pocket? Because it wants sense (cents.)

Why is the Caspian Sea like a prison to a prisoner? Because it has no outlet.

From the Missouri to the Great Salt Lake—A Three Months Journey with Troops over the Plains and Mountains.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY—NO 14.

The Mormon Hierarchy—The Presidency — The Patriarch—The Apostles—The "Seventy"—The Bishops—The High Council—Other Officials—The Church and Temporal Power—The "Bowery"—Public Service—Sermons by Brigham Young and his Private Secretary—Ward Meetings—Semi-Annual Conferences—Brigham Young—His Fondness for Dancing and the Theatre—Hon. C. Kimball—Dan'l H. Wells—The Masses—Their Nationality How Emigrants reach Utah—Why They Remain—Industry and Honesty of the People.

I will in this letter conclude my remarks about the Mormon Church, and the characteristics of its members, individually and as a people.

In the Church organization there are a greater number and variety of officials than in any other sect with which I am familiar. But, notwithstanding this apparent division of authority, it is probably the greatest ecclesiastical despotism now extant. The head of the Church has in his power the lives and property of his deluded followers, and to him all acknowledge the most profound allegiance, while the masses virtually worship him. As he is not nominally the only power in the Church, I will proceed to explain the different branches of the hierarchy, which consists of the following:

I. *The Presidence.* This consists of three individuals, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Dan'l H. Wells, (the latter also Mayor of Salt Lake City and Lieutenant General of the militia of the Terrritory, the act of Congress abolishing such office to the contrary notwithstanding.) They are known respectively as the 1st, 2d and 3d Presidents, and constitute the supreme power among the Mormons, both in temporal matters, and in matters ecclesiastical. Brigham Young is the power that controls the Presidency, and the Presidency controls the people. They claim divine authority for all their acts, but are elected by the people, the masses of whom regard the first President as unsurpassed in wisdom by any save the Omniscient. His mandate, or, rather, a simple expression of his wishes, without making it a commnd, is undisputed authority, and is obeyed implicitly. As policy on the part of this autocracy, it is nominally made to be responsible to the twelve apostles; but, so implicit is the faith of the apostles, that their judgment and conscience would yield at once, if they presumed for a moment to question the wisdom of their seer.

II. *The Patriarch.* This official is one who administers solely in spiritual atters, and his duties consist in bestowing patriarchal blessings upon the faithful who desire them, and are willing to pay for them. He will lay his reverend hands upon the head of a Saint, and bless him with houses and lands, and wives (number specified) and children and heirship to eternal glory, *if faithful.* These blessings are written out and signed by the Patriarch, and are highly prized by the ignorant. Of course, if the holder of the certificate fails to realize all that is promised therein, there is a saving clause for the Patriarch at the conclusion of the blessing, by which the failure is always satisfactorily explained.

John Smith, a nephew of the first prophet, now fills this office, and, making occasional tours through the territory, returns laden with chickens, ducks, homespun cloth, and everything else which is raised or manufactured in the country, which is portable and not immediately perishable. He is supported by such fees.

III. *The Twelve Apostles*, or "special witnesses of the name of Christ in all the world." This body ranks next after the Presidency, and have general superintendence of missionary labor. The apostles ordain subordinate officials of the clerical order, baptize, administer the sacrament, and are the principle preachers and expounders of the faith. The names of but two of the "*twelve*" are familiar to the public, and I will not enumerate them here.

IV. "*The Seventy*" are chosen men for missionary labor, and to build up the Church in all her "stakes." There are of the original "seventy" seven presidents elected, who have authority to appoint other seventies, whose presidents may appoint still others, and the number so multiplied *ad infinitum* or to the extent of the wants of the Church for such laborers in the vineyard.

The missionaries are sent abroad without purse or scrip, and are expected to live on the people among whom they labor. They are not required to do this, however, but many use their private funds, if they so desire.

V. *The High Priests.* This is a body of Church officials, who are elected to administer principally in spiritual concerns, under the immediate direction of the President. They have authority to officiate in any office when there are none of the properly constituted for such offices present. They are not entirely an ecclesiastical body, as the Bishops of the High Council form part of it. The unbelieving Gentiles say they do the President's "dirty work," but in what way, if at all, I am unable to say, except upon the authority of general rumor.

VI. *The Bishops.* Their duties pertain more to temporal matters than to ecclesiastical. There is one appointed to every settlement in the territory and to every ward in Salt Lake City. They are collectors of tithes, keep the census of their several districts, and settle difficulties existing among the Saints, when they can do so, subject to appeal to higher authority. They are supposed to administer to the spiritual wants of the people of their charge, and visit their homes for this purpose. In this respect their duties are made similar to those required of Methodist class-leaders, and are discharged about as inefficiently as the majority of our Methodist brethren.

VII. *The High Council.* This consists of twelve High Priests, with the President of the Church at its head. It is the highest authority to which parties may appeal when they feel aggrieved by the decision of their Bishop or other local authority. The President is required to give the decision in all cases brought before the Council when the others vote upon it. The reader may imagine how far the opinion of one who is thought incapable to err has to do with the vote of the Council. Its jurisdiction is confined to temporal matters.

Litigation, which should properly come before United States Courts, which the Mormons decline to recognize further than absolutely compelled to, is decided upon by the High Council, and from this there is no appeal. It is true that such cases might then be taken before a lawful court, but no Mormon dare do such a thing.

Besides the officials of the Church here enumerated, there are several other classes, known as Elders, Priests, Teachers and Deacons, but as the duties of all these are included among those of higher grades, and as they interlace and overlap each other, so I will not occupy more space in referring to them.

It will be seen by the foregoing, that the Church is virtually a State organization as much as an ecclesiastical, but it would not be in keeping with the pretended liberality of the Church (which I may say is in reality more illiberal and despotic than the Church of Rome) to have it appear that the people are governed in their temporal affairs by a Church which is governed by one man. So the temporal government is made nominally distinct, and is known as the "State of Deseret." This, of course, is an unlawful organization. Brigham Young is Governor, and will continue to be the Governor as long as he lives. But no such organization will make the Church other than a temporal soverignty. The President is also the Governor; the High Council is the Supreme Court, and the Bishops the Magistrates or Police Judges.

There are U. S. territorial officers in Utah, but they are almost impotent to enforce the laws. A case requiring trial by jury would necessitate the empanneling of a jury of Mormons, and under no circumstances would they decide contrary to the teaching of the Church, and under no circumstances would a Mormon apply to a U. S. judge for redress for any grievance, if indeed they could consider any outrage a grievance, after it had been adjudicated by their highest tribunal.

The public worship of the Mormons consists of services at the Tabernacle, every Sunday morning and evening, and on the first Thursday of every month, which is regarded as fast day. There are also ward meetings every Sunday night. The form of worship in the Tabernacle is similar to services in Methodist churches on such occasions. Their present Tabernacle, which is used until the larger one shall be completed, is entirely too small for the assemblages during the summer months, and a temporary shelter from the sun is made, by placing green boughs over a framework, covering a space capable of seating several thousand people. This is known as the "Bowery."

The scene during service in the Bowery reminded me of an old fashioned camp meeting, such as I have attended when a boy. The uprights which supported the boughs take the places of the trees, and a rough stand in front conforms to the preachers' stand at the meetings I referred to. There is a row of seats along the back of it. The central one is raised a little more than the others, and is occupied by Mr. Young, with the Apostles, Bishops, &c., arranged according to rank on his right and left.

At both morning and afternoon service at least two sermons are preached, and the Prophet is usually one of the speakers in the afternoon, when there are the largest congregations. I have attended several meetings in the Bowery, and on the first day heard Mr. Geo. Q. Cannon, one of the Apostles and Private Secretary to the President, address the people. The burden of his sermon (for I suppose it is styled such) was faithfulness to the Church, without specifying in what it consisted, and an abuse of the government, to which he referred rather ingeniously as "our enemies," though at times was not at all ambiguous, and spoke of "conspirators against the Church by men in high places, from the head of the nation down." He declared that notwithstanding all this the Church would succeed, and remarked that God had wrought greater miracles in delivering the Latter Day Saints from their enemies than he ever did in the deliverance of the children of Israel. Mr. Cannon is one of the best educated men among the Mormons, and appears to have a well balanced mind, and I am not willing, therefore, to accord to him that honesty which characterizes the great mass of the people, to which I shall refer hereafter. I have also heard the Prophet in the Tabernacle. His "say" consisted in comments upon the remarks, and a history of the religious life of a speaker, who had preceeded him; in the hackneyed subject of faithfulness to the Church, and in abuse of the government because of what he declared was persecution and inconsistency, and as regards the latter, branched off on political topics a little, and referred to the inconsistency of Congress, which four years ago couldn't conceive of authority enough to give the President, but now wants to take from him that delegated in the Constitution. Among other strange remarks he made was that the Latter Day Saints were the only sane people on the subject of religion on the face of the earth. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered every Sunday afternoon. Water is substituted for wine as one of the emblems, and after being blessed is passed around through the congregation, during the delivery of the sermon, and appeared to me as any other than a solemn service.

Fasting on Sunday morning before going to "meeting" is enjoined upon all the members, and they are expected to contribute the value of the breakfast thus saved to charitable purposes.

The exercises in the temple I would not have supposed to be of a religious character if the hymns and prayers had been omitted, but those of the ward meetings partake much less of worship, though they are called religious meetings. They are presided over by the Bishops, who explain to the people the most successful ways of raising poultry, cattle, &c., and settle any little disputes that may have occurred during the week about their irrigating, water, &c.

The grand religious occasions of the year are during the sessions of the semi-annual conferences in April and October. These meetings are for the transaction of Church business, by the Bishops and others, when their presence in a collective capacity is necessary, but the laity are also assembled to elect officers and attend religious services. During the sessions, which continue for four or five days, there is service morning and afternoon of each day at the Bowery, but the extensive accommodations it affords are very inadequate for the occasions. The people collect in vast crowds, and stand patiently within sight, but not within hearing of the speaker, reminding me of the scene at an inauguration of a President in Washington, when a large proportion of the crowd are unable to hear a word that is said, but appear very much interested in the gesticulations of the speaker. Conference days the city is crowded with people. Every variety of vehicle to be observed at a country camp meeting may be seen standing about the streets, and the enthusiasm of the peo-

Continued on Second Page.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1867.

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TO OUR PATRONS.

The second year of the New Orleans Advocate begins January 1st, 1867. Most heartily thanking our patrons for their support during the first and trying year of its publication, we now confidently solicit the continuance of their Subscriptions and Advertisements for the year to come. Words cannot express our gratitude to you. You responded to our call in the hour of need.

The Advocate has steadily increased in public favor, and our income has equalled our out-lay. It is read in no less than

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As the Advocate circulates both in the larger towns and in the interior of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, we hope our Advertising Patrons will continue their favors.

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CHRISTIAN, LOYAL JOURNAL IN THE SOUTH.

Our present Subscribers will please remit the amount of their subscription for the coming year, without delay.

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PUBLISHER ADVOCATE.

New Orleans Advocate.

NEW VOLUME.

It is exceedingly gratifying that the second year of the *Advocate* opens with such flattering prospects. Our friends appear determined that our paper shall not only live, but that its circulation shall be greatly increased. They are at work in good earnest. Within a week over *One Hundred and Fifty New Subscribers* have been added to our list. One of our preachers has sent us twenty and another twenty-eight, as the result of their first efforts. This is glorious.

on, Brethren, in the good work. d bless you! Send in the names.

Let us have *Two Thousand New Subscribers* for 1867.

Brethren, remember this is Your Paper. Then make one grand rally. Put the *Advocate* in every family. It will prepare your way and will preach to the people every day. It will go where the *Missionary* cannot go. Then let all our preachers engage heartily in this great work.

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1. To any Preacher who shall obtain for us Forty New Subscribers for the year 1867, and send us the money, we will give Clark's Commentary on the Bible, consisting of six large volumes.

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3. For twenty Subscribers and the money, we will give Watson's Theological Institutes, in two volumes.

4. For Ten Subscribers and the money, we will give Wesley's Sermons, in two volumes.

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Brethren will observe that these Subscribers are to be for the Whole Year. The money may be paid to the Presiding Elder of your District, quarterly, in advance; but, where it can be done, pay the $4, in advance.

Now, Brethren, for a Grand Rally! Go to work. The prize is before you. Who will be the first to obtain the Premiums?

Renew!

Send or call at our office, No. 7 Prytania street, and renew your subscription for 1867. Office hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M

Dr. Newman

Will preach in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

New Year's

Was a cold, rainy day in New Orleans; yet the New York custom of "calling" was very generally observed.

Snow

Fell in New Orleans on the night of the 3d inst., and the next morning the ground was white with the "beautiful snow."

The article which appeared in the Ladies' Department last week, entitled "A Night at Sea," contained several typographical errors, which annoyed the fair writer. The date should have been the 4th of December, and not the 14th.

Telegrams.

Galveston, Dec. 29.—Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, accompanied by his son, arrived here last evening. He is the guest of Major B. Rush Plumly, and will remain several days. He preaches Sunday morning in the Turners' Hall.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 3.—The returns from twenty-three conferences of the Southern Methodist Church show that the proposition to change the name is defeated, and also indicate the probable defeat of the lay delegation proposition.

The Congressional Committee

Completed their investigations in this city on the 3d inst., and left for Washington on the 6 P. M. train. These gentlemen deserve all praise. Congress never sent forth a more industrious committee. Commencing their labors on each day at 8 A. M., they continued them till 10 P. M. Quietly, patiently, impartially they pursued their work, for eleven consecutive days. They examined a large number of witnesses touching the July massacre and the political condition of Louisiana. According to rumor there was much remarkable evidence given, and if published will astonish the nation. As the examinations were not public, of course we cannot even anticipate the conclusions reached by the committee, but we feel confident that the loyal people of our city will be vindicated and that truth and justice will triumph.

Congressional Visitors.

Five United States Senators and seven Representatives, with their wives and daughters, visited New Orleans last week. They were the most consequential fraction of seventy-two tourists who were making experiments on "reconstruction" on dynamical and gastronomical principles. The lofty idea was the conception of Col. Markland, of Washington, D. C., and the execution of the plan was entrusted to that immense military genius, P. G. T. Beauregard.—The idea was a good one, for there is nothing like a good ride, except a good dinner. The guests were transported in the most elegant cars, drawn by the swiftest engines. At all the stopping points, from the National Capital to the Crescent City, the tourists were entertained in a manner to affect their "reconstruction." The honorable gentlemen were permitted to mingle with the Southern people and receive assurances of their loyalty and hospitality. Certainly, they needed to be assured on both of these points. There is nothing like a free railroad, except a free hotel.

On their arrival in town, the "seventy-two tourists" were the "guests of New Orleans," and were entertained at the St. Louis Hotel. Here, under the same roof, where they were feasted, their fellow-Congressmen were in committee, to inquire into the causes and facts of the massacre of July 30th. Ample arrangements had been made for the pleasure of our distinguished visitors. The steamer Ruth had been engaged for a sail on the Mississippi to inspect our shipping and our broken levees; but the heavens were black, and rain fell in torrents, and therefore the levees were not inspected. This was a sore disappointment; yet the storm did not interrupt the festive plans at the hotel. On the night after the arrival of the "seventy-two," they were entertained by our "City Fathers," at a magnificent banquet at the St Louis. The invitations for the occasion had been issued with great consideration for the feelings of "our guests," and only those were invited who stand high in our community for "unquestioned loyalty." Around that festive board that night, sat in sweet counsel and good-fellowship, such patriots as Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, and Gen. O. O. Howard; Judge Abel and Senator Lane; Mayor Monroe and Ben Wade. "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." *Mirabile dictu! mirabile visu!* In the exercise of their consummate discretion the "committee" withheld invitations from those turbulent radicals who can boast of fidelity to the Flag, but whose presence might have disturbed the placid souls of such conservative patriots as Ben Wade, and Lane, the Hoosier.—Yet, as "reconstruction" on a gastronomical principle was the end in view, we think history will deplore the committee's obliquity in purposely omitting the "radical," as they are all good eaters, and when full, the happiest mortals outside of paradise. It was such a splendid opportunity for our City Fathers to have manifested their earnest desire for the return of good feeling and a common loyalty; and we have the best of reasons for believing that Messrs. Wade, Lane, and the rest of the "seventy-two" would not have withdrawn from the banquet disgusted with their presence.

But the dinner was superb, and the gastronomical plan of reconstruction was pronounced a magnificent success. Speeches on a full stomach are not always profound, but pithy, witty, pretty. After the "third course," the "feast of reason" began, and after "The health of our invited guests" had been gravely considered, Col. Robert Owen, President of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, proposed "The restoration of this Union to its pristine purity, and the hope that we of the South may rise like Antaeus of old, rejuvenated and strengthened by our late struggle and fall."

Vice President Foster replied somewhat as follows:

"A week ago this morning our party left the national capital for the purpose of taking a glance at your country and its people, and this morning, at an unseemly hour, we found ourselves in the city of New Orleans. We have been the recipients of the courtesies and hospitalities of your people, and you now receive us at an entertainment which calls to mind the memories of the old-time liberality and magnificence of New Orleans hospitality. Even without this, we should have been fully compensated for our journey. But, in addition to this, the effects of such a meeting as the present, if I mistake not, are of more and greater importance. inasmuch as they remove misunderstandings and do away with mutual prejudices, and thus we really become in heart one people.

"These social gatherings, too, provoke a feeling of nationality. I feel that were we to mingle together more we should be better friends, and it would be next to impossible to make us enemies.

"We have been showing, thus far, a considerable capacity for receiving hospitalities. *But we also hope to show at no distant day that we are able to return them.* I, who live in the far East, can say for myself and for my constituents, that if you will come North to our firesides and our homes, we shall always give you the same kindly welcome which you have given to us here."

Senator Lane, being called upon, rose and made the following remarks:

"We shall carry from your city sunny memories from sunny lands. The Crescent City, in queenly robes, is yet destined to become the greatest commercial emporium of God's green earth—although our traditions are historical matters, our stand-points may differ, yet in brotherhood, in nationality, in historic memories, we are one. The dramatist assures us that 'brevity is the soul of wit.' I therefore curtail my remarks in proposing the following toast: 'The Crescent City—may her horns always be full.'"

As these eloquent Senators resumed their seats, the company smiled and the "committee" exclaimed, "Magnificent success." Other speeches were made, but we have not space for them in this issue. For some unexplained cause, the banquet terminated at the early hour of 10 P. M. Calls for other speakers were made, but the senatorial ladies suddenly withdrew, and the gentlemen of course, followed.

Thus ended the feast. The good work was done; and the "City Fathers" sang with *Peter Pindar:*

"Venison's a Caesar in the fiercest fray;
Turtle! an Alexander in its way;
And then, in quarrels of a slighter nature,
Mutton's a most successful mediator!
So much superior is the stomach's smart
To all the vaunted horrors of the heart,
E'en Love, who often triumphs in his grief,
Hath ceased to feed on sighs, to pant on beef."

Steady for the Right.

When our fathers organized this government, on the basis, as they fondly supposed, of liberty and equality, influenced by a specious delusion they failed to eradicate at once and completely a principle directly opposed to free institutions. Under the belief that slavery would wither amid the light of freedom, they generously allowed it time for a natural death. That fatal mistake has cost our nation long years of fierce excitement, followed by a cruel war that destroyed half a million of lives and wasted five billions of treasure. This fearful penalty for compromising with wrong, should have taught our nation a lesson. But slow to learn from the past, we are now in danger of repeating its blunders and involving our nation in a fresh betrayal of humanity.

We have indeed a great opportunity to do right. We might now lay the foundation of our government on the broadest basis of human liberty, and, removing forever the incongruous element of caste from republican government, secure to the nation rest for a hundred years to come. But, blinded by prejudice, misled by a false conservatism, and more anxious for *peace* than *purity*, we are likely to let slip the golden moment, and leave for our children, or perhaps our children's children, after long agitation, to settle the question of the universality of the rights of man.

That the right of suffrage belongs equally to all is a fundamental principle of republican government. Our nation never yet has been more than partially republican. Its convulsions have arisen from defection to the principles on which it has claimed to be based. In a representative government suffrage is not a privilege, but a *right*, and is as inalienable as life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness. We need never expect quiet till we cease to violate inalienable rights. Our fathers, notwithstanding the blunder of permitting slavery to survive the Declaration of Independence, yet so clearly recognized the manhood of its citizens as to permit free negroes to vote. They voted even in South Carolina, that hot-bed of secession, and in Tennessee, the home of Andrew Johnson The right of freemen to cast their ballot was recognized, and important elections, more than once, have been changed by the colored man's vote.

We are now almost hedged in to this duty. The Constitutional Amendment lately proposed has been rejected. It is, perhaps, well that this has been done. That amendment, in itself, is nothing more than the compromise of a great principle—the surrender of the rights of loyal blacks on condition that the rebels agree to punish their leaders.

The Southern people have rejected this proposed amendment, on the ground, as they allege, that it would be a violation of their honor. There is weight in their reasoning. A judge or jury may well hesitate in passing sentence upon others for crimes of which they themselves have been equally guilty. The men who are directed to throw stones are fully the equals in guilt with those at whom they are to be hurled, and we do not wonder that they have hesitated to do so base a thing. We hope, for the honor of the South, that they will never do it, and that Congress will withdraw all that portion of the amendment which requires traitors to prescribe a punishment for rebellion.

What then? Admit Southern representation without any guarantees whatever? No. Let Congress remove its demands from the perilous grounds of a proposed compromise of the rights of others—a compromise it has not the right to propose—a compromise which the honor of our nation pledged to a brave soldiery utterly forbids, and base its demands on the broad ground of inalienable rights. Neither President nor Congress is at liberty to barter away the rights of our colored citizens.

That powerful party, so triumphant at the late elections, and which, for the time, holds the fate of great principles in its hands, cannot now afford to be false to its deep convictions. If it should prove recreant to its trusts its day of power will be ended and its doom unalterably sealed.

There is a disposition among some of the would-be leaders of the Republican party, to shrink from the great work of securing universal suffrage, and accept of some miserable patch-work in its place. If the Thirty-Ninth Congress can take no better action than this it may well be pronounced a failure. Such a course would be a flagrant wrong to every loyal Unionist in the South, and would grievously disappoint the high hopes which have centered in our present national legislature.

But it is asserted that if we confer the right of suffrage on negroes their former masters will control their votes. They might do so *on one condition.* If they will do better for the colored man than we are willing to do they may and ought to control his vote. But if we will do better for him than his former owner is able or willing to do, we can and ought to secure his aid for our measures. Hitherto, almost without exception, the negro has had sagacity sufficient to understand where his interests lay. We think the same sagacity may be trusted for the future. The people that, in their dark night of ignorance, and despite reiterated misrepresentations, could send two hundred thousand loyal braves to uphold their country's cause, will not be likely, when the light shines clearly upon them, to go over to their enemies. No. If there is a people in all this broad land that can be trusted, it is the colored population of the South. Not even the loyal North, with all its wealth of intelligence and glorious patriotism, has stood half so true as these unlettered and long oppressed people. We *can* trust them, and we must trust them, or we shall prove ourselves unfit for the work entrusted to our hands, and shall do a wrong to four millions of our people that shall shake our government and bring back the fearful retribution we had well nigh escaped.

We trust that Congress will drop that portion of the Constitutional Amendment so obnoxious to the South, and insist, in its stead, upon universal suffrage. This would be less humiliating to the South; would offend her prejudices less; would produce less chafing and less bitterness; would secure to Union men a *fair chance*, and would be an *immediate great blessing to the South* It would at once lift to the heights of manhood a large portion of her population, and in elevating a part would elevate all. To bring up the lower classes of a country is to raise the higher classes, and, in lifting up the negro, we must, by a general law of the social state, lift the entire South to a higher plane.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

From the Missouri to the Great Salt Lake—A Three Months Journey with Troops over the Plains and Mountains.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY—NO 14.

ple is kept up by bands of music playing near Temple Square on Main street. They are great days in Zion!

A few days after my arrival at Camp Douglass I gratified my curiosity by calling upon the President at his residence. I was received in his private office, and no one being present but his second colleague and the gentleman who introduced me, I had a good opportunity of conversing with the remarkable man, and of observing him under favorable circumstances. Mr. Young is a native of Vermont, was born in 1801, and is remarkably well preserved for a man of his age. I should not have recognized him as the individual I had seen in the Tabernacle, or the one whose photograph I had obtained. He appeared not so large, nor was his bearing as commanding or dignified. His forehead is contracted and his eyes small, with cunning well depicted in them, and giving him a reserved expression; his mouth of moderate size, with thin compressed lips and a prominent chin indicating decision. His hair is sandy, mixed with silvery threads, and his unshaven face, with beard of two weeks growth, which he was making into whiskers, gave to the face the usual unsightly appearance under such circumstances. At first he seemed inclined to reticence, but in a few minutes this past off, and he conversed freely and even perpetrated a joke. Whenever I spoke he seemed to observe my countenance closely, as if studying my character in my phisiognomy. His health is robust and his habits exceedingly regular. He never employs a doctor for himself or any member of his family. He is said to be the best dancer in Salt Lake City, and, though sixty-six years of age, trips across the floor as lightly and with all the fancy steps of a young dancing master. He is fond of the amusement, and indulges freely in it at social parties. He is also an admirer of the Drama, and is seldom absent from the theatre when there is a performance; has a box used only by himself and last wife, and occasionally some friend or relative. Such habits are hardly in keeping with his position as prophet, seer, revelator and translator of the Church of Latter Day Saints.

I was rather disappointed in the man. I think he is without that strength of intellect which is generally attributed to him by both Mormon and Gentile. He is unquestionably a man of indomitable will, of great diplomacy, of remarkable business capacity, and, as a financier, is probably without an equal west of the Missouri, but I should not egard him as having a great mind. His early advantages of education have not been great, nor has he improved himself very much in riper years. His pronunciation is decidedly bad, and his bad grammar cannot be altogether the result of carelessness. His general information, I should think, was very good. I was treated with much courtesy and persisted in addressing him as Mr. Young, rather to the annoyance of my friend, who always styled him Mr. President in conversation. Upon rising to leave we shook hands, and walking towards the door cordially invited me to call again.

I had no conversation with the Second President, Heber C. Kimball, to whom I referred as being present, but when about leaving he shook me warmly by the hand and asked that the blessing of the Lord might follow me. I must be very brief in my allusions to Mr. Kimball, as well as other personages in the Church, as the manuscript now before me, and the memorandum of other things to which I desire to refer, reminds me that I am making this letter too long. Heber C. Kimball is about the age of Brigham Young. He is a large, muscular man, and his appearance would not lead a stranger to suspect that he was the second president of a religious sect. He was a blacksmith before he joined the Mormons, and looks not unlike one now. He has a Sun-of-Thunder style of delivering his harrangues from the pulpit. His elocution would cause Professor Bailey, of Yale, to faint, and his irreverance would be pronounced profanity by any Christian minister I know, except, perhaps, one I once met in Washington, who is somewhat of the same manner of man. But irreverence is not the striking peculariety of his sermons. They often partake of such disgusting obscenity that a sense of propriety and modesty would not allow me to refer to here even in general terms. And still he publicly declares that his sermons are not prepared before hand, but he speaks only *as he is moved by the Holy Spirit.* One might suppose the influence of some other spirit operated. Heber Kimball is wealthy, and has a greater number of wives than Brigham Young—how many I am unable to say. He is illiterate and vulgar in every sense of the word. Knowing the man by reputation, I did not feel safer or more comfortable after receiving his benediction.

Mr. Daniel H. Wells, the third president, is a man of considerably over fifty years, tall, spare, with a thin, sharp face, and a prominent, crooked nose, presenting altogether a very ungainly appearace for a Mormon President or Lieutenant General. In the latter capacity he was in the field in command of the army of Saints in 1857-8, when they occupied a position in Echo Canon, to which I referred in a previous letter. I have not been in the society of Mr. Wells, but learn that he is quite illiterate, and is an honest Mormon.

But few of the other leaders of the Church are known to fame, and I will not occupy space in referring to them, as I have the three presidents. Orson Hyde, John Taylor, Geo. Q. Cannon and Orson Pratt, are probably the best educated men among them. The last named is regarded as the Philosopher of the Church. I quoted him in my last in explaining doctrinal points.

The large majority of their preachers are exceedingly illiterate, and it is torturing to sit and hear their bad English, when there is an entire absence of argument or point in their remarks.

The masses should receive more notice than I can give them in this article. Nine tenths, if not nineteen twentieths, are converts to the faith through the labors of missionaries in England, Wales, Scotland and Denmark. There are but few Germans among them, fewer Irish, and still fewer Americans, though the principal officers are natives of this country. Nearly this entire foreign emigration is from the lowest order of peasantry in the countries mentioned. The ideas of religion of this class of people, and they all must have had some religious advantages, are almost as crude as those of the Hottentot, and it is not astonishing that many are willing to abandon a life of poverty and degredation, after hearing portrayed, in the most extravagant language, the advantages to be derived from joining the Mormon Church, and emigrating to a land which is to become a Heavenly Zion, according to their materialistic ideas. They are not only convinced of that, but offered material aid in reaching their new home. They rank below the average of emigrants who arrive in this country, and many have not come independently of the Church, because they had not the means to do so, hence the opportunity of migration is an additional inducement held out to them to become Mormons.

These deluded people rendezvous at some seaport in their own country, and are shipped in emigrant vessels to New York, when they are transported by railroad to the Missouri, and thence journey across the plains and mountains to their new home in Utah. In the early part of the history of the Church in this locality the poor emigrant was not only required to perform the trip on foot, as they are still, but had to draw in hand carts, a distance of more than twelve hundred miles, their baggage and subsistence for the journey. At present a different system is adopted. Members of the Church are required to furnish, according to their ability, wagons and animals for these trains. These wagons, however, are to transport supplies and

baggage only. The poor emigrants, men, women and children, are required to go on foot the whole distance. I have seen old, decripid men, tottering along far in rear of the slow moving ox trains, because they were unable to keep up with them, and aged, feeble women, wearing wooden shoes, plodding along in the same way. When observing these trains, I seemed at a loss to determine whether I should feel the greater pity for those suffering under the weight of years of hardships, or the healthy, blooming young girls who were unwittingly entailing upon themselves lives of degradation and suffering. These emigrants are limited in their subsistence, which is of the plainest kind; are exposed to inclement weather; when sick they die or recover,as the unaided prowers of nature may terminate the disease; but notwithstanding, all murmur not, and are cheerful in anticipation of what has been promised to them. Their religious enthusiasm is kept up by meetings morning and evening, before leaving and after going into camp, at which they are harrangued about the beauties of Zion, to which they are journeying, and the rewards that await them in the future, if faithful.

When the trains reach Salt Lake City an account is then made of the expense the Church has incurred in bringing the emigrants from their former homes and each individual is required to give his obligation to the Church to refund the amount. This explains to some extent the secret of the power of the Church in holding the people together, but I do not regard it as the controlling influence with the majority. I have no doubt of the honesty of nearly the entire community in their religious sentiments. They are Mormons simply because they have been taught to be and have been taught nothing else. No one but Mormon missionaries have ever appeared to take any interest in their spiritual welfare. They are sincere, and are willing to make more sacrifices for their religion than any other sect. I would here remark that Utah seems to me as no ordinary field for missionary labor. I believe the judgments of these people might be so enlightened as to cause a large proportion of the more sincere to abandon their faith and become Christians. The only difficulty would be the opposition of the leaders of the Church. They have so strong a hold upon the people that they dare not disobey. When the country is more thickly settled a different state of things will exist. I might add, they know as little about our government as they know about the Christian religion. They hear only abuse of both. Let them be enlightened in regard to either, and they will be a different people.

The Mormons are almost entirely an agricultural people, and in point of industry are unequalled in the country. Let the stranger go through their settlements and their farming lands, in a valley where they have made arid wastes the most fruitful fields, and he will at once be convinced of the fact. In point of morality, as they understand it, they are also unequalled. Excepting, of course, their one sin, which they are taught is a virtue, Salt Lake City is the most moral place I have ever seen, for one so large. Drinking is rare. I have seen ten drunken Gentiles where I have seen one drunken Mormon, and the proportion of Gentiles to Mormons is not as one to twenty. There is not a house of ill-fame or a Mormon Gambling house or a Mormon bar-room in the city, except the one in Brigham Young's hotel, be it said to his shame. Their merchants are fair in their dealings, and I would rather to-day purchase of some of the Mormons than of prominent Gentiles could mention.

While I have seen much in the people of Utah to admire, I have seen everything in their church to condemn. Let not the reader suppose for a moment that that which I have written as praiseworthy in this infatuated people will, to the slightest extent, extenuate the horrible crimes that have been perpetrated by them under the direction of their leaders. Gentile writers, generally, speak of the whole people in terms of most unqualified abhorrence,but there is much of good in the motives of the majority. Brigham Young, however, has admitted, in a public speech, *"that he has some of the most adroit scoundrels in the world in Zion!"* The Mountain Meadows massacre, in 1857, where a hundred and seventeen men, women and children were slain in cold blood, by the Mormons, with a few Indians as allies, and in which leading men in the church participated, was one of the most horrible deeds ever recorded in history. I have no doubt the majority of the slayers of the innocent on that occasion acted in good conscience, and thought they were doing God's service, but I shudder when I think of the enormity of the crime and the frightful responsibility that rests upon the heads of their deceivers. General Carlton had the bones of the slain in this horrible massacre collected together, from where they lay bleaching in the sun, and buried, and over them erected a monument with the inscription, *"vengeance is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord!"* But this monument was afterwards destroyed, probably by order of the President, as its demolition occurred soon after his first visit to this locality.

There are also incontestable proofs of the horrible murders of other unoffending citizens in those dark days of Mormonism, but I cannot refer to them here.

In this and my last letter I have carefully refrained from stating anything based upon rumor and from indulging in the extravagant abuse of the Mormons which characterizes the talk of most Gentiles on the subject. I have written nothing in malice, and I would to God that I could say somethiug in extenuation of some of the crimes of their leaders. They disgrace humanity, and are foul blots upon the history of our government!

It may be agreeable intelligence, my dear friend, Dr. Newman, as well as to the reader, when I announce that my next letter will conclude the series which have occupied so much space in the Advocate. In that letter I will say something about the Indians of the plains and mountains.

New Year's Eve.

AT WESLEY CHAPEL, (COLORED.)

LOVE FEAST.

On the previous Saturday and Sabbath,the first quarterly meeting for this Conference year was held at Wesley Chapel. According to appointment the Love Feast was held on Monday evening, the last night of the old year. It was a high time among the Sons of Ham. In accordance with immemorial custom, the doors were open an hour and a half previous to the commencement of the exercises, and all who were not present within that time were not admitted; but before the appointed hour had arrived the church was filled From the time the people began to assemble the spirit of the Lord was there, and songs and shouts went up to His praise. As the clock struck eight, the pastor, Rev. Anthony Ross, gave out the hymn commencing,

Come let us use the grace divine,
And all with one accord,

which was followed with prayer, by Rev. Emperor Williams, whose lips seemed touched with a living coal from the heavenly altar. Then the choir sang,

In the resurrection morning
Ye shall see the Saviour coming,

during which the stewards passed the bread and water, the emblems of Christian love. As a peculiarity of the feast we noticed that each member took a *handful* of the prepared bread, and retained it till all were served. The stewards were then called around the altar, and each took his handful. Old Father Ross then said: "Brethring and sisters, you will now have five minutes to break bread with each other, to show that there is no malice among you." Then followed a scene difficult to deseribe. Simultaniously the whole audience rose and began to exchange morsels of bread, one with another, amid singing and shouting. After this lively scene the speaking commenced.

Rev. N. L. Brakeman, P. E., spoke briefly of his conversion and of his joy in meeting his brethren in their new relations to him. After him an old man arose and said, "I's was converted in old Missip, and members it right well. I tought dat I was good enough without religion, but when I's begun to pray I's found as much devil in me as anybody else, and den de Lord took de hard heart out of me." He was followed by a sister, who exclaimed, "I thank God that I see this day. I was converted at nine years old, when I was separated from my parents, bnt God kept me. I found it hard to be a Christian, but I determined I would love God and serve Him, if it cost me my life. (Great shouting.) He has led me by the still waters, and I have lived to see the end of another year. Praise the Lord!"

Not less than four now rose at once to speak, but a venerable woman gained the attention of the audience and said, "Jesus found me when I was 11 years old, and I thought I was religious, but I soon found I had a wicked heart. I sank under my sins, away down in the horrible pit, but the loving Jesus came down and saved me, and put my feet on the rock. Brethren, I want to live right, and if so be this is my last year, you will say iSster Lucy has gone to heaven."

There were many responses to this remark,when a brother said, "Brethring, I feel 'tis good to be here. Dis am de Lord's house and dese am His people. I hab been long in the way and hab had many combats—hard trials and tribulations. I's seen de day when I wore irons for Christ, but now, thank God, I am a freeman in Christ. Sometimes de storms beat me bout, but dese bring me nearer de throne." He had not taken his seat when, in the middle aisle, a sister commenced to speak, whose words awakened shouts of praise in every part of the house. She said, "I am proud I have this religion. I come from Old Virginia, many, many years ago, and my child, twelve years old, was sold from me. This was a great grief to me, and I thought my heart would break, but Jesus said, 'Never mind it, daughter—I will be with you.' I was brought to this city and kept in prison till I was sold again. I peeped through the iron gates and thought I saw Jesus. My sins weighed me down and my troubles were too many, but the blessed Jesus came to the prison and said, 'Susan, Susan! I am with you, and I will set you on a throne in glory.'" (Great weeping and shouting.) She was followed by a converted Roman Catholic, who spoke intelligently and very much to the point "I was," he remarked, "a dead Catholic. I had been taught that man had power to pardon sin, but this is not true. Man may talk, but he is not master of himself. My wife came to this church, and when I heard that she had gone to the mourners' bench, I said I would knock her down, but that night a hand appeared to me, and it came and took hold of my heart, and I said there must be something in religion, and I went with my wife to the altar. The struggle was hard and lasted all night. The darkness was great, but in the morning it burst like a coal of fire, and as I arose my sins were forgiven. Gave up all. All is well. Learned in the wisdom of God." This young convert was followed by Brother Bowie, who exclaimed, "God is good. I was once the chief of sinners and would do anything the devil told me; but, like St. Paul, I was converted at mid-day. I feel young to-night. Religion don't get old. I have my ups and downs, but, as the Bishop said, none of these things move me. When God is in me nobody else is there. Aint I happy? Jesus brought me out of Egypt and I am not going back there again. I am going to a land of plenty, to walk on streets of gold. In me is no strength. Bless God that I decay. I embarked in 1838, and since then I have gone up and down, like a ship at sea, but I shall soon be housed in Heaven. Run steady. Walk gently." Now one of the mothers of the church spoke with great effect: "I am anchored in Christ. He hath loved me for twenty-five years. There has been many a long day since, when my head hung down and my heart was heavy. When day came I wished for night,and when night came I wished for day. Then I heard of Jesus, and was told to keep hunting for Him. I looked out on the world, but He was not there. I saw beneath me a burning hell. My old mistress said I was mad. But Jesus came, and He reached down His lily white hand to me, and the last day of the old year finds me with God." Now a young minister arose and said, "Twenty years ago my mother lay on a cooling board. She had brought me over the ocean, from old Maryland, when she was sold into Louisiana. I was her only child who saw her die, and promised to meet her in Heaven. Many a time since I was afraid to speak for God. Why? Because my master would give me twenty-five lashes or send me to jail, or I had to fly to the rabits in the woods. But I am free now and can speak for Him. He has been good to me. I married a Catholic wife, but she has got this American religion and we are happy."

During the evening many others spoke, whose words we cannot here record. But the most exciting scene occured after the love feast. Under the animating influence of some favorite hymn, the people leaped for joy, while the whole congregation marched through the aisles, and as they marched they sang and shouted God's praises. Thus the night was passed. As we looked upon this novel sight we speculated on the modifying influence of education on the minds of these fervent worshipers.

Ladies' Department.

"Early Crowned."

I am happy to be in possession of a promised treasure in the form of a neatly bound volume, entitled "Early Crowned."

The style of this book, both as to form and arrangement of contents, is chaste and refined, and methinks some angel must have whispered the beautifully appropriate title.

The recollections I have of the subject of this striking memoir—Mary E. North—comes to me at this twilight hour as a pleasant dream. Her elegant form, the beauty of her face, the grace of her manners, lead me to exclaim "She was too pure for earth." Thus the angels claimed her companionship, and with them she is now singing her sweetest song.

While carefully perusing every line of this deeply interesting book, I was impressed with the purity of her inner life, hid as it was with Christ in God, and many times did I pause to look up with humble confidence to God in prayer, that all who read these lines may be imbued with her spirit and be led to emulate her virtues.

I knew and loved Mary when she was far away from home, and hoped to renew this love in the charmed circle where her presence was always sunshine; this I did not enjoy—but it was my happiness, only a few weeks since, to mingle with the still happy family—where her invisible presence is now "a light in the window." Her white wings seem to hover over them—"Heaven is not far away"—they speak not of her as lost—only flown—while each of the precious household appears to be pluming their wings to rise with her.

While gazing on the magnificent landscape that spreads itself like a gorgeous panorama around Mary's earthly home—the variegated scenery, the noble Hudson, the distant mountains—I did not wonder that she so often expressed herself in raptures while contemplating God in his works, as recorded so frequently in her letters and journal.

If her brief and beautiful stay on earth was but the bud of beginning, what height of glory must be hers around the great white throne!

This volume will be a precions gift-book to those we love, and will find its place in all our Sunday-school and Bible-class libraries.

Published at 200 Mulberry street, New York Remember the beautiful title, *"Early Crowned."*

EVANGELINE.

The Heavenly Cherubs.

The juvenile journal called *"The Little Corporal"* is rapidly becoming a favorite, and will be a joy and sunshine in any household. Mr. Sewell, who publishes this paper, also publishes an exquisite engraving, "The Heavenly Cherubs," from Raphael, which is a genuine work of art, and greatly enhanced in value by its being the work of an American artist It will beautifully adorn any lady's parlor or boudoir. By all means secure it, and thus encourage art in this country.

This superb engraving is sent free as a premium to every one who sends to the publisher three new subscribers for one year to *"The Little Corporal."* Mr. Sewell also offers to give Organs and Melodions to schools or persons who send large clubs. The price of the *Corporal* is one dollar a year, in advance; sample copy, telling all about the premiums, ten cents.

Address Alfred L. Sewell, publisher, Chicago, Ill.

Our Baby.

BY M. ANNESLY.

"Just as in joyous infancy,
Before the woes of life awaken thought."

It is said that the coming of a baby into a household brings love with it, and we know the advent of one blessed infant gave joy to those who placed it in the manger, while its star brought peace on earth and good will to men, so that his birth was heralded by a seraphic choir, and the story of the babe of Bethlehem may now be on every tongue and float on every breeze.

Even babyhood has been blessed with the presence of Jesus, and we know by happy experience that infant life is a sun-beam in a house.

The little one's unconcern in coming to our care draws out our softest sympathy, and one after another of the family fall in train of attention and affection to the helpless stranger.

And again, a multitude of peculiar emotions rise in the heart while we press an orphan baby to our bosom. It knows not its loss, but is pleased with what it receives, always paying back the heart that loves it. Many thoughts of a like nature have passed our minds since the coming of our baby.

She was born in a far off clime, and after a few weeks of her tiny existence a heavy cloud fell on her baby-brow. Her father died suddenly, and she never knew a father's smile; but he gave her a pet name, "Cassy." This is her only memorial of his love.

She was the little bosom friend of her poor, stricken mother, who would, in the agony of her loneliness and desolation, wake her baby from its sleep for company to her stricken heart.

But the dear pet will never hear that mother relate how great a comfort she was to her in the midst of the gloom of death.

A few months more and another cloud fell on that little head. The mother was also taken "to the world we have not seen."

Then a dear relation hastened to the desolate home and pressed this infant to her heart, to give it a mother's love and carry it to her distant home with another of sufficient years to feel her loss.

If any one had asked us, this time last year, if we wanted a baby in our house, "O, no!" we would have said, we have plenty to do without a baby.

But *our baby* found a hearty welcome, and there would now be a great vacuum without her. She has been with us long enough to attach every heart to her. She is beginning to use her tongue, and woman-like she is most pleased with the whole field of gossip. She wishes no replies, but to talk on, and on, to the end. Of course her tongue is unknown to us, yet it has some very beautiful flute-like notes; and then, again, she seems to be making her own ideal fun. All the world is bright to her, except when she cannot carry out her little earnest pride, to her own loss. Small as she is, she is a little mystery to us, in habits and ways. he knows how she should be treated and taken care of, and lets us know when we fail in any duty. She certainly understands more than she can make us realize of her little embryo mind, pent up in such a helpless existence. We have often strange thoughts and feelings while taking care of our baby, and more than once it has come to mind, if, in addition to her black, shiny eyes, she had a black skin, a curly head, and we had all been a few years ago in another part of the land, she might have been snatched from us some night, or Sabbath, while we were at church, and we would never see our darling baby again. The very thought has been maddening. And would every man and boy about the house have fled in different directions with whatever weapon they could find, and pursued the thief with hasty revenge?

But while we love, and are permitted to cherish, and keep our baby, we rejoice to know that the darker skinned jewels of mother's loves are nestling safely in mother's bosoms, and God only can take the liberty of placing the lambs in a better fold.

Bemis Heights.

There are many battle-fields in our country still fresh and gory, the very thought of which causes the blood to chill within our veins. We remember it was a domestic strife, and brother met brother in deadly combat. Alike this, and yet unlike, there is a grandeur and sublimity connected with the heroic struggle of our forefathers! for independence.

Memory loves to linger on the historic page of their renown. We delight to dwell on all that is noble and brave, loyal and just, in their illustrious characters. Thereby we seem to live with them, see their venerable forms, and listen to their immortal deeds.

He is not a true American who visits the classic land of Greece, rich in ancient lore, and turns with a cold philosophic mind on the doubly interesting epochs of American History.

I feel the fire of enthusiasm while listening to the hardships and distresses of Plymoth Rock and to the heroic determination on Bunker Hill, which far surpasses the delight from reading the tales of oriental chivalry.

Prominent among the events of the Revolution is the battle of Bemis Heights, fought under discouraging circumstances, yet followed by brilliant results, embracing at the same time both military skill and prestige. Early in June, General Burgoyne had started from Canada with a powerful army. Coincident with his march Sir Henry Clinton was attempting to force his way up the Hudson.

The American army was commanded by General Gates.

We will not attempt to dwell upon the battle that ensued. It is enough to know that in ten days thereafter the British were forced to capitulate to the victorious Americans.

The ravages of time have obliterated many of the interesting features of this ground. Still there are many proofs of the sanguinary strife. Conspicuous at the present day is the house occupied by Generals Morgan and Poor, whose walls and doors bear marks of the conflict, and a few yards from this house is the well from which they obtained water. There are faint signs of embankments which were hastily constructed. On the hill near the Bemis Heights Tavern, were the headquarters of General Gates. From the northwest Gen. Morgan led on his Virginia riflemen at the beginning of the second contest,and near him Morgan singled out Frazier to his men. A bass-wood tree now marks the spot where he fell.

An old resident, by the name of Nelson, has preserved many interesting relics found on the battle-field, consisting of cannon-balls, bullets, flag-staffs, knives, buttons, and coins of various sizes and dates.

Every year many pilgrims, who still cherish the recollections of the victory by our forefathers, wander over this interesting ground, which will ever be as fresh in the mind of every true American as the green meadows that now spread over the site.

WM. D. ENSIGN.

The Methodist Quarterly Review.

Friends of religious culture and of Methodist literature, both lay and clerical, have you this centenary year *remembered the Quarterly Review?* or are you contented to do without it? or have you supplied its place with some other publication, inferior in real merit, but more satisfactory to you, because edited by another than a Methodist scholar and theologian, and published elsewhere than at 200 Mulberry street? These are questions of some moment in these times, as affecting our entire current literature. For those who know us best ignore the fact, that in certain directions it is somewhat fashionable, and is thought to be a sign of great catholicity of spirit, to substitute for our publications and periodical literature those bearing the imprint in thought and theology, as well as in the mere material, of other establishments.

The *Methodist Quarterly Review* stands *at the head of our periodical literature.* By common concession it occupies a leading position among religious American quarterlies. Having an opportunity to see several of them regularly, we have felt a denominational pride in the comparisons we have been sometimes compelled to make in favor of our own Review. Its noble editor, DR. WHEDON, in his independent, original style, is attractive as well as classical and erudite. The articles of our scholars, which appear in it from time to time, are fresh, stimulating, scholarly, and up with the times. The foreign Religious and Literary intelligence is, with a single possible competitor, *superior to that of any* of our American Quarterlies. Its circulation is still the largest of any; its price is for its value lowest of any.—Any intelligent layman, much more minister, who intends to be up with the age, and is a growing man, must have just the class of reading it furnishes. And it is worth the while of every such person to consider well the question before going among strangers to get that which is best, prepared at home.

Others are speaking well of us, why should we not appreciate our own advantages, and avail ourselves of them? The *New York citizen*, one of the most spirited weeklies of this city, says: "A very able and dignified quarterly is the *Methodist Quarterly Review.* It is scholarly, and at the same time wide awake. It is neither bigoted nor illiberal in any respect. A review of the 'Life and Character of Frederick W. Robertson,' in this [the October] number, would not be out of place in any of the leading English quarterlies."

Gov. Cox of Ohio, says: "In your *Methodist Quarterly* the whole world recognizes the fact that philosophy and theology have been discussed with a profundity unsurpassed."

We began this article not intending to say all we have, but earnestly to ask what, starting into a new century, the *Quarterly* ought to receive—*five thousand subscribers?* We owe it to ourselves as a Church, as ministers, as laymen. Four thousand three hundred issue [and that under our present editor] is the largest issue it has ever had. And why? Not because we cannot afford it, nor yet because we have not sufficient intelligence. There are tens of thousands among us who are reading as advanced a standard of periodical literature, but it is not *ours;* it is not Arminian in theology nor Methodist in spirit. The fact is, we lack denominational self-respect.

The *Quarterly* circulates mostly among our ministers and presidents and professors of literary institutions. This is not so of necessity. Nor would it be so *if our ministers, all of them, did their duty in this direction.* There are but few who could not obtain a single subscriber, if it was presented to the membership, and its character made known.

Where are our *strenuous advocates for "lay delegation"* among the *laity?* One qualification we fear they lack, for an intelligent participation in the councils of the Church, if we are to judge from the subscription list of the *Quarterly*, namely, a correct knowledge of our Church literature. *Two thousand intelligent laymen* ought to-day to be subscribers to this Review. M.

Bramwell on Holiness.

The work continued almost in every meeting, and sixty persons in and about Dewsbury received sanctification and walked in that liberty. Our love-feasts began to be crowded and people from every neighboring circuit visited us. Great numbers found pardon and some perfect love. They went home and declared what God had done for them.

The more I consulted the acts of the Apostles, and Church history, the more I was convinced that this was no new thing, either in the manner or effects, but that in every great work of God similar effects are produced.

Questions for Debating Societies.

If three feet make a yard how many will it take to make a garden?

If one pine tree makes pitch how many will it take to make pitchers?

Can a big man ache harder than a little man?

Where does a fire go to when it goes out?

When a house is burnt does it burn *up* or *down*?

Why is a furnished chamber like a river? Because it has a bed.

Why is the freight of a ship like a locomotive? Because it makes the cor-go.

Why is snuff like the letter S? Because its the beginning of sneezing.

What is it that causes a cold, cures a cold, and pays the doctor? A draft.

One with Christ.

I have always Union with God. I feel nothing but pure love in the greatest afflictions. I am often powerfully tempted, and sometimes heavy:—this was in our Lord.

I feel I am going on. I have a continual opening between God and my soul, in prayer, love and gratitude. I have a constant heaven in dependence upon the Lord. I feel weaker than ever, and God my all. Amen!—*Bramwell.*

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.—A subscriber to the Scientific America writes that recently, while walking in Broadway, in New York, blood commenced running from his nose. He adds: "I stepped aside and applied my handker chief, intending to repair to the nearest hotel, when a gentleman accosted me saying, "Just put a piece of paper in your mouth, chew it rapidly, and it will stop your nose bleeding.' Thanking him rather doubtfully, I did as he suggested, and, the flow of blood ceased almost immediately. I have seen the remedy tried since, quite frequently, and always with success." Doubtless any substance would answer the same purpose as paper. Physicians state that placing a small roll of paper or muslin above the front teeth, under the lip, and pressing hard on the same, will arrest bleeding at the nose.

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Forty Styles, plain or elegant cases; one to twelve stops; Prices, $75, $90, $110, $125, $130, $1 0, $150, $160, $170, $200, $225, $250, $300, $435, $540, $650, $800, and upwards.

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THEIR SUCCESS HAS BEEN ENTIRELY BEYOND PRECEDENT,

and proves how greatly such an instrument was needed. Again and again the manufacturers have been compelled to double their manufacturing facilities, until they have been increased six-fold. From the most eminent of the musical profession, the most distinguished pianists, organists, composers, and musical directors, the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs have received an amount and degree of commendation never before bestowed upon any similar musical instrument. More than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent musicians in the country have given written testimonials to the value of the improvements contained in them, and that they excel all other instruments of this class.

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They are adapted to a wider range of music than the piano, being fitted for all sacred music and for much secular music, while their quickness of action is such that the most lively, rapid music can be played on them. Then their cost is greatly less, as well as their liability to get out of order.

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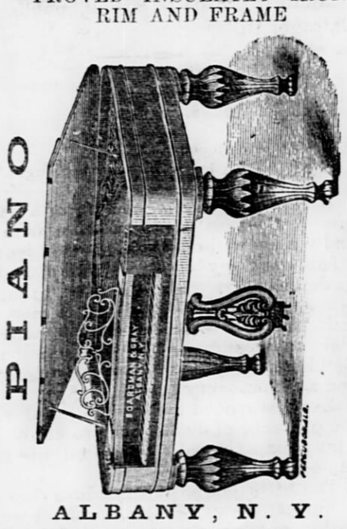
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[From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor, Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

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Yours truly, WILLIAM SMTH,

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[From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor Tenth Baptist Church.]

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VOL. II.—No. 2. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1867. Whole No.—52

From the Missouri to the Great Salt Lake—A Three Months Journey with Troops over the Plains and Mountains.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY—NO 15.

Indians—Similarity in Habits of Different Tribes—Their Physique—Squaws Their Dress — Pappooses — Births—The Men Warriors. &c—Weapons—Scalping—Smoking—Marriage—Their Dead—How They Define Time—Signs—Diet—Concluding Remarks on the Indian Character.

The several tribes of Indians living on the prairies, and in the mountains of the West, are so similar in their habits and in traits of character, that I may not improperly speak of them all as one people, and refer to any peculiarities of a single tribe that may occur to me as I write.

The tribes that come under my personal observation during the march, of which I have given some account in this series of Letters, were respectively the Otoe, Pawnee, Sioux, Cheyenne, Utes and Shoshonies. The first named is but the remnant of a tribe, now living on an Indian Reservation in Kansas. The Pawnees have also been greatly decimated by their conflicts with the Sioux, who were vastly their superiors in numbers, though for gallantry and skill in Indian warfare they did not surpass their unfortunate enemies. The Pawnees also occupy a Reservation in the eastern part of Nebraska. The Sioux and Cheyenne roam over the prairies, bordering the mountains, and up into them, and the former claim as their favorite hunting ground a portion of Dakota Territory, through which the government has established, and is endeavoring to protect an emigrant route. This they refuse to give up, and in a large council at Fort Laramie last June, no advantageous treaty for the possession of that country could be made. The Sioux tribe is the largest on the plains, and their hostilities to emigrants since the failure of the Indian Commission to treat with them satisfactorily on the occasion referred to, will probably result in another Indian war next summer. The Utes and Shoshonie (or snake) Indians have their section within and west of the Rocky Mountains.

The general appearance of the Indian and his physique is too well understood to justify a description of it here. I must add, however, that in stature and in physical strength he fell far below my expectations. The Indians of the West, who go to Washington on business with the Indian Bureau, or to visit their "Great Father," and the noble looking figures which appeared in Mr. Stanley's collection of paintings, destroyed by fire in the Smithsonian Institute two years ago, are by no means representatives of the masses. I have seen but one Indian, (the chief of the snake tribe), in all my travels, who could be classed with such as I referred to. In physical strength and muscular developement they are much the inferior of the average of white men, and will never encounter them in single combat.

Let me write first about the squaws, though they are of the degraded sex, as I have so much to write about their "lords," that I might occupy all the space allowed for this letter without referring to them.

The beauty of the squaws, as I have observed them, is all a myth. I have yet to see one bearing the slightest comparison in point of beauty with Pocahontas as she is described and painted. I found the large majority of them exceedingly homely and many horribly ugly. This is the case particularly with the old women, some of whom have the most unsightly faces I ever saw on a human form, and to make their appearance still more disgusting, are their filthy persons and habits. They have no incentive to be otherwise, for they are the most complete slaves of the men, (not the old squaws only, but all), and are required to do all manner of druggery. They dress and tan skins, prepare and dry game, put up and take down lodges, transport them on the animals they ride, catch and saddle the ponies of the men, and in a word, do everything but hunt and fight. They are not easily distinguished from the men at a distance, when their features cannot be observed, and, in indeed, many times I have been unable to distinguish them by their features, or in any other way, as the outer dress of both is alike—a buffalo skin or a blanket. They are generally shorter and broader than the men, and formed not unlike the negroes. The dress of the female consists of an unnamable garment extending from the neck to the knees, open under each arm nearly to the waist, a pair of short leggings, the moccasin, and the robe or blanket. They ride in the same manner that men do. Both sexes have their heads uncovered, as a rule, though sometimes the men wear old hats obtained from soldiers or emigrants, and both wear their hair long, which is invariably thick and black.

The squaws carry their pappooses in a variety of contrivances. Some fold their blankets in a way to form a bag on their back, large enough to hold the young one in an upright position, with his head out; others have a leather or skin pouch in which the babe is carried, hung to the back of his mother; and others carry, in the same way, a case made of bark or stout skin, resembling a metalic burial-case more than anything else I can compare it to, with a round opening over the face. When the hopeful cries, the mother sways herself from side to side, or back and front, to pacify it. Walking or riding, as a rule, they are carried on the back, but I have seen a pappoose, in a skin pouch, suspended from the pommel of a saddle, like a pistol and holster.

When the mother gives birth to her young it is not uncommon for no third person to be present. She then lives in a hut, or lodge, by herself, until the child is 25 or 30 days old, when she takes it to its father, who then sees his child for the first time. Chastity is observed by the young squaw and guarded by the mother, because it increases the chances of her becoming the wife of a "big Indian." Infidelity is not common among wives, but when it occurs is often followed by severe punishment to both guilty parties. The lover may be slain, but it is not uncommon to appease the anger of the injured husband by the present of a pony or other valuable gift.

Indian children of a few years, of both sexes, I think, are more attractive, in appearance, than when they become older. They are generally treated very kindly, and soon become "spoiled children." When a youngster of six or eight strikes his father it is regarded as a hopeful sign of coming bravery, and is spoken of accordingly.

The men are hunters and warriors only. They consider it degrading to the sex to do any kind of manual labor. I think there is combined with this pride a laziness, which, of itself, might account for their habits as long as they have their women with them to do the work. This, they think, is her sphere of life. I was amused one day at the conduct of an intelligent and rather fine looking warrior, when asked by one of the ladies if he loved his wife. The fellow understood and spoke English. The idea seemed quite absurd to him, and laughing and shaking his head, he turned to his father-in-law, who was sitting next to him, and said something very amusing to him also, probably that the pale-faced women were big fools to think of their sex being lovable creatures.

The men and boys are all good riders and prize their ponies very highly, though their ill-treatment of the animals seem rather inconsistent with real fondness for them. Their sporting arms and war weapons are of great variety, from the Henry repeating rifles and Colt's revolver to their primitive weapons, the bow and arrow and the lance. The large majority are armed only with the latter. In their the hands bow and arrow is decidedly the most effective, and these they use with great skill, shooting their arrows in rapid succession, with remarkable accuracy, and a force that will send them entirely through the body of a buffalo. The arrows are sometimes poisoned, for war purposes, by the tribes east of the mountains. This is done by touching their tips in the poison of the rattle-snake, and some vegetable poison they also use for the purpose. The bows vary in size. The Indians who always go mounted have short ones, say three feet long, while some of tho tribes in the West, who fight on foot, have them nearly twice as long. Each tribe makes its arrows of a particular kind of wood, or in a peculiar way, so that the tribe can be told by its arrows.

Scalping is still the practice among all tribes, and not only the warrior who is slain in battle, but the lonely Indian hunter or the poor emigrant, who falls by an arrow from the bow of his wily foe, have their bodies mutilated in the same way. Nor are the dead only subjected to this barbarous practice, but a wounded enemy is scalped when he is supposed to have a mortal wound, or one such may be given him after the process. Sometimes their wounds do not prove fatal, and the injured party recovers, minus a slice of the skin and hair along the top of his head. Scalps with long hair attached are more highly prized, and used in decorating the person of the brave who owns them. The insignia of rank is often made from these, and consists of portions of the scalp attached to the shoulder, or on the fringe of the leggings, &c.

A "scalp dance" is no ordinary occasion of rejoicing. It occurrs after the warrior returns to his friends with his trophies. If after a battle, in which some of the tribe may have been killed, the mourning of the relatives is turned into rejoicing, at the evidence of revenge for their slain, and all are merry alike. The scalps not used as ornaments are carefully preserved by the owners as evidence of their prowess, and if at any time a dispute as to the bravery of a warrior arises, he produces his trophies of battle, or cold-blooded murder, as the case may be

The tribes I have seen are not the inveterate smokers the nation have the reputation of being, but all seem to indulge more or less. Pure tabacco is never smoked by the Indian, and with many no tobacco at all but the dry bark of the young willow tree. Their kinnikinik is supposed to consist of a mixture of one-third tobacco and the remainder of willow-bark or dried Sumac leaves

The Indian smokes differently from the white man, and inhales the smoke into his lungs, hence he cannot tolerate the pungency of our tobacco. I have seen three or four caughing and contorting their faces after a puff or two from the pipe of an officer, who passed it to them as evidence of friendship.

The Indian is not named in childhood, but assumes a name as he grows up for some distinguishing feat or peculiar characteristic, and changes it from time to time as more fitting ones are suggested. Some of their names are very odd and some quite obscene.

The wife is sometimes "wooed and won," as if there was something of sentiment in the Indian character, but oftener purchased without the wooing. When the desired object is particularly attractive, and of a good family, the courting and purchasing both may be required. Indians are polygamists, and when a brave or chief desires to multiply the number of his wives he often marries several sisters, if they can be had, not because of any particular fancy he may have for any but the one who first captivated him, but because he thinks it more likely to have harmony in the household when they are all of one family. Not even squaws can live happily together when each may have a part interest in a man as their husband jointly. Polygamy is inconsistent with the female character, whether in barbarity or civilization.

Chieftainship is not always hereditary, though the son of a "Big Chief," the head of a tribe, is an under chief by virtue of his birth, but at the death of his father he does not succeed him as the head of the tribe unless he has arrived at proper age, and has exhibted such discretion and valor as to entitle him to the position. Tribes are divided into bands, and over each is a chief, and bands have also their subdivisions, with their chief. At the death of the head of a tribe the other chiefs select from their number his successor, giving preference to the child-chief, all other qualifications being equal.

The Indian dead are disposed of in several ways. Some of the tribes, the Sioux among them, place the body on an elevated platform in an unfrequented place; others bury it in the ground; and others hide it in crevises of the rocks, &c. All that pertained to the dead, while living, in the way of robes, blankets, weapons, cooking utensils, &c., are left with the body. In some instances the horse is buried also with the dead body of his former rider placed in the saddle. They believe that the spirit of the deceased wanders off to distant hunting grounds, and as it may have to pass over a country where there is no game, a quantity of dried buffalo meat is usually left with the body for its subsistence while on the journey. The tribes that bury their dead are careful to leave nothing that would indicate a grave, though the friends observe land marks by which they can ever afterwards tell the exact spot where they lie. These places of sepulture are held sacred as a Christian nation's, and when a tribe is again passing such localities, they will make a detour, rather than go the more direct road, by the resting place of their dead, while the relatives leave the trail and go alone to the spot, and there repeat their mourning as if in the presence of the departed. They also leave there presents for the dead of such little trinkets as he most prized before he departed to his new hunting ground. How beautiful this practice of a barbarous nation, which savors so much of the finer sensibilities of the most enlightened

The Indians are almost universally fond of whiskey, and have a strong propensity for gambling. They will risk at cards almost everything they own, and if unsuccessful appear quite satisfied with their loss. I wonder if there is something in the atmosphere of the far West that makes gambling so general. Upon that hypothesis I might account for the habits of a good many of my pale-faced friends.

The Indians have a peculiar way of defining time. When they wish to designate an hour of the day they point to the position the sun should be in at that time. The number of days is the number of sleeps. Ask a Shoshonie how far it is from Salt Lake City to Fort Bridger and he will place the side of his head upon the palm of his hand, signifying sleep, and hold up four fingers, meaning that number of days or sleeps will be passed on the journey. Their next division of time is the number of moons, instead of our months, and the years are indicated as the number of seasons.

There is a language of signs common to all the tribes, by which one tribe may communicate with another, without being able to speak or understand its dialect. Each tribe is known by some particular sign.

The principle diet of the Indians of the West is meat, which they obtain by hunting wild game, and eat it fresh in season or where it abounds, and dry it for use when away from their hunting grounds. They also make use of some varieties of wild vegetables, but none of the tribes that I have named cultivate the soil. They by no means dispise many articles of the white man's diet. Of coffee they are fond, but sugar they prefer to eat undissolved, and seem to regard it as a very great delicacy.

The tribes that pretend to be friendly, and some that don't even pretend to be, are supplied with presents by the Government yearly. These presents consist of blankets, clothing, hatchets, knives, &c., and I have no doubt butcher knives which are included, and when presented to Indians at Fort Laramie last summer, were used within two months of the time they received them in scalping emigrants within a hundred miles of the post.

There are other things connected with the habits of the Indian I might mention, but I have already extended this letter longer than I intended, and I shall have to condense some concluding remarks which I wished to add concerning the moral character of this people.

"The noble red man" is a prolific subject for the novelist, who knows nothing about his real character, and the "Poor Indian" is made to live in song very prejudicial to the character of those who have to deal with them.

The settler in the far West, and the emigrant journeying across the continent, regard the red skin in a very different light from the novelist and the poet. I know of but two or three Indians of the Rocky Mountain tribes who are supposed, even by the pseudo humanitarians in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, to possess a single trait of true nobility. The character of Pocahontas, in saving the captive Smith, is so out of keeping with the character of squaws of the present day, that if I regard her as a specimen of her nation, then I must consider the squaws now debased beyond hope of improvement.

The Indian does everything through motives of policy. He has none of the kindlier feelings of humanity in him. He is as devoid of gratitude as he is hypocritical and treacherous. He observes a treaty or promise only so long as it is dangerous to disregard it. The white man he has baen taught is his enemy, and he has become the most implacable enemy of the white man. His most fiendish murders of the innocent is his sweetest revenge for a wrong that has been done by another. When will the whites in an Indian country be rendered safe in life and property? The answer is only when the Indian shall have been taught some ideas of moral obligations, or when he is surrounded by a sufficient number of muskets, either in the hands of soldiers or settlers, and the latter authorized to use them after the manner of the Indian. The former safeguard I think will not exist with the present generation of Indians. To christianze the adults among them is next to impossible. The other expedient will not be adopted as long as there is an Indian Bureau, with its civil officers, independent of the War Department. The great West will be settled after a frightful sacrifice of life, and until the settlers are sufficiently numerous to defend themselves and defy their brutal foes.

[*Concluded from last Week.*]

ANNUAL MISSIONARY SERMON.

BY REV. N. L. BRAKEMAN.

Preached before the Mississippi Mission Conference, at its last session in New Orleans, and published by order of the Conference.

"This is the Word of the Lord unto Zerubbabel, saying: Not by might, nor by power, but my Spirit saith the Lord of Hosts."—Zech. iv. 6.

II. Let us consider the Chief Agent and Instrumentality by which the Church is to succeed in evangelizing the world: "By my SPIRIT, saith the Lord."

That Spirit is the third Person in the God-head, and His agency and operations in the kingdoms of Nature, Providence and Grace are not enough considered. There is no danger of too much preaching upon the divinity of Christ, but we preach too little upon the Personality and Deity of the Holy Ghost. He is, in Bible language, represented as creating and upholding, as speaking and searching, as striving, reproving, convincing, helping, commanding, guiding, testifying, bearing witness, and working. He is grieved, quenched, tempted, resisted, blasphemed, and sinned against. This proves him a Person. Divine works were performed by him; divine titles are given him; divine worship is paid to him, and divine attributes belong to him, which proves that He is God. He is eternal, omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent. In Creation's morning He "moved upon the face of the waters" and "garnished the heavens." He appeared in the flaming sword of our lost Paradise, and strove with the wicked in the days of Noah. He dwelt of old with patriarch, priest and prophet; appeared in the "flaming lamp," in "the burning bush," the "pillar of fire," and the glowing "Shechinah." He inspired the artists for the Tabernacle and Temple, breathed upon Ezekiel's "valley of dry bones," touched Isaiah's lips with fire, moved upon the hearts of Cyrus and Darius, and 690 years before Christ, revealed the scenes of Pentecost to Joel. (See text, also.)

Thus was He manifested to the world and to men of old, though these were but *intimations* of His presence, his power and glory, compared with that which was to be revealed. (2 Cor. iii, 7-10.) As Christ was in the ancient church before his incarnation, so was the Spirit before his effusion. The advent manifested the fullness of Christ's life; Pentecost the fullness of the Spirit's power. That fullness was foretold by the prophets. We have not time to "trace His rising track" through the beginnings of the New Dispensation, nor speak of His visit to the Virgin, His revelations to Simeon, His inspiration of John the Baptist, nor His descent upon Christ at the Jordan.—We pass the precious promise of the Comforter, the death, resurrection and ascension of our Lord, the tarrying at Jerusalem, the fulfilment of the promise and the Pentecostal scene—to remark that this is eminently a spiritual dispensation; is indeed the *Spirit's* dispensation.

The "Comforter" has come, and is now the "Head *of* the Church," as Christ, enthroned and sceptred, is "head over all things *for* the church." We have "another *Paraclete*"—the other *Advocate*"—as the Savior promised.—(Compare John xiv, 16, 17, with 1 John ii, 1.) Christ is our Advocate in heaven, with the Father; the SPIRIT is our Advocate on earth; He comes forth from the Father and the Son, that He may bear His part with them in the work of man's salvation, and His spiritual power is to us, instead of Christ's presence. He makes our cause His own, and works in us, and by us, and for us; for the church and for the world; through time and for eternity. As He operated with creative energy in the natural world, so does He now in the spiritual world. "In the beginning the earth was without form, and void;" He gave law and system, and brought order out of chaos. "Darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the waters, and said: *Let there be light!* and there was light." He garnished the heavens and flooded them with glory, breathed life into all animated nature, and gave spiritual existence and immortality to angels and men. So, in the spiritual world, He shall bring order out of confusion, light out of darkness, beauty from deformity, harmony from discord, good from evil, joy from sorrow, and life from death. As of old He moved the hearts of kings to favor God's people, and inspired prophet and builder for the erection and completion of a material temple, so does He now, and will He, operate upon nations and men, until the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of Christ, and earth's deserts rejoice and blossom as the rose—till the spiritual temple is completed and the head-stone brought forth with shoutings of Grace, grace, unto it!

Here, then, is the all-sufficient Agent to accomplish this work of regenerating the world:

1. We have seen a large portion of the earth in moral darkness, but here is light for the world. The day has dawned. "The true light now shineth." Inspired by this Spirit, the prophet saw this light, and was glad, and as if appealing to a long-benighted world, exclaimed: "Arise and shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee! Darkness covers the earth, and gross darkness the people; but the Lord shall arise upon thee, and His glory shall be seen. And the Gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising. The sun shall no more be thy light by day, nor the moon by night; but the Lord shall be unto thee an everlasting light, and thy God thy glory, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended." (Isa. 60th chapter.) With this accord the office and work of the Eternal Spirit: He "turns us from darkness to light," translates us "from the power of darkness into the kingdom of God's dear Son." In the darkness of their ignorance men know not God—His character, attributes or works; they know not themselves—their nature, duty or destiny.—But "receiving an unction from this Holy One," they "know all things necessary to their present and eternal salvation.

2. This Spirit cures individual corruption:

He makes the heart his home, the body his temple, and man a new creature. We saw the "work of the flesh," what are the fruits of the Spirit? "But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, righteousness, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, truth, faith, meekness, courage, knowledge, temperance, patience, humility, purity, honesty, justice, mercy, benevolence, kindness, charity"—in a word, "Godliness." (See Gal. v, 22; Eph., v. 9; Phil. iv, 8; 2 Pet. i, 5.) This last is secured in the first "fruit" of the Spirit [love] which, above all things, is God-like. God the Father is *sovereign* love; God the Son is *redeeming* love; God the Spirit is *regenerating* love; hence of the Triune Jehovah it is written: "*God is love.*" And if we have this attribute we are God-like—are "partakers of the divine nature." And this we have, for "the fruit of the Spirit is love." The individual being thus "created anew unto good works," we have the remedy for all those evils we saw "springing from the heart as plants from the soil and pervading the family, society, state and nation. The The contrast is a pleasing one, but we have not time to pursue it. The change is great—all things are new—the tree made good—the fruit holiness, the end life, intellectual and moral, social and civil.

3. Here, too, we have the remedy for unbelief:

"And when the Spirit is come He will reprove the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment; of sin, because they believe not in me; of righteousness, because I go to my Father; of judgment, because the Prince of this world is judged:" "Of unbelief, because *they believe not in me.*" We have seen the far-reaching and deadly influence of this sin, and how the Bible insists upon faith in Christ. Upon these two principles are suspended the fortunes of two worlds, the destinies of men and angels, the issues of time and the retributions of eternity. And yet no man or minister, no voice of conscience, no terrors of the law, no prayers of the church or promises of heaven, have power to correct this giant iniquity. It is the sin of the *heart.* But the Spirit's office is to *search* the heart, and convict it of this sin. And this it does, compelling, often, the stoutest hearts to cry out: "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief." [See Acts, ii, 37 to 40.]

4. Thus far we have spoken of the agency of the Spirit. There are other instrumentalities to be used in spreading "the knowledge of the glory of God." But we refer to them to notice that they are only efficient as they are *made so by the Spirit.*

[*Continued on Second Page.*]

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1867.

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☞ The second year of the "New Orleans Advocate" begins January 1867. Most heartily thanking our patrons for their support during the first and trying year of its publication, we now confidently solicit the continuance of their Subscriptions and Advertisements for the year to come. Words cannot express our gratitude to you. You responded to our call in the hour of need.

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Texas Conference.—We are indebted to our esteemed brother, Rev. Jos. Welch, for his timely report of the organization and proceedings of the Texas Conference, and he will accept our hearty thanks for the same.

We regret that Rev. A. Ross' sermon and other valuable articles do not appear in our present issue; they will, however, appear next week.

Bishop Simpson and son returned from Texas to New Orleans on Tuesday evening. The Bishop is in excellent health.

Preaching.—There will be preaching in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Sabbath morning, at eleven o'clock.

Angel of the Vale.

The first number of a series of articles entitled "Angel of the Vale," written by a lady, will appear in our next week's issue

The New Political Hope.

It is wonderful with what avidity and confidence the South grasps at each new illusion which promises success to its darling schemes. During the late fearful conflict at arms a succession of expectations were indulged, each furnishing encouragement for a brief season and each ending in bitter disappointment. Confidence was reposed in the goodness of their cause; in their superior prowess; the sovereignty of cotton; the assumed weakness of Lincoln; the divisions of his Cabinet; the interposition of foreign powers; the anti-war spirit and opposition to the draft; the financial prostration of the North; the expected triumph of McClellan and the Democratic party at the Presidential election; and, when other hopes failed, it was thought that by arming the slaves disaster might yet be avoided, and success secured. When, at length, rebellion was crushed into the earth, hope again sprang up, from the mild conditions imposed by the Government upon the vanquished, and this reviving hope, strengthened by the ascertained defection of the President from the principles on which he had been elected, finally led to the determination to secure on the field of political maneuver what had been staked and lost on the field of battle.

Aided by the powerful patronage of the Administration, success for a time seemed probable, but the late elections, resulting in an overwhelming defeat of the Presidential policy, sent dismay for a time through the rebellious ranks, and blasted their hopes of regaining control of the Government. The vital principle of republican government, requiring that the will of the majority shall be obeyed; the pledge of the President to abide the decison of the people; the unmistakable verdict which they rendered, seemed to destroy all hope of carrying out their purposes. It was a poor relief that the President, faithless to his professions, had resolved to disregard the expressed will of the people. He was powerless in the hands of a triumphantly endorsed Congress. There seemed no prospect of evading the decision rendered at the polls, and the South, from sheer necessity, was debating the propriety of yielding to the demands of the loyal people.

But a new hope has been revived, and under its impulse the late rebels have suddenly been hurried forward to a desperation, a bitterness and a defiance that parallels the frenzy which precipitated the war. The immediate inspiration is the decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the case of Milligan, who was engaged in secretly forming a powerful military organization in Indiana, in 1864, for the purpose of resisting the draft, of inducing insurrection and liberating rebel prisoners of war confined at the North. Under the provisions of a law of Congress, enacted in 1863, he had been arrested and held as a prisoner, and by order of Gen. Hovey, commander of the Military District of Indiana, he was tried before a military commission and sentenced to be hung. The case, on petition of the prisoner, was carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it has been decided that he is entitled to be discharged from arrest, a majority of the judges holding that under no circumstances can a citizen of a State not in insurrection, and who is not in the military or naval service, be tried before a military tribunal. This *opinion*, and it is nothing more, dissented from by Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justices Wayne, Swayne and Miller, has wonderfully elated the rebels of the South. They now believe they have not only the President, but the Supreme Court on their side, and are satisfied that the same influences which secured the utterance of this opinion will secure a decision against the constitutionality of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, and also of all other obnoxious measures proposed by the present Congress.

Embodened by this new acquisition, the New Orleans *Times* now declares "The impeachment of the President will inevitably tend to *revolution*," and warns the radicals that if "they commence rolling the ball they will be responsible for the result."

The North Carolina Dispatch says, "The people of the South are united as one man in opposition to the threatened policy of Congress....They will drive the usurpers from their seats of power. ....In this approaching conflict, for conflict there will be if Congress destroy the States, they will have nearly half of the North as allies, and will be themselves united.... *They will fight to the knife and then to the hilt!*"

Such are the criminal utterances which are encouraged by the opinion so unnecessarily rendered by a majority of the Supreme Court. There is but one other opinion uttered by that high tribunal with which it can compare—that of the Dred Scott case, rendered for purely partizan purposes and to establish in this government the principle that the negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect. It had been fondly hoped that that opinion would stand apart and alone in its infamy, as a monument of the corruptions of the times. But its parallel is found in the gratuitous argument which would deny that Congress could, under *any emergency*, provide that conspirators, leagued together in our midst to overthrow the government, should be punished otherwise than by the slow process of courts which might themselves be controlled by these men or their allies. No wonder that rebels are in ecstacies over this blow attempted at the power of Congress. Such a decision, if given four years earlier, might have wrought ruin to the nation. It would have allowed Valandigham and his traitorous hordes to have plotted insurrection without any adequate restraint. What are the effects of rendering an opinion not required in the determination of the case before them?

1. It lowers the dignity and diminishes the respect which should belong to the court of highest appeal in our government.

2. It furnishes President Johnson with a new pretext for disregarding the popular will.

3. It grants, according to the Presidential interpretation, virtual impunity to disloyal citizens in any violence they may use against the freedmen and white loyalists of the South.

4. It encourages an expectation that the proposed amendment to the Constitution, and all other measures tending to secure the rights of loyal citizens in the South will, be decided to be unconstitutional.

5. It tends to confuse the efforts made to organize and strengthen the loyal element in the South.

6. It encourages the rebels of the South to set the Congress of the United States and the overwhelming loyal majority of the nation at defiance.

7. It destroys, to a great extent, the efficiency of the Freedmens' Bureau, of the Civil Rights Bill, and of the military order of Gen. Grant, which requires the arrest and detention for trial of offenders against whom the local courts refuse to act.

8. It is a new and strong encouragement to the policy, so emphatically condemned by the people of the United States at the polls, which leaves the Southern loyalist helpless in the hands of the enemies he assisted to subdue.

Scarce had this opinion of the Supreme Court been promulgated, when the President directed the immediate release of Dr. Watson, who had deliberately murdered a negro in Virginia and who, having been discharged after the farce of a trial, had been arrested by Gen. Schofield, under Grant's order No. 44. It seems to be the issue toward which this administration is steadily tending, to place all the freedmen and loyalists in the South completely at the mercy of the disloyal. The pivotal principle of Johnson's policy is evidently that the loyal minority in a State shall be ruled by the disloyal majority. This abhorrent principle, which is the key to all of Johnson's movements, would have made secession right in every State where the popular voice demanded it, and is evidently the principle on which every State Government organized under Johnson's direction is administered.

We regret it should be published to the country that our present executive, after conferring with the Supreme Judges, should give out in advance that the Supreme Court would sustain his policy, and declare the South unconditionally *in* the Union. It is painful to read such declarations; and if *such* a decision is indeed forthcoming, it will manifestly be purely partisan, and have no more moral force than any other political document. It is humiliating that the Supreme Court of our country should form the chief reliance of rebels in attempts to regain power in our Government.—We would hope that it is not of design that it has rendered so much comfort to our enemies. But let them not be too sanguine. These judges, Democrats though they be, may refuse to accede to all the demands made upon them.—And there is a power mightier than Presidents or Supreme Courts. The *people* are stronger than any agents of their creation, and to their will Congress, and President, and even the Supreme Court must bow. The genius of freedom is on her triumphal march over the continent, and the people are rallying to her call. In spite of adverse combinations, the path of progress is leading humanity upward. The enemies of liberty may succeed in covering themselves with infamy, but no effort can bring back the dark years of the past and restore the plantation rule now crushed forever.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ANNUAL MISSIONARY SERMON.

BY REV. N. L. BRAKEMAN.

If we speak of *truth*—the Word of God—"the truth as it is in Jesus," it has no power to save the world. "The entrance of thy word giveth light," and it may illuminate the mind; but it cannot change the heart or convict the infidel of his unbelief: It is the Spirit's sword, and is only effectual as it is used by the Spirit: It is not the electric current, but the conductor along which the current flows: It is necessary, as is the wire to the telegraph; but alone, is as inefficient as the wire without the electricity. If we speak of the *ministry*, how powerless is it without "the holy unction!" Its prayers may be addressed to human ears, but they will never gain audience with Deity. Solemn truths may be pronounced in perfect periods, as powerless as they are pretty. There may be learning eloquence, genius, every adornment, and yet a starless crown at last. Let the ministry remember it is not by might or power, but by the Spirit of God that he is to succeed.—*Knowledge* is power, but it must be the knowledge of God. *Wealth* is power, but it must be consecrated to God. *Influence* is power, but it must be wielded for God. There is power in a true conversion, in a fervent, effectual prayer; in a consecrated, self-denying, cross-loving life.—There is power in a holy heart, a single eye, a blameless life, and a godly conversation. But all these are the fruits of the Spirit, as was manifested upon the day of Pentacost. With these instrumentalities in successful operation we may be assured of victory.

5. It will illustrate our subject, and will strengthen our Christian courage and faith to refer to the "Great Commission" and the early church: In Matthew, xxviii, 18, 19, 20, Christ had proclaimed himself King, and marked out the ministers and army, the weapon of their warfare, the extent of their field, the badge of citizenship, the law and limit of their commission, the royal glory and presence which should attend them, and the duration of His kingdom, in these remarkable words: "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo! I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

Again, in Acts I, 4 to 9, we behold him with his disciples for the last time. He renews the promise of the Spirit, repeats the commission and ascends into heaven: "But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto me in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth. And when he had spoken these words, while they beheld, he was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight." The "commission" was command and precept, promise and prophecy, and it embraced the world: "*Unto the uttermost parts of the earth*," are the last words upon His lips. His word had declared and His ascent demonstrated His sovereign power. No wing, no hand, no chariot of fire, yet he ascends! "Upward He moves by His own power, and in that single act commands the homage of earth; for our globe has no law so universal and irreversible as that whereby it binds down all ponderous bodies to its surface. But that law gives way and the whole mass of the globe yields to the power of Christ." And now enthroned in heaven he reigns, and shall reign, till by the power of the Spirit all enemies are put under his feet. The disciples tarry, *the Spirit comes*, they are endowed with power, and prepared for their work.

And now as they go forth, follow them: Beginning at Jerusalem, what odds are against them: They are few and unlearned, their Founder is despised, their enemies are violent and numerous; there are the chief priests, scribes, Pharisees, Saducees, doctors of law, captains, officers and the Sanhedrim—the very men who had cried: "Away with him—crucify him!" Among Greeks and Romans they met with philosophers, poets, historians, statesmen, kings and governors, who disagreeing in everything else, conspire to oppose these men and put down the Gospel.—And what are the results? 3,000 saved on the day of Pentecost; 5,000 at a later period, and in *one year*, on the very soil where Jesus shed his blood, 10,000 converts shout His praise! In three years the Gospel has spread all over Judea and Samaria, into "the regions beyond."

And in two years it has reached Syria, and Lydia, and Egypt, and Arabia, Persia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Parthia, Asia Minor, and many parts of Europe, and more than 500,000 souls were enlisted under its banner. According to Eusebius, there were in the second century, churches in *Gaul*, at Lyons and Vienna; in *Africa*, at Carthage, where, according to Tertullion, Christians were so numerous that, to extirpate them, would decimate the city. In the East, at the same early period, the cross was planted in Edessa, and the Gospel proclaimed in India.—(See Enseb. Hist. Eccl., book v, chap. 1–10.) In 300 years it had made conquest of the Roman Empire. In its march it had conquered Judaism in Jerusalem, Philosophy at Athens, Sensuality at Corinth, Idolatry at Rome and Ephesus, Barbarism at Milita, and ignorance, intolerance, superstition and worldly-mindedness everywhere. It suffered a long decline from its original purity and power. But revived again under Luther and his co-laborers. And again under the Wesleys and their contemporaries, and yet again under our fathers in this country. In these latter years it has destroyed Cannabalism in the South Sea Islands, broken the power of caste over millions in India, shaken Idolatry in China, and abolished slavery in Great Britain and America. And today, God is working wonders among the nations of the earth, for the triumphs of the Gospel over the Arabian imposture, and the Man of Sin, and the world universally, "Not by might, not by power, but my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

We close with some reflections:

1. The great want of the church, especially in her missionary work, is a spiritual baptism. And why may she not have it? This is still the Spirit's dispensation, and we believe that, but for *unbelief*, the Church might to-day enjoy, miracles apart, the scene of Pentecost renewed. Long ago might the world have been converted, had not the Church grieved and quenched the Spirit. As ministers and missionaries we shall never do our portion of that great work till we have clean hearts. We want the Holy Ghost and fire from heaven.—It must glow in our hearts, illuminate our minds, awaken our emotions, breathe in our thoughts, burn in our words, shine in our example, and be *felt* in our lives. Without it, wealth, influence, churches and ordinances, preaching and praying are but "ships of war, and ammunition, without guns or men;" and order, audiences, talent, truth, are "men and guns without *fire*."

2. We need, perhaps, as a Conference—as ministers and people—to be reminded that our sole security and protection, our hope and help, are in God. There have been times in the past year when our hearts have "trembled *for the ark of God*," when in tears we have thought of and prayed for each other; when our friends have trembled for us; and when the Church may have remembered us in her prayers. We called in vain for the protection of Government. God has taught us that we did not need it. The "Lo, I am with you," has been verified; He is still with us, and we are with each other again, and blessed be His name forever!

3. It is worthy of note that our first Conference met on Christmas, 1865, and saw the opening of our glorious Centenary year; and that with our second Conference we enter the *second century of American Methodism*. Fit time for thought and reflection! If our Zion has been a success—if its first century has a glorious history, let her remember it is not by might, (strength of our own nor by power, (authority, or permission from others,) but by "*My Spirit*."—by the providence, the protection, and the power of God. Thus has her temple, so far, been built; then let the good work go on. Let no arm of State, no power of man, no wisdom of this world be ever invoked for aid. "*Trust only in God*, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." Let us "inquire for the old paths" of a personal experience. Let our hearts, like Wesley's, be "strangely warmed" by the Spirits fire—may we, like him, be "full of faith and the Holy Ghost."

"Oh, that it now from heaven might fall,
And all our sins consume!
Come, Holy Ghost, for Thee we call;
Spirit of burning come!"

4. Finally, "Who hath despised the day of small things?" If we apply this question to ourselves: We are few and feeble, and have but just begun to "build"—we are laying foundations.—Sometimes we become discouraged, and are ready to ask: "By whom shall Jacob arise, for he is small?" Then we hear the cheering words: "Fear not, little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." We fain would believe we are planting the mustard-seed that shall grow to a great tree; are hiding the leaven in the measures of meal; are cutting from the mountain of genuine Methodism (not without hands) the little stone which shall yet fill all this land. Our cause, we know, is just, and we believe the sun of prosperity shall shine more and more upon us, even unto the midday of perfect success. We send our thoughts forward to the close of the century upon which we are entered, and ask: "What shall the end be?" We shall look down from heaven, and see.

And now, let not the unbelieving world boast, nor the Christian fear, because so small a portion of earth is evangelized. The temple shall be completed, for the Lord hath spoken it: "For as the rain cometh down from heaven, and the snow, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bud and bring forth; so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void, but shall accomplish that which I please, and prosper in the thing whereunto I sent it; I will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all nations: Earth shall be filled with the knowledge of my glory, and all flesh shall see my salvation: The wolf shall dwell with the lamb, the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and a little child shall lead them, and they shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: Wars shall cease unto the ends of the world: Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders; but thou shalt call thy walls salvation and thy gates praise: Wherefore, strengthen the weak hsnds and confirm the feeble knees: Say to them who are of a feeble heart, Be strong, fear not; behold your God will come with vengeance, even God with a recompense—He will come and save you: For stones I will give iron; for wood, brass; for brass, silver, and for silver, gold: Instead of the thorn there shall come up the fir-tree; instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle tree, and it shall be to the Lord for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off: And the wilderness and the solitary place shall be made glad, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose: The heathen shall be given to the Son for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession: He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the rivers unto the ends of the earth, and they shall fear him as long as the sun and the moon endure: A little one shall become a thousand, a strong one a mighty nation, and a nation shall be born in a day: I, the Lord, will hasten it in his time."

All this the Savior reasserted to his disciples, published in their commission, and symbolized in his ascent to heaven, where, enthroned King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, he shall reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet—reign till He, the Eternal Spirit, who makes us new creatures in Christ, shall have made all things new, even a "new heavens, and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." The time may seem to us long—not so with God. One day with the Lord is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. Christ was long promised before he came, and the world was long in preparation for his advent; but when the fullness of time had come, God sent him forth, and in due time he died for the ungodly. And "in due time" he will subdue the world to himself, and all nations shall serve him. And now, "Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things! Blessed be His glorious name forever! And let all the earth be filled with His glory. Amen, and Amen!"

Which is the mother of the chickens, the hen who laid the eggs or the hen that hatched them.

If a husband deserts his wife which is the most abandoned, the man or the woman?

Organization and Proceedings

OF THE

Texas Mission Conference.

HOUSTON, Jan. 3, 1867.

The Board of Bishops having set apart the work in Texas for organization as the Texas Conference of the M. E. Church, the Rev. Bishop Simpson commenced the service preliminary to its institution, at three o'clock this afternoon, in the Houston M. E. Church, by reading the 60th chapter of Isaiah; the 571st hymn was then sung, and prayer offered by the Revs. Joseph Welch and William R. Fayle. The Bishop then made an appropriate address on the general interests and progress of the work.

He then announced the transfer from the Mississippi Conference of Joseph Welch, who, as the only member of the Texas Conference in full connection, was appointed Secretary.

Elias Dibble and Samuel Osborn, having been one year on trial, and James Davis and George Edward Brooks received on trial at the late session of the Mississippi Conference, were also transferred to the Texas Conference.

The question was then taken up—"Who are re-admitted into the traveling connection?"

William R. Fayle, Thomas B. Ferguson, Carl Biel and Edward Schneider, Ordained Elders, late of the traveling ministry of the M. E Church South, answering the disciplinary requirements, were received into full connection in the Conference.

Question—Who remain on trial? Elias Dibble, Samuel Osborn.

Brother Dibble gave a satisfactory and pleasing account of his work, reporting the Church in good condition and a general improvement in the moral character of the community.

Question—Who are admitted on trial? John. E. Stovall, an Ordained Elder from the Austin circuit.

The ordination services were appointed for to-morrow night at half-past seven o'clock.

Preaching was announced to-night by Benj. F. Williams.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M to-morrow.

Closing services were conducted by the Bishop.

Second Day.

MORNING SESSION.

Jan 4, 1867.

The Conference met pursuant to adjournment, and the religious services were conducted by Chas. W. Bryant.

The journal was read and approved.

The question, "Who are admitted on trial?" was then resumed.

The following brethren, having been duly recommended, and being represented by the Presiding Elder, were received on trial:

Benjamin F. Williams, Chas. W. Bryant, Daniel Gregory, Benjamin O. Watrous, Isaac Wright, Alexander Gillem and Carl Urbantke.

Question—Who are elected to Deacons' Orders?

The following, having been duly recommended, were elected:

Elias Dibble, B. F. Williams, C. W. Bryant, D. Gregory, B. O. Watrous, Isaac Wright, George E. Brooks, James Davis

Brother Osborn then gave an account of his work during the year.

James Davis also gave a short history of his labors and early struggles.

S. J. W. Mintzer, Medical Director of the Freedmen's Bureau, and D. T. Allen, Assistant Superintendent of the School Department of the Bureau, were introduced to the Conference, and addressed it on the subject of the education of the freed people.

The following were appointed a Committee on Education:

Joseph Welch, Wm. R. Fayle, Carl Biel, Samuel Osborn.

It was on motion resolved that the Committee on Education be a Standing Committee, with power to act during the year, and report at the next session of the Conference.

The credentials of the Rev. George W. Honey, a traveling Elder of the Wesleyan connection, were presented to the Conference for action.

He was on motion received into full connection and recognized as an Elder.

The brethren elected to Deacons' Orders were requested to meet Rev. Jos. Welch at 3 P. M. to-day, for instruction.

The Bishop was requested to appoint the usual Missionary Committee.

W. R. Fayle was appointed a Committee to prepare a statistical report.

The Conference on motion resolved to hold an afternoon session commencing at 3 o'clock.

Closing services by Brother Elias Dibble.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The religious services were conducted by Rev. Thos. B. Ferguson.

The journal was read and approved.

Thos. B. Ferguson gave a history of his trials and labors during the past year.

Carl Biel gave an interesting account of the state of the German work.

He was followed by Edward Schneider, one of the pioneers of Methodism among the Germans of Texas, and Carl Urbantke, who is now entering upon the work

B. O. Watrous then made a short statement of the field in the vicinity of Brenham, and Isaac Wright spoke of the progress of the Church at Austin.

It was on motion resolved that the Presiding Elders be a Committee to determine during the year the place of holding the next annual session, and report to the President of the Conference.

The following were appointed a Committee on Books and Periodicals: Thos. B. Ferguson and Edward Schneider.

It was on motion resolved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 9½ A. M. to-morrow.

On motion adjourned.

Religious services conducted by Isaac Wright.

ORDINATION SERVICES.

The ordination services took place according to appointment, in the church, at half-past seven o'clock.

The 215th hymn was sung and prayer offered by Jos. Welch.

The Bishop then read the 9th Psalm and the first part of the 4th chapter 2d Tim.

He then announced the 237th hymn and preached the ordination sermon, from the text, "Preach the Word." 3 Tim., 4. 7.

After the sermon Rev. Jos. Welch presented to the Bishop the candidates for ordination, who then ordained to the office of Deacons the following brethren:

Elias Dibble, B. F. Williams, Charles W. Bryant, Daniel Gregory, B. O. Watrous, Isaac Wright, James Davis and Geo. E. Brooks.

After which the services were concluded by the Bishop.

Third Day.

Jan. 5.

The opening services of the Conference were conducted by Rev. Joseph Welch, at 9½ A. M.

The journal was then read and approved.

The report of the Committee on Education was then read, adopted and placed on file.

The report of the Committee on Books and Periodicals was then read, adopted and filed.

It was on motion resolved that the Centenary collection, in the hands of Brother Welch, be sent to New Orleans in aid of the Advocate.

The Secretary then presented a Record for the use of the Conference, as a donation from Benjamin G. Welch, Esq., of Danville, Penn.

When it was on motion

Resolved, That the thanks of the Conference be and they are hereby tendered to Benjamin G. Welch, of Danville, Pa., for the presentation of a journal to this Conference.

The report of the Committee on Statistics was read, approved and filed.

On motion it was

Resolved, That Rev. Geo. W. Honey be placed on the journal as supernumerary without appointment.

The report of the Committee on Missions was read, approved and filed.

It was on motion

Resolved, That our preachers be required to establish Sabbath Schools in each appointment.

The following resolutions of thanks were adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference be and they are hereby tendered to our friends who have kindly entertained the members of the Conference during its session.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Conference be and they are hereby tendered to our beloved Bishop Simpson for the kind and efficient manner in which he has presided over our deliberations:

The journal was then read and approved.

The Bishop then announced the following Committees of Examination and the appointments of the preachers for the ensuing year:

Committee of First Year—W. R. Fayle, Carl Biel.

Second Year—Jos. Welch, Thos. B. Ferguson.

To Preach the Missionary Sermon—Thos. B. Ferguson.

The appointments were as follows:

GERMAN MISSION DISTRICT.

C. Biel, Presiding Elder.

Industry	Carl Biel
Independence	Edward Schneider
Round Top	Carl Urbantke

TEXAS MISSION DISTRICT.

Joseph Welch, Presiding Elder.

Belton	Thos. B. Ferguson
Red River	To be supplied
Austin Circuit	John E. Stovall
Austin	Isaac Wright
Liberty	To be supplied
Columbus	B. F. Williams & A. Gillem
Columbia	James Davis
Richmond	Daniel Gregory
Galveston	——— Samuel Osborn
Galveston Circuit	To be supplied

HOUSTON DISTRICT.

W. R. Fayle, Presiding Elder.

Houston	Elias Dibble
Houston Circuit	Chas. W. Bryant
Harrisburg	To be supplied
Hempstead	To be supplied
Millican	Geo. E. Brooks
Brenham	B. O. Watrous

Statistics of the Texas Mission Conference.

	Members	Probationers	Local Preachers	Baptisms Adults	Baptisms Infants	Churches	Val of Church Pro	S Schools	Scholars
Houston Circuit	50	57	1			1	400		
Houston	110	136	1	2o	10	1	3500	1	80
Harrisburg	20	57	1	6		1	400		
Richmond	95	62	8		1s	1		1	40
Columbus	97	23	1			1	400	1	30
Columbia	60		1						
Hempstead	120	45	1			1			
Millican	45		1						
Austin	11o	23	1		21			1	60
Austin Circuit	20o	1oo	3					15o	6 195
Industry	75	15						1	9o
Belton	1o								
Liberty	31								
Galveston	68			1	14	22			
	1o93	491	21	4o	71	5	485o	11	495

Report of the Committee on Education.

To the Bishop and Members of the Texas Conference:

Your Committee on Education beg leave to submit the following report.

Earnestly and anxiously looking at the condition of the Freed people among us, we behold a lamentable state of ignorance in which they have grown up under their previous bondage, and which they now inherit as one of its inevitable results While we rejoice that in the Providence of God the "great evil of slavery" has been removed, believing that light and truth ever go hand in hand with mercy and grace in a pure gospel, we feel called upon to put forth every effort to enlighten, and thus to save them. Therefore

Resolved, That a general system of free school education is the duty of society to itself, and that, in the absence of this provision, it becomes the duty of the Christian Church to provide, as far as possible, the means of education, and especially so for the children of the Church.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of our pastors to provide an advanced religious training in addition to the usual elementary work of our Sabbath Schools, and we urge upon our brethren in the ministry special care in this direction.

Resolved, That we will give our earnest co-operation to the agencies in operation for the education of the freed people, and welcome the assistance of the benevolent societies of the nation in planting schools and supporting the teachers.

Resolved, That we appeal to the freed people of the State to enter the door now open to them, and embrace every opportunity to enjoy the advantages now placed within their reach.

JOS. WELCH,
W. R. FAYLE,
CARL BIEL,
SAM'L OSBORN.
Committee.

Report of the Committee on Books and Periodicals.

Your Committee beg leave to submit the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, There exists in our midst a destitution of religious literature, caused in a great measure by the operation of the late civil war, so that in many cases families are unprovided with the Scriptures, and religious reading is greatly needed by the people; and whereas, your committee deem the circulation of a good and wholesome literature second only in importance to the preaching of the Gospel, and we deem it important that our people should be supplied with Bibles, Hymn-books, Disciplines and Sunday-school libraries of our own publication, therefore

Resolved, That W. R. Fayle be authorized to order from our Book Concern, and keep on deposit in the city of Houston, an assortment of books such as shall be needed by our people.

Resolved, That we heartily support the publication of the New Orleans Advocate, edited by Rev. J. P. Newman D. D.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of the ministry of our church to subscribe for and study the Quarterly Review, edited by Dr. Whedon.

Resolved, That our preachers be requested to procure the Missionary Advocate, for gratuitous circulation among our people.

THOS. B. FERGUSON.
EDWARD SCHNEIDER.

Christmas in Franklin, La.

We will be pardoned for copying from a private letter the following interesting account of the first Christmas Tree ever enjoyed by the Sunday School children of Father Jack Goodwin's Church:

"As everybody has something to say about their Christmas Trees, I must tell you about ours, because I think you would like to know that the poor children here were remembered on that eventful day. I had resolved to make each one a little present, and, when they were all collected together, I thought if we could have a tree, and some fancy paper to help ornament, we could make one look quite respectable. Our kind friend, Mrs. K., came the day before to help make up the packages, and agreed with me as to the desirableness of the tree. But how should we get and trim one in time? It was now eleven o'clock on Saturday, and we had proposed to have the happy gathering on Sunday morning, at the usual Sunday School hour. I was afraid of interruption if we had it on Christmas Eve. We went to work with a will that soon accomplished our task. A tree was found. One of the school girls happened in, all the help we had. Our horns of plenty were made of straw color, pink and white. We had a hundred well filled—also toys of various kinds, books, cards, etc., trimming off nicely with *red, white* and *blue!* It was hard work, but we felt richly paid the next morning, by seeing the happy faces, almost glistening in the anticipation of enjoying the fruit from their FIRST CHRISTMAS TREE. [Think of this, ye favored little ones, all over our Christian land!] We intended it for a surprise, but you would have thought that nothing else had been talked off for a month. There were one hundred and twenty-eight scholars present, and then I went out into the yard and gave to twelve more. We had a good supply of candies, calculating to return what was left, but instead had to send for more. The church was crowded with all ages, from babes in arms to grey-headed old men and women. They all seemed perfectly delighted, and Mrs. K. and myself, and our children, were aboat as happy as any of them. Our music was all vocal, but none the less pleasant. Our kind friend had been practicing the children with some choice pieces, which they sang on this occasion *about as well as it could be done.* It was a joyous, memorable time for the children, the parents and their friends."

Thoughts About Jesus.

Meditation upon the life, purity, sufferings and death of Christ, must ever be a source of pleasure as well as improvement to the Christian. Some reflections, however, will cause a mingling of sadness; and often the tear of sympathy and devotion will steal from the eye of one who really abides in the "vine." The keenness of sensibility in our Lord, and his consequent increase of suffering, must, when we reflect upon it, cause feelings of sadness, and deepen our affection for Him who bore our sorrows.

We offer a few suggestions to show in what manner Christ's sufferings were increased by his perfect sympathy with the woes of humanity.

We find that pain is always in proportion to the sensibility of the sufferer

From the vegetable, up through the animal world, we have ample evidence for this assertion. Suffering does in no case begin before sensibility. The animal which has the least sensibility suffers least, and as you ascend the scale of being, suffering is seen to increase until you find man the greatest sufferer of all. The amount of pain communicated through any organ of the body by a given cause is in proportion to its delicacy and sensibility. Thus the eye causes extreme pain from the presence of a mote, which the most delicate finger would ignore.

Men also differ in capability of suffering, just as they differ in degree of sensibility. Thus we find that chastened taste, increased power of perception, superior refinement of any kind, as they contribute to the perfection of the individual, also contribute to his anguish if placed in painful relations.

Sympathy with the sufferings of others is often a cause of pain. It cannot be denied that mothers often suffer far more than their afflicted babes. And while the husband in fever's deririum is enjoying pleasant reveries, the wife is wringing her hands in anguish, nearly beside herself with sympathetic grief.

We might, therefore, justly conclude that Christ suffered extremely in his contact with the woes of humanity, were no proof of this on record. For not only was his sensibility absolutely perfect, but he sympathized more intimately, more lovingly with every sufferer than is possible to any one else.

But if we glance at the instances recorded, argument gives place to evidence; persuasion to certainty; our admiration of his character deepens into wonder and awe, and we adore the wonderful, the mighty God.

Circumstances which to men in general would bring anger and a desire for revenge, filled his sensitive nature with sadness, his heart with sympathetic sorrow.

While healing the man with the withered hand on the Sabbath, and being accused of a breach of law, his grief at the wilful blindness of his accusers eclipses all anger, resentment or feeling of retaliation.

Perhaps nothing will provoke men in general more speedily, or wound them more deeply, than for an act, done with the purest motives, to be ascribed to a wrong intention. But here Christ performs a cure solely for the benefit of others, without possibility of reward; an act that should fill every beholder with gratifude, and cause the most indifferent to glow with admiration; and, though accused most causelessly, triumphs over self so completely that all thought of the injury to himself seems to be totally absorbed by the consideration of the woe resulting to his accusers as the legitimate consequence of their obliquity.

The feeling of sympathy which to ordinary men in like circumstances would be simply impossible from the strong uprising, and tumultuous clamor of baser passions, in Him is the monarch of the soul, subduing all else, and lavishly bestowing his gifts upon those whom human nature would bid to crush. Soaring above the present and the immediate, his thoughts weigh the future and the distant; he already sees the vengeance of the day of wrath, and is plunged in sadness and pensive grief.

Again, we find him at the grave of a friend, tears are coursing down his cheeks, and deep emotion heaves his sacred bosom. But is there anything strange in tears at the grave of a loved one? Do not all men possess such sympathy?

There were circumstances connected with this event which made those tears the most wonderful, the most sacred that ever moistened human cheek.

Much of the sorrow and many of the tears shed over the departed, arise from the feeling of personal loss; but Jesus wept not because he had lost a friend; for he knew full well that Lazarus should be raised, and had told his disciples that this sickness was not unto death, but for the glory of God, that the Son of man might be glorified thereby. Neither can we accept the teaching of Strauss, that these were tears of hypocrisy. It must then follow that these were tears of sympathy; he wept because of the pain endured by others. Had ordinary humanity been in the place of Jesus, there might have been boastful pride; or there might have been the taunting jibe, even; but tears would have been completely impossible.

There is in this mystery of tears a whole volume of instruction, a sacredness of grief, an ocean of tenderness that is awful in its depth, and measureless in its immensity; our longest lines are thrown in vain; our steady, earnest gaze from the most dizzy heights are unrepaid with sight of shore; and shudderingly, sadly we turn our gaze within to regret the contrast between our sympathy, our affection, and that of our Master.

But the majesty of his suffering through sympathetic sensibility reaches the summit of its glory, as, shortly before his crucifixion, he gazes on Jerusalem and weeps over the devoted city.—That city, whose strongest power had been arrayed against his cause, whose streets had been paved with the bones of the righteous, and whose every locality, from the outer limits to the sacred altar itself, had been saturated with blood that cried to heaven for vengeance, till it had been said by unerring wisdom, "It cannot be that a prophet perish out of Jerusalem."

That city whose rulers exerted their power, not for his defence, but for his destruction; whose scribes and wise men prostituted their learning that they might entrap him in his words; whose priests thirsted for his blood; and whose people, mockingly envious of his purity, had often attempted to stone him, and now stood ready with open mouth to shout "away with him?"

That city which so soon was to mock and deride and crucify him, and thus fill the measure of her iniquity, now received his sympathy and beheld his tears.

Justice might have urged the swift descent of the stroke that should sweep her from existence; revenge would have added accumulated torture to her destruction; self-preservation alone would have suggested anything but pity; but—Jesus weeps. He passes by her history, he heeds not her malignant hatred, he ignores his own danger and her crime, and gazing sorrowfully into the future, he beholds vial after vial of God's wrath poured upon her, and exclaims: "O, Jerusalem! Jerusalem! thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not! Behold, your house is left unto you desolate."

Need we doubt his sympathy with our sorrows in view of such proofs of affection?

And we should ever remember that this is the measure of the love to our brethren required of us: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another, *as I have loved you*, that ye also love one another." H. G. B.

LA CRESCENT, Dec. 22, 1866.

CABINET ORGANS.—We are sure we are doing a real service to smaller churches and Sunday-schools, as well as to lovers of music generally, in calling attention to the Cabinet Organs manufactured by Messrs. Mason & Hamlin. No one who hears these instruments will be surprised at the very strong favor with which they are regarded by our leading organists. Their uuality of tone is admirable, round, sonoaous, pure and sympathetic; while they have abundant volume of tone for any private house, and quite sufficient for smaller churches and for such halls as are usually occupied by Sunday-schools. With all this, their capacity for expression is wonderful, exceeding in some respects even that of the largest and most costly church organs.—This is mainly effected by the introduction of a *swell*, operated upon an entirely new principle, which gives the performer very efficient control of the tones he produces. The moderate prices at which they are sold, and the little space they occupy, are important practical advantages in these instruments.

MY LAMBS.

"FROM THE CHANGED CROSS."

I loved them so
That when the Elder Shepherd of the fold
Came, covered with the storm and pale and cold,
And begged for one of my sweet lambs to hold,
I bade him go.

He claimed the pet—
A little foundling thing that to my breast
Clung always, either in quiet or unrest;
I thought of all my lambs I loved him best;
And yet—and yet—

I laid him down
In those white-shrouded arms, with bitter tears,
For some voice told me that in after years,
He should know naught of passion, grief, or fears,
As I had known.

And yet again
The Elder Shepherd came. My heart grew faint;
He claimed another lamb, with sudden plaint,
Another! She who, gentle as a saint,
Ne'er gave me pain.

Aghast, I turned away!
There sat she—lovely as an angel's dream,
Her golden locks with sunlight all agleam,
Her holy eyes with heaven in their beam!
I knelt to pray.

"Is it thy will?
My Father, say, must this pet lamb be given?
Oh! thou hast many such, dear Lord, in heaven."
And a soft voice said, "Nobly hast thou striven
But—peace, be still!"

Oh! how I wept,
And clasped her to my bosom with a wild
And yearning love—my lamb—my pleasant child,
Her, too, I gave. The little angel smiled,
And slept.

"Go, go!" I cried.
For once again that Shepherd laid his hand
Upon the noblest of that household band
Like a pale specter, there he took his stand,
Close to his side.

And yet how wondrous sweet
The look with which he heard my passionate cry,
"Touch not my lamb; for him, oh! let me die!"
"A little while," he said, with smile and sigh
Again to meet.

Hopeless I fell;
And when I rose the light had burned so low,
So faint, I could not see my darling go;
He had not bidden me farewell, but oh!
I felt farewell,

More deeply, far,
Than if my arms had compassed that slight form;
Though could I but have heard him call my name,
"Dear mother!" But in heaven 'twill be the same—
There burns my star!

He will not take
Another lamb, I thought; for only one
Of the dear fold is spared—to be mine own,
My guide, my mourner when this life is done;
My heart would break.

Oh! with what thrill
I heard him enter; but I did not know
[For it was dark] that he had robbed me so,
The idol of my soul—he could not go—
O heart, be still!

Came morning. Can I tell
How this poor frame its sorrowful tenant kept?
For waking tears were mine; I sleeping wept,
And days, months, years that weary vigil kept,
Alas! farewell!

How often it is said!
I sit and think and wonder, too, sometime,
How it will seem, when in the happier clime,
It never will ring out like funeral chime,
Over the dead.

No tears! no tears!
Will there a day come that I shall not weep?
For I bedew my pillow in my sleep;
Yes, yes, thank God! no grief that clime shall keep
no weary years.

Ay, it is well.
Well with my lambs, and with their earthly guide;
There, pleasant rivers wander they beside,
Or strike sweet harps upon their silver tide—
Ah! it is well.

Through the dreary day
They often come from glorious light to me;
I cannot feel their touch, their faces to see,
Yet my soul whispers, they do come to me—
Heaven is not far away.

Encouragement to Sinners.

Wherefore, sinner, be ruled by me in this matter; feign not thyself another man, if thou hast been a vile sinner. Go in thine own colors to Jesus Christ; put thyself among the most vile, and let him alone to put thee among the children. Thou art, as it were, called by name to come in for mercy. Thou man of Jerusalem, hearken to the call! Men in courts of Judicature do so, and shoulder through the crowd, saying, "Pray give way, I am called into the court." Why, then, standest thou still? "Begin at Jerusalem," is thy call and authority to come. Wherefore, up, man, and shoulder it! Say, "Stand away, unbelief! Christ calls me." "Stand away, all my discouraging apprehensions, for my Saviour calls me to Him to receive mercy." Men will do this in courts below. Why not thus approach the court above? Christ, as he sits on the throne of grace, pointed over the heads of thousands, directly to such a man, and says, "Come." Wherefore, since He says come, let the angels make a lane, and all men make room, that the Jerusalem sinner may come to Christ for mercy.—*Bunyan.*

The weather in New Orleans has never been more changeable than during the present winter, occasionally we have had a sunny day, but usually for days in succession the air has been cold and rain has fallen in torrents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KELLOGGS' UNITED STATES MERCANTILE REGISTER, FOR 1867.

We respectfully call your attention to the above-named work, which we have in preparation, and shall publish about the first of the year 1867, and annually thereafter. It will contain in

PART FIRST—The amended Tariff and Revenue Laws, Lists of Money-Order Post Offices and Telegraph Stations, Regulations of the Boards of Trade of the principal Cities of the United States, Tables of Foreign and Domestic Weights and Measures, etc., etc., in short, a large amount of valuable information selected and compiled with a view to make this part of the work a *"HAND-BOOK"* of ready reference, especially adapted to the wants of business men. In

PART SECOND—A *complete Business Directory of Wholesale and Manufacturing Houses,* Insurance and Express Companies, Banks, and Bankers, etc., etc., of the *leading Commercial Cities of the Union*—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. Each city will appear separately, and the names of the firms will be arranged alphabetically and classified according to business, the whole constituting a complete list of first-hand places of business, which no buyer can afford to be without.

The register will be sold by subscription only, will contain from 600 to 900 octavo pages, as per specimen pages within, and will be substantially bound in boards, with leather backs. Every exertion will be made to render it as complete and correct as possible.

Believing the business wants the Register is intended to supply to be general and widely felt, and inspired by the encouragement we have already received, we offer it confidently to the public at Three Dollars per copy, trusting to the just appreciation and liberal patronage of the business men of every section of this great country to sustain us in its publication at that price.

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* * * * * * * *

[From the Rev. W. D. Siegfried, Pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

Gentlemen: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of Indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the Nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only on the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. S. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor, Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

I have derived great benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles, I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

[From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Milville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMTH,
965 Hutonchis st., Phila.

[From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor Tenth Baptist Church.]

I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very useful to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1864.

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Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;

Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;

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A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No. 3. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867. Whole No.—53

Poetry.

The authorship of the following beautiful hymn of trust is unknown. It was found treasured up in an humble cottage in England:

In the mid silence of the voiceless night,
When chased by airy dreams the slumbers flee,
Whom, in the darkness, doth my spirit seek,
O God! but Thee.

And if there be a weight upon my breast,
Some vague impression of the day forgone,
Scarcely knowing what it is, I fly to Thee,
And lay it down.

Or if it be heaviness that comes
In token of anticipated ill,
My bosom takes no heed of what it is,
Since 'tis Thy will.

For Oh! in spite of past and present care,
Or anything besides, how joyfully,
Passes that most solitary hour,
My God with Thee!

More tranquil than the stillness of the night,
More peaceful than the stillness of that hour,
More blest than anything, my bosom lies
Beneath Thy power.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

A Sensible Letter.

The following letter will be read with great interest. It is from the pen of a *Southern Union Man*, and therefore, has the greater weight. It contains some wholesome truths, well put. Read it:

How long shall the war continue? There is in the breast of all men a strong desire for repentance and reformation. This is contrary to received opinion and to the teachings of most of the pulpits. It is, nevertheless true, and a sad truth it has been to the American people. This terrible war, with its destruction of life and property, was its legitimate fruit. But this desire for repentance and reformation has this peculiarity, viz: It is others whom we desire to repent and reform, and not we ourselves. The Abolitionists of the North saw the sins of the South in the holding of slaves, and having a strong desire to see the South repent and reform, *agitated*. The Secessionists of the South saw the sins of the North, in harboring the Abolitionists, and desiring to see Northern reformation—*agitated*; and by these mutual agitations in their efforts to repent and reform each other, kept up the excitement until war was the result. During four years the war went on upon bloody fields. It has ceased there, but alas! it has been transferred to other fields. In their mutual desire for the repentance and reformation of each other, the North accuses the South, and the South accuses the North. Now, shall this war continue? Shall we never have peace in this land? Peace is not so difficult of attainment as some suppose. All that is necessary is for each side to commence to repent and reform themselves. Self-repentance and self-reformation is a difficult matter. It is much easier to pull out the mote that is in our neighbor's eye, than to pull out the beam that is in our own eye. A quarrel usually consists of two parties; it is difficult for one man to quarrel alone. A fight is generally made up of two wrongs. If we want this war to stop, we must each stop fighting. It seems to me that we of the South should cease to find fault and abuse the North. Let the good work begin with us.

There has been a grand contest in the nation between slavery and secession on the one side and abolitionism and unionism on the other. For four long years we of the South fought the North with all the means and appliances of war—with 500,000 armed men; with millions of money, and with a territory half the size of Europe. But we were whipped and obliged to give up the field. And now, if we could not succeed with all these means of men, of money and of territory, will we be likely to succeed when we have no arms, no armies, little money, and no territory, save what we hold at the mercy of the victor? But, you say, we hear of no fighting; everybody "accepts the situation." No, they do not. The war is continued by the flying of red and white colors; by cursing the Yankees; by abusing the United States Government; by ostracising and persecuting Union men, and by hanging up, in conspicuous places, the portraits of men prominent in the rebellion. These men acted their part nobly and fought well; but to hang up their pictures in public places, and to be continually glorifying them, is carrying on the war.

The other day we had a Fair in this city, at which Confederate flags were displayed conspicuously; portraits of Confederate Generals were all over the walls, while no where was the picture of a Union General to be seen. The flag of the country was so draped as to show Confederate colors. These are small matters, but they represent principles. To fly a piece of red, white, blue, green or black bunting, is a small matter; but this very thing has cost the lives of millions. While the flag is flying the battle is going on; and so long as we show Confederate colors, talk Confederate talk, and act Confederate acts, the war *will* go on.

It is very easy to curse the Yankees, denounce the Government, steal the mules and burn the gin-houses of Northern abolitionists; to burn the churches and school-houses of the freedmen, and threaten the lives of the teachers, and to ostracise and abuse Union men because they differ from us in opinion, and upheld the Government when we tried to destroy it; *but it don't pay to do these things.* Such acts are known in the North; they retard our admission into the Union; prevent Northern emigration and Northern capital coming South to rebuild our waste places. Were it not for these acts and for our words and votes, our Representatives would have been admitted to Congress long ago, and the South would have been worth millions more than she is to-day. But these things show too clearly that we have not given up slavery and secession. When we had the opportunity to send men to Congress, or elect local officers, did we elect Union men? No, with very rare exceptions, we elected men whose great merit was that they had been prominent in the rebellion. We sent from this State, as United States Senator, a man who, when American nationality was in its greatest peril, *registered himself an enemy to the Government.* How could we expect to be admitted? We profess a desire to return to the Union, yet deny that profession by the character of the men we send to represent us. Congress refused them admission, and in so doing reasoned wisely—that Whigs will vote for Whigs—Democrats for Democrats, and traitors for traitors. "Prove your faith by your works" and you shall come in.

Mr. Editor, we have had a war, and slavery and secession are dead; nationality and freedom have triumphed, and the sooner and more heartily we accept the situation, the better for ourselves. We have but little choice in this matter. We may create opposition, and keep up a continual growling, but our endeavors, like the harmless efforts of the insect to sting, may get us crushed to death, but cannot change the inevitable result. *

THE OLD AND THE NEW PLANTING YEAR.

Cotton planters are just now in that interesting, but not always pleasant, state when the operations of the old year must be wound up, and preparations must be made for those of the new. The transition, in the best of times, was attended by more or less confusion and agitation, suspense and anxiety. In the present instance, such attendants are no doubt experienced in much more than an ordinary degree. Fortunate is the planter who can pass through the rub with a whole skin; and he who can not only do this, but can come out with a fair exhibit of net emoluments, may be accounted almost as happy as that Irish lord and fisherman of whom it was said or sung:

"So lucky was his fate
He always caught his fish and saved his bate."

The tenor of advices regarding the position of our cotton planters is such as to induce a doubt that many of them will be able to foot up their accounts and realize balances in their favor; and, indeed, it is believed by some who have had good opportunities for judging that a large majority of cotton planters in the South will be confronted by balances on the wrong side of their accounts. In a period different from the present, such a spectacle would be startling and portentous in the highest degree. But, at this peculiar juncture, while it is certainly a matter of grave concern, there are many circumstances which, when fairly weighed, would seem to mitigate its sinister significance.

To be able to explain an evil is sometimes almost equivalent to the ability to correct it. It is a great step towards a rational and discreet reinforcement of one's strength for him to know the full measure and the exact nature of his weakness. This knowledge and that explanation no intelligent cotton planter or cotton factor can fail to possess at the end of the year going out, and to turn to account in calculations and arrangements for the year coming in.

To a casual observer one of the foremost causes of the unfavorable outcome would, perhaps, appear to be the shortness of the crop, averaging, it is thought not more than the third of a full one according to former estimates. But, when it is considered that the price of one third of a crop is nearly two-thirds more than was formerly brought by a full crop, it is evident that the effect of this cause, viewed as an isolated fact, must be only slight. Much more powerful and decisive has been the influence of heavy and unprecedented expenses imposed by the high price of labor and the difficulties of procuring it, by the greatly increased cost of subsistance, of plantation stock and implements, and by a taxation which, onerous to all classes, is aggravated to cotton planters by a discriminating extortion of ten per cent. of the value of their crops.

Nothing but a high degree of energy, economy and practical skill could, against such expenses, place the planters on a firm footing at the end of the year, even were they free from indebtedness, contracted in establishing or reorganizing plantations; and this is an exemption which scarcely one in five hundred enjoys. For the most of them there was, in the opening of the year, no other option but to pledge their crops and their lands, or to abandon their plantations. And this fact is one of the chief sources of the weakness of the position in which both planters and factors stand in respect to the cotton market. Cotton buyers, all aware that planters are pressed to hurry their cotton forward by reason of the heavy advances for which it is pledged to factors, and that factors are pressed to make early sales by reason of corresponding loans which they have obtained from banks, do not hesitate to play upon the necessities of both classes by delaying their purchases in order to force a fall in prices. The way to be relieved from this disadvantage is more obvious than practicable. There is no relief, as regards planters, while they continue the system of discounting crops before they are made. From the moment when crops are thus discounted, they are virtually the property of factors, and it is for the pecuniary need or the commercial judgment of the latter to determine whether to sell at once or to retain in the hope of better prices. But there are very few planters who may not, in this and in other respects, profit in the coming year by the experience of the past. Those who, neglecting the requirements of personal economy and refusing to heed the dictates of a sound judgment, have lived extravagantly, and have contracted loans at heavy interest for the sake of maintaining large plantations and a proportionately number of laborers, cannot to soon adopt the only plan of extrication, and the only one by which they can hope to enjoy true ease and solid comfort. This is to moderate their ambition, to attempt only such a breadth of cultivation as they are sure of accomplishing with profit, and to practice, as a solemn duty to themselves, their families, their employees and dependents, and to their creditors, the most circumspect and unremitting economy.

In considering the prospect of cotton planters for the coming year, it should be remembered that much of the expenseswhich have forestalled the proceeds of their crops in the past year were of an extraordinary character, were peculiar to that year, and not necessarily to be incurred in another planting season. For example, it may be supposed that nearly all who have carried on plantations since the close of the war possess a supply of agricultural utensils and of working stock, together with the necessary fences, houses and other improvements, the cost of all which appurtenances constituted one of the largest items of the indebtednes which they have incurred.

As regards labor, planters in general must depend for a supply upon the freedmen population. In this relation, advices from the country indicate a more favorable condition than some had anticipated. Freedmen it is stated, manifest a disposition, in a great many instances, to remain on the plantations where they have been employed, and to renew their contracts for another year. It is said that they expend the balance of their year's wages almost as soon as received, for clothes, for hunting guns, for riding horses, and even buggies. Without provision for the future, without homes of their own, and attached to the places on which they are living, they naturally conclude, if they must work, to settle down and work where they are, rather than encounter the trouble and hazard, and undergo the exertion of seeking or establishing new homes. Hence planters may commence the year not only in a better position in respect to the material outfit of their plantations, but also in respect to the very important item of labor. It may be, to be sure, that the number of nominal laborers will be reduced. But a year's experience will have revealed to planters the available number of valuable and reliable laborers, and will have indicated the indolent, vicious and worthless; and thus they can undertake another crop with select hands, the results of whose labor may be safely made a matter of commercial calculation.

N. O. Crescent.

Sermon by Rev. Anthony Ross (Colored.)

PREACHED IN WESLEY CHAPEL, JAN. 5, 1867.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.—Matthew V: 8.

I want you for a few minutes to lend me your serious and prayerful attention, and to offer your earnest prayers to God for me. I don't promise to preach much to-day, because I am not well and my time is short. When God gets into my heart, I can preach. A good many men say they can preach; I don't say so. Don't reckon to make much apologies to you; don't expect a scientific word from me. You want the pure milk of the truth. Great many scientific preachers in these days; but I am not of them. I want God in the sermon, and the sinner alarmed.

"Blessed are the pure in heart;" I say, "blessed are the pure in heart." See God's own Son a preacher, standing on the earth, offering salvation to man. Hear the joyful news, He proclaims. "Never man spake like this man" These words fell from His lips, when journeying on these low grounds of sorrow. I say, we find Him in a small band of twelve in number. He was not a successful preacher. He only came to accomplish the work his Father gave him to do. While on his mission he was hunted by wicked-hearted men, like the wild beasts of the forest; still, for all, he was wearing out the plan whereby the human family obtained salvation. He went up into a high mountain; he pushed into the mountain. Watch him and hear him as he preaches to a great multitude, and tells them of the characters who are blessed. It concerns us to be interested, to be very happy in what he says. He came to bless mankind. Adam brought a curse on us all. Happy for us to know that while in that curse we may find durable blessings. Hence, therefore, God gave his son to die for us, as the second Adam. He said to his hearers that he did not come to destroy the law but to fulfil it. He came to teach us how to live and walk with God; taught them to pay due regard to the law, not merely an outward fashion but in the heart. Hear him, when on the mountain, that the angry man is guilty of murder, and the man that lusts is an adulterer. Not only so, he enforced to love your enemy, to pray for them that "prosecute" you.

"Blessed are the pure in heart;" hence we find him—Hence, I say, we find him in the midst of his hearers, announcing great and important doctrines—not only beneficial in those times, but for our day. He urged on them the Lord's Prayer, and we use it now—"Our Father who art in heaven." What a word is that, seasoned with so much power. It comforts us when the waters are deep, when the "prosecutions" are hot, and when the dead are around us. With that prayer you go into your closets, and shut the door, and the voice says, "I will supply your wants." "Blessed are the pure in heart." What do you mean by that? Pure in heart, not in form; no outward show, but genuine fire in the heart. It is to deal justly, walk straight, and have your speech seasoned with grace. "Blessed are the pure in heart." O what a people these are; a people who have passed from death to life. When in trouble, they go into the closet and touch the telegraph and tell Jesus all their sorrow; then Jesus wraps his arms around them. Hallelujah! (Great shouting.) "What is the matter? Why bless your soul and body, Jesus has give that saint a kiss." "Blessed are the pure in heart." O what a people these are. When the old world's on fire; thunders are rattling; lightning flashing; heaven shakes like a big fig tree, that casts its untimely figs, and hell in silence, then the pure in heart smile at a burning world. (Great sensation.) "Blessed are the pure in heart." This is the Savior's sweet admonition for his people. When sorrow-bound, when reproach burns the cheek, and the cup of gall is pressed to the lips, then he says, "I have been with you in six troubles, and will not forsake you when the seventh comes." The Christian has the key to heaven, and when the storm of death comes, he goes in, and is sheltered under his balmy wings.

In this sermon on the Mount, the Lord said: "My church is a candle set on a high hill." How meek and pretty to walk in this light. This light sets the world in its proper place. The world is now wrong, and you suffer from it; but the time is coming—it is just outside the door—when the Lord shall come. Devils may rage on every side, but we have a General who spoke to the seas and they obeyed; so he speaks to the troubled soul and all is peace. But you must be pure. Now, what we call pure, is pure; not like oil and water that won't mix. God must have all the heart. Don't be as the hypocrite, but have grace in the soul. What a Jesus, to teach us the truth. He did not tread our soil for nothing Oh! no! he did not raise the dead, cast out devils and heal the lame for a show; it was for us. We are the witnesses that Jesus has done much for man. When I was a rebel, fighting against God and nailing his Son again to the Cross, he called: "Repent! repent! repent! the axe is laid at the root of your tree; the judgment is coming." When I gave my heart to him, he snatched me from a burning hell, and said, go tell my people. Did I go? (Cries of yes.) Yes, I went and told the people that Jesus is a man of war, because he has broke my chains; and now "I am an heir of God and a jointed heir with his Son."

"Blessed are the pure in heart." It is a great thing to be pure. The Devil may set his trap for the pure, but can't catch them. See old Daniel in the lion's den; he stood on the principles of Jesus, and locked the lion's jaws. So, when we come to death; when ready to shake hands and depart; when we come down to the old Jordan, and shout to the angels on the other side: "Ho! ye angels, fetch over the smack:" then we get in and cry out—"Cut loose the boat! cut loose the boat; let her go;" and she gives way, and as we get to the other side we hear the bells of heaven; and as they ring they seem to say: "Ye everlasting doors give way and let in the pure in heart; these are they who came out of great tribulation and washed their robes and made them pure in the blood of the Lamb. (Great shouting.) "Blessed are the pure in heart." Blessed are ye when "prosecuted for my name's sake, for yours is a great reward in heaven." Our trials here make our crowns brighter there. The saint is a stranger and pilgrim here; sometimes he is weary. Ain't it so? (Yes, yes.) But the sweet comes at last, and it is sweeter than the honeycomb. Why, bless your soul and body, the Methodists shout because they have something to shout about. Their words are seasoned with grace. Some people talk all day about religion, and then fly into a passion when provoked, and jump out of the gears because the genuine fire is not in them; but the pure in heart suffer for Jesus' sake, and when smote on one cheek they turn the other. But some say, "I can't take the first lick; I'm bound to smack him again." But not so with the pure. Would you not let the sinner smite you first on the cheek? (Some sister cried "No." There was great commotion.) Ah! I got you this time; you told the truth; you said what was in your heart. And you forget that Jesus was smote for you, and he did not smite again. You are not a true saint; the true Christian will suffer all things for his Savior. Grace does all this; grace takes the sinner out of the gutter and stamps peace in the middle of his face. Oh! what a loving Jesus this is. No mother ever loved the darling of her breast so. He has gone to prepare a place for us, and he will come again; but the second will not be like the first coming. He will not come riding on the jack to Jerusalem; not to be spit upon; not to be crucified; but he is coming to raise his people on a cloud while the angels guide the cloud along. Look at the pure in heart then; see them coming and shouting as they come, when the world's on fire. But it will not be so with the ungodly man; stay, stop sinner in your mad career, or you will stand aghast then, and ask the rocks to hide you, but they will skip away from you like rams. O sinner, dont tempt God to damn your soul in this great day of his wrath. There will be a great separation of the pure and the impure on that day. The pure will hear—"come ye blessed of my father," but the impure will hear—"depart ye cursed sinners" and the ghost of hell will come from his winding sheet to lead you down. See that wife with her stary crown, standing on this glorious "flatform" saying, amen to the husband's damnation, and the husband saying, "farewell wife forever," to sink down never to rise. O sinner, hell is not fit for a stone to roll in; it was made for the devil and his angels. Soon the Lord will say, "Michael, take the trumpet, poke it through the air and blow and call the dead to judgment." Are you ready?

Now I must stop. Love one another, be a life-time saint, be born twice—once of a woman and once of the church, be a pretty saint, then the wonderful, the mighty, the counsellor, the king will come for you, and then the pure in heart will cry out:

Angels, assist our mighty joys;
Strike all your harps of gold,
But when you raise your highest notes,
His love can ne'er be told.

A Remarkable Scene.

There is a court in London called Chequer Alley, where, twenty-five years ago, not a solitary moral flower grew. It was thoroughly corrupt. God had not a worshiper among all its wretched inhabitants. Now there is a crowded preaching room, a Sunday school with over two hundred scholars, several classes of Church members, and hundreds who worship the Lord. A wonderful change, truly. How was it brought about?

Chiefly by the aid of a Christian woman, Miss Macarthy. She began the work when it was dangerous to venture within the filthy precincts of the Alley, by going into it as a distributer of tracts. Some received her kindly, but many rebuffed or insulted her. She persevered without one sign of encouragement for months. At last she began a Sunday school. Preaching was begun in a hired room. Still no one yielded to the truth.

After two years of such uncheered labor, Miss Macarthy proposed, one evening after preaching, to tell her Christian experience to the women present, if they would remain after the men left.

"You won't though," said two or three rough young fellows, rather tartly. "If you turn us out we'll take care that no body else shall hear, and we won't come to your meeting again."

"Very well," replied the great-hearted woman. "You know what we propose. Let as many of you remain as desire to do so."

The men sat down. Miss Macarthy and two of her associates told the simple story of their awakening and conversion, and exhorted their hearers to seek like precious blessings. They then joined in prayer. The place became unwontedly solemn. The Divine power rested with fearful weight upon the people. Presently a convulsive breathing was heard; then a single sob burst forth; next came an interjectory prayer; cries of distress followed. Twenty debauched, intemperate, violent sinners were powerfully convicted, and uttering that old Gospel cry of distress, "What must I do to be saved?" Christ was then lifted up to their gaze by the benevolent lady and her companions, and the glorious work of human regeneration by the Holy Ghost went on with power. Twenty reprobates became living epistles known and read of all men. Pentecost had come to Chequer Alley.

Thus, by a remarkable display of his grace, did God honor the toil of his servants, demonstrate the vitality of his truth, and encourage his disciples who labor in the dark cornors of the earth to continue their labors of love. Nor did the signs of his working cease with that wonderful night. From then till now new trophies have been won for Jesus from among the outcasts of Chequer Alley.

O, for such persistent zeal as that which fired the heart of the heroic maiden of Chequer Alley to fire the souls of all the followers of Jesus! Give us such zeal, and Chequer Alleys and all other barren spots will soon be subdued and cultivated. This great round world will become the garden of God. Reader, may God baptize you with such zeal!

☞The Crocket Sentinel says:

Undismayed by the very short crop of the present year, the people of this section are making their arrangements for a vigorous effort again next year. They are contracting with the freedmen at fair wages, generally, however, the latter refuse to contract for less than half the crop. This, of course, is not acceded to by the planter. The near approach to Christmas, will soon leave the freedmen without homes and convince them of the necessity of accepting the reasonable terms offered by our farmers. Since the *demise* of the Bureau for this county, the negroes have worked and behaved very well, and we are glad to say that Christmas will find the great majority of them well supplied with good clothing and blankets, and money besides to make the days pass merrily.

New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D. . . . Editor.
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☞ Orders left at 65 Poydras Street, or at our office, No. 7 Prytania Street, will receive full attention.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with yearly advertisers.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867.

The New Orleans Advocate can be obtained at the News Room of A. Simeus, 85 Baronne street.

TO OUR PATRONS.

☞ The second year of the "New Orleans Advocate" begins January 1867. Most heartily thanking our patrons for their support during the first and trying year of its publication, we now confidently solicit the continuance of their Subscriptions and Advertisements for the year to come. Words cannot express our gratitude to you. You responded to our call in the hour of need.

The Advocate has steadily increased in public favor, and our income has equalled our out-lay. It is read in no less than

FIFTEEN HUNDRED FAMILIES.

It circulates in every State in the Union. It is a light in the

HOMES OF THE FREEDMEN.

They read it with delight. It advocates their rights; it contributes to their elevation.

As in the Past, so in the Future, the Advocate is to be devoted to "Religion, Patriotism and Learning."

Each number will contain a Sermon by one of our Colored Preachers. Each issue will reflect

LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

Several gentlemen of ability, residing in different States, have consented to write "Letters" for our paper.

As the Advocate circulates both in the larger towns and in the interior of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, we hope our Advertising Patrons will continue their favors.

Dear Friends, we appeal to you to sustain this

CHRISTIAN, LOYAL JOURNAL IN THE SOUTH.

Our present Subscribers will please remit the amount of their subscription for the coming year, without delay.

To any person who will send us $16 we will mail him FIVE COPIES of the Advocate.

Send your remittances in Post Office Orders, and address the Editor by name.

PUBLISHER ADVOCATE.

Premiums! Premiums!

As an inducement to our Preachers to obtain subscribers for the *New Orleans Advocate* for 1867, we offer them the following premiums:

1. To any Preacher who shall obtain for us Forty New Subscribers for the year 1867, and send us the money, we will give Clark's Commentary on the Bible, consisting of six large volumes.

2. For Thirty Subscribers and the money, we will give Clark's Commentary on the New Testament, in two large volumes.

3. For twenty Subscribers and the money, we will give Watson's Theological Institutes, in two volumes.

4. For Ten Subscribers and the money, we will give Wesley's Sermons, in two volumes.

5. For Five Subscribers and the money, we will give Wesley's Notes on the New Testament.

Brethren will observe that these Subscribers are to be for the Whole Year. The money may be paid to the Presiding Elder of your District, quarterly, in advance; but, where it can be done, pay the $4, in advance.

Now, Brethren, for a Grand Rally! Go to work. The prize is before you. Who will be the first to obtain the Premiums?

Renew!

Have you renewed your subscription for the New Orleans Advocate for 1867? Send or call at our office, No. 7 Prytania street, and renew your subscription for 1867. Office hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

Bishop Simpson and son, sailed from this port on Saturday, January 12th, in the revenue cutter Hugh McCollouch for Havana, Cuba. Bishop Simpson will remain there until he can determine the effect of the climate on the health of his son; if unfavorable he will proceed with him North; but if favorable, he may remain several weeks longer. May heaven's blessings attend them.

Distinguished Arrivals.—Rev. Dr Robinson Scott and lady; Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, and Mrs. Rich, reached New Orleans January 18th. Dr. Scott is in this country representing the educational interests of Ireland.

We hope our citizens will be permitted to hear this eminent divine, preach during his sojourn with us.

Preaching in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock.

REV. JOHN C. KEENER, D. D.

Ignorance is pitiable, errors are pardonable, but deliberate misrepresentation is false, mean, censurable. No man is in a more advantageous position to know whereof he affirms than Rev John C. Keener, yet, in a recent editorial of two columns in length, he has mis-stated facts and figures which are matters of public record. Passing in silent contempt the abusive personalities in which his soured spirit leads him to indulge, we shall give our attention to those more important facts which he denies.

I. *It is not true*, that "in this city they (we) hold on to three churches which are set down in the statistics of this Mission Conference at the value of $55,500." These churches were built years ago, by their present occupants, and by them paid for out of their hard earnings, while they were yet slaves; the societies worshiping therein have been regularly incorporated, and have elected trustees (of their own color) to hold in trust their property, according to the provisions of their charter; and said trustees are recognized by civil and military authority as the legal representatives of said property.

When the Methodist Churches of New Orleans were abandoned by their pastors, (who fled within the Confederate lines when the city was captured by the Federal forces,) they were seized by the Government, and when the Government restored the white churches, it reserved the colored churches to their present occupants, as will appear from the following order, approved by President Johnson:

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., Feb. 7, 1866.

Special Orders, No. 32.

[extract]

* * * * * * * *

3. The members of the colored congregations in this Department are authorized to exercise complete and absolute control over the church property in their possession, and reserved for their use by Paragraph 7, of Special Orders, No. 119, from these Headquarters, November 18, 1865; and upon the election of trustees the management and control of all such property that may heretofore have been held, or is now held, by trustees appointed or elected by or in pursuance of any law of the State of Louisiana which forbids slaves to hold property, shall be turned over to such trustees; and the trustees now in possession shall transfer and vest in the trustees elected under the authority of the order above cited, or of this order, all the rights interests and privileges, direct or indirect, connected with the control and management of this property. It being the intent of this order, and of the order of November 18th, that the aforesaid colored congregations may remain independent of denominational control, and be free to attach themselves to any Christian denomination according to their judgment and discretion.

Anything in the laws of the State of Louisiana prohibiting the incorporation of societies of colored persons for scientific or religious purposes, is declared inoperative and void.

* * * * * * * *

By order of Major General E. R. S. Canby:
Wickham Hoffman,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
Nathaniel Burbank,
1st Lieut., Acting Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

And the above order was issued not only in equity, and with the approval of the Executive, but in accordance with a letter addressed to Major General Canby by R. L. Robertson, Secretary of the Board of Trustees which had held the churches in trust, when the laws of Louisiana did not permit slaves to hold property. We quote from that letter the following emphatic language: "*We would further state, that we have held these three colored churches merely for the use and benefit of the colored people, and if they, as churches, desire to connect themselves with any other organization, they will be free to do so, and we believe no objection would be made to their occupancy and possession of the churches.*" This is simple, straightforward language, which was fully comprehended by Major General Canby, and on it he based his report to the President, which was approved; and it is not the least significant fact, that in the arrangement with us and General Canby for the re-possession of his churches, *Rev. John C. Keener did concede to the colored people the right to hold their churches.* And they do hold them; they intend to hold them; and there is no just power in the land that will dispossess them. For a twelve-month they have respectfully requested of the old Board of Trustees (white) the formal transfer of their property, and these gentlemen would have consented a year ago had it not been for the interference of this man, Dr. John C. Keener. But his opposition is to *us* rather than to *them*. He has offered to secure the transfer, if they would establish an independent church—if they would unite with the African M. E. Church—if they would only leave the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has sought to excite their vanity by suggesting to their pastors that they could become *Bishops;* he has, with malice afore-thought, sought out some disaffected member—some old man or woman, to use as his instrument to divide the Church of God, that he might gratify his revenge on our Church, which nourished him when a youth. But his sinister efforts have failed; the colored people are firmly united, and they will never again place themselves under the power of a man who wrung from them their hard earnings, and who, minister though he is, maintained a cowardly silence while they endured all the barbarities of slavery.

Finding that he could neither work upon their vanity, nor create divisions among them, Mr. Keener is now laboring to have them unite with the African M. E. Church. This is the Church of his admiration; he flatters its ministers and lends his columns to exhibit its statistics; he makes a show of its wealth and parades its success. But be not deceived; for the duplicity of this man is only excelled by his vindictiveness and his love of churchly power. He has never been your friend, nor would he now wear the semblance of friendliness for you, *were we not here.* He will aid you to interrupt us, and, like Herod, he will strike hands with Pilate, that Christ may be crucified. We can but deplore the very great error which the African Methodist Church has committed in sueing for the patronage of such men. Were it not for this mistake, the success of that Church would be an hundred-fold greater in the South. But the freed people will not in any considerable numbers countenance a Church which is the ally of their ancient enemies. They have grown wise by bitter experience; they know their friends and prefer their communion.

II. *It is not true*, that "we have forced the negroes to our communion, and that since their membership with us, their numbers have not been increased." In the autumn of '64, a delegation composed of ministers and official members, waited upon us at our residence, and inquired the conditions of admission to our Church. They came uninvited by us; they came of their own "free will and choice." And being satisfied with the conditions stated, they invited us to their Churches severally, to receive them formally into our communion. In no instance, either in Louisiana or Texas, or in any other Southern State, have we entered a colored church uninvited. We have always demanded that they should first determine *officially* to return to the old Church, before we would appear in their midst. And under our fostering care, their numbers have steadily increased. In positive terms, Dr. Keener asserts that "their numbers are not increased." He will not question the correctness of the statistical tables as published in the minutes of the Louisiana Conference for 1860 and 1861. In the minutes of 1860 we find, on page 21, the membership (inclusive of probationers) of Wesley, Soule and Winan's Chapels to be 1,528, and for the year 1861, (see page 16,) to be 1,538; whereas the pastors of these chapels reported at the late session of our Conference, a total membership, including probationers, of 2,724—an increase since 1861 of 1,186. When we came to this city, in the spring of 1864, the estimated membership of these chapels was 1,500, but now, 2,724. "What hath God wrought?"

III. The insinuation that our preachers are in the South for mercenary purposes, comes with bad grace from such a man as Rev. John C. Keener. There is not a member of the M. M. Conference who has received a dollar from a colored Church for pastoral services. Amply supported by the generous Church that has sent them forth, they are not dependent on the congregations or districts they serve. But sacrificing somewhat by way of salary for their love of souls, they are doing for the blacks what others would not do. The freedmen are the recipients and not the donors. During the past year, not less than $41,000 were expended for colored churches in Louisiana and Mississippi; and over $6,000 were appropriated for the salaries of colored preachers; while $2,500 were expended for the education of colored young men for the Christian ministry. Can the Church South show such a record for any given year? Can Dr. Keener? Rather, is it not a notorious fact, that in large sections of the South, the slaves gave the best support to their white spiritual overseers? For the year 1860, did not John C. Keener receive $2,000 for salary as presiding elder of the New Orleans District? and in addition, did he not *demand and receive $10 per week from the poor slaves of Wesley, Soule and Winans Chapels for preaching one sermon per month?* (See Conference Minutes for 1860, and the Stewards' books of the above chapels.) This $10 per week for one sermon per month was demanded every Friday night, and when the Doctor was absent on his district, collecting the quarterly instalments of the $2,000, these honest slaves sent the $10 to his wife. Never were a people so thoroughly fleeced by priests as these poor Methodist slaves; and it is not the least sad feature of this Southern pastorate, that while there was a nominal white pastor, the colored local preachers were required to do most of the preaching, and that without compensation.

It is no marvel, therefore, that they remember their former oppression, and turn away from their old oppressors with bitterness of soul. Nor is it strange that they come in thousands and cling with delight to their new pastors, who have come to lift them up without pay; and who, as agents of their own honored church, build for the freed people houses of worship; pay their pastors; establish parochial schools; publish religious papers, and educate their youth for the Christian ministry, without the old and constant demand for money! money! money!

China.—We have increasing confidence in our China mission. There is a prosperous and growing future in store for it, provided it is re-enforced from time to time, as the work shall require. Rev Dr. Maclay, in a letter just received at the Mission Rooms, Nov. 28, and dated at Foochow, Sept. 22, says: 'By next mail I hope to forward to you our Annual Report. Meanwhile I may say in advance, that the year now closing is the most successful one we have ever had in this mission, as the forthcoming statistics will show." The General Missionary Committee, at its last session, authorized the board to send out two more mission families, or three single men, to re-enforce this mission. The bishops having charge (Bishops Baker and Thomson) are desirous of finding the men; young men of good education, good health, and unreservedly consecrated to the work for life. Who will respond to the Bishops, or to the corresponding secretary at New York, through their presiding elders and pastors severally? This will open the correspondence, and we trust God will direct to the right conclusions.

Corpus Christi.—The Advertiser of the 22th says Mr. J. C. Howell committed suicide at the Ziegler House, in that place, on the previous Thursday morning, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. The deceased resided at or near Ingleside, across the bay, and leaves a family.

A Year of Growth.

One year ago last month, amid anxious consultations and fervent prayers, the Mississippi Mission Conference of the M. E. Church, was organized by Bishop Thomson, embracing within its boundaries the three great States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. In our own church some hailed the measure with joy, others looked on doubtingly, while a few seemed disposed to sharp criticism, if not direct opposition. At the organization, we had 2,216 members, 476 probationers, 9 Sunday-schools, 95 officers and teachers, and five churches, with a probable value of $47,000. A year of anxiety, labor and danger has passed, and we now have 6,568 members, 1,331 probationers, 29 Sunday-schools, 143 officers and teachers, 2,628 scholars, and 23 churches, worth $119,275. There were also reported 769 conversions and $26,222 65 raised for church purposes. If we include in this general estimate the State of Texas, which is this year set off as a separate Conference, we have 7,561 members, 1,822 probationers, 40 Sunday-schools, 3,123 scholars, and 28 churches, estimated at $121,125, showing a gain of 5,445 members, 1,346 probationers, 31 Sunday-schools, 1,737 scholars, and 23 churches, with an increase in value of church property of $77,125.

These gratifying statistics are worthy the careful study of the whole church, and present, in the most cogent manner, the value of our work and the wisdom of its organization. In the light of this wonderful success, all doubts must give way and indifference hereafter be unexcusable. Nor can this success be explained away by representing that it has been simply a transfer of members and property from other denominations to our own. We admit that some have left other churches and come to us, and this transfer of members is not in itself special cause for gratulation, only as it furnishes to them a communion more in harmony with their desires and with superior opportunities for a higher religious life. But many embraced in this large acquisition have not been thus obtained. They come as the immediate trophies of converting grace, and are the fruits of precious and powerful revivals of religion, enjoyed in various places. The accession of near two thousand probationers, the more than three thousand children gathered in the Sunday-schools, and the large increase in the number of churches, and in the value of church property, is so much clear gain for the church of Christ.

Well may we rejoice over such glorious results. Could our Missions in Foreign fields, such as India, China, Liberia, or South America, show one-fourth such returns for the outlay upon them, it would electrify the church, and the whole land would ring with joyous thanksgivings for this remarkable success. But why is not this a Mission field as fully as any Foreign land? and why should we not rejoice in the conversion of these sons and daughters of oppression, equally with those on a Foreign shore?

But there are circumstances which render our success particularly grateful. In our Foreign work we are content with small returns for a large outlay; for success, though small, serves as the base for other and greater efforts. So our work is not to be estimated by its actual growth, but by the greater results to which these preparatory labors lead. Gradually, but surely, our church is working to a position of power in the South, and these beginnings are opening the way to an enlarged evangelism, promising the greatest good to this portion of our land. A great and effectual door is opening among the freedmen; the conversion and moral elevation of whom is of itself a work of the utmost importance. Our efforts are also opening the way to the teeming millions of the white population. The great necessity of the times is for a homogeneous Christianity that shall bind together the various portions of our country. We are to be *one people*, with a common industry, enterprise, education and prosperity, and we need a common Christianity, which by its transcendant power, liberality and benevolent efforts, shall elevate our people to the highest type of Christian character.

Nor must we forget the bearing our success must have upon the cause of Protestantism on this continent. Rome is marshalling all her strength for a mighty effort. Already we feel the effect of her secret counsels in establishing schools and sending out her missionaries. The great struggle is inevitable, and every Protestant church owes it as a duty to the common cause, to awake to a quickened activity of religious effort, and prosecute the one great work of saving souls. The future religious condition of this continent is staked upon the fidelity of our Protestant churches. Let us devote ourselves with renewed zeal to the great work of building up the kingdom of Christ upon the earth, and let our only rivalry be, who shall be most successful in this blessed work.

Robbers Caught.—On the 5th of October last, Maj. Geo. E. Glenn, a paymaster in the U. S. Army in Oregon was robbed of his Treasury chest, containing about $100,000. We learn from his brother, Maj. J. W. Glenn, of our city, that the robbers have been caught and the money recovered, they not having had time to open the chest, until they were overhauled.

From Mississippi District—Prosperity in Aberdeen—A Great Revival.

From Columbus we proceeded to Aberdeen. It had rained all night and continued through the day. Reached Prairie Station five hours behind time, to find the hack gone and the stream so high it could not return. We proceeded to Egypt, but fared no better. Cedar Creek was impassable and still rising. We spent the day and night in Egypt. Next day no hack came, but we succeeded in hiring a farmer with his mules and wagon, to take us through to Aberdeen (twelve miles,) yet he did not get into Egypt until after dark, but the roads were bad and we could not travel in the dark, and so had to spend another night. Next morning we started. To avoid a portion of the Cedar Creek road which was still impassable, we had to make the first few miles of our route through corn and cotton fields which were so saturated with rain that mules and wagon sank deep into the soft, grassy, clayie soil. We could proceed but a few rods till the wheels would clog and become one solid revolving mass of mud, and the team would stall. Then we would all hands turn to and clear the wheels of grass and clay, and then roll on a few rods further and stall, and clean again. In two hours we had made just *one mile and a half.* At last we reached the main road, and at 2:30 o'clock P. M. reached Aberdeen, having been just six hours in making twelve miles. We had then lost three days of precious time, and the Sabbath we were to have spent in Yazoo City we were now compelled to pass in Aberdeen.

We found the people in their new house—the church worshipping in the basement, and the teachers and schools occupying the upper rooms. A great revival had followed our last visit. The meetings were kept up for eight weeks, and scores were converted. There were strange manifestations of divine power, such as the oldest people had never seen. In some instances persons were stricken down and would lie *unconscious for two days and nights*, others for a shorter time, and would then arise and go forth "walking and leaping and praising God." Citizens became interested in these peculiar cases, physicians called to examine them, and knew not what to make of them; but God was his own interpreter, and made it *very plain* to those who were so strangely "afflicted." He had redeemed them from destruction, he renewed them in Christ Jesus unto good works, and crowned them with loving kindness, and they gave him the glory.

The gracious work was not confined to time and place, but went on everywhere, night and day; people were converted not only at the altar and in the great congregations, but in prayer and class meetings, in day school and Sabbath school, in their families, at work and by the way-side. We were told of one case, in which a young man employed as dining-room servant at a hotel, was *converted while waiting upon the table*, and could not refrain from praising God aloud, then and there! But the event cost him his situation—he was turned away as one demented, or, as his employer expressed it, "possessed of a *Yankee devil.*" He found employment elsewhere, and is living a blameless Christian life.

Saturday was our Quarterly Conference. Its minutes show 4 preaching-places, 6 local preachers (two of whom are recommended for admission into the traveling connection, and for deacon's orders), 14 exhorters, 12 class leaders, 50 conversions (this simply embraces the number who were converted and *joined* us, not those converted *in* the the church, or a large number who were converted and joined the Baptist Church), 175 Sunday-school scholars and 415 members—an increase of 40 conversions and 209 members since the last report.

Sunday morning we visited the Sunday School, and were pleased to see that dozens of Phillip Phillips' "Musical Leaves," and "Hallowed Songs" were distributed among the children, and with the manner and spirit in which they sang. These books have been introduced by Bro. Condol, Superintendent of the week-day and Sunday schools—he understands and teaches vocal music. Bro. C. is a colored man educated at Oberlin. (Hope Bro. Gilbert Haven will not get "excited," and write another three-columned article on *cast* when he sees that *dreadful* word, "colored," in this connection!) As we listened to those "Hallowed Songs" and looked upon the intelligent, happy countenances of the "little ones" thus sending up their morning sacrifice of praise to God, we could but think of their condition five years ago, and contrast *then* and *now.*

At 10:30 o'clock we dedicated their new place of worship, and baptized seven children and seventeen adults. At our Quarterly Conference, on Saturday, arrangements had been made to meet all claims against the trustees for the property, and it was dedicated *free of debt.* The property cost $2,500, but it could not now be bought for *three times* that sum. They have made improvements to the amount of a few hundred dollars, paying for it in their own money to the last dollar.

Snow in New Orleans.—Mobile has good cause to complain that she has been slighted. New Orleans has had a pretty little sprinkle of snow, while Mobile, so far as we know, hasn't been favored with a solitary flake.

At the 3. P. M. service we administered the sacraments, and hundreds kneeled together at the Lord's table,and 34 more adults were baptized—making 58 in all baptized, 17 of whom were immersed in the Tombigbee. A vast concourse of people, white and colored, (there it is again! Bro. Havens, you must excuse us,) were at the river to witness the immersion. Among the whites was Rev. Mr. Parker, of the M. E. Church South, (of whom we bought the church property, and who was the former pastor of the colored congregation in Aberdeen,) who pronounced the benediction at the close of the service. At night we preached again, and thus closed our fourth and last quarterly meeting for Aberdeen. The trustees named their new church "Union Chapel." We had no ordained minister to assist us, and the labors of the day were onerous; but labor was rest, for God was with us, and the day was bright and fair.

Monday morning early, we took our departure in a genuine December storm, our conveyance being an old worn-out hack, with curtains flapping in the wind, and so torn they could not be fastened. The very elements seemed to have conspired against us in our journeyings to and from Aberdeen. It was cold, wind high, rain pouring and soon our vehicle was leaking at the top, and rain driving in at the sides and front.—The curtains were now blown inside the hack, now wiping or catching the mud from the wheels and now shedding both water and mud upon us till we were both sprinkled and poured most copiously. So we rode the nine miles and reached Prairie Station in much the same plight in which we had come out of the Tombigbee the night before, only we were more muddy and worse chilled at the end of our ride than when we left the river, and without the advantage of a change of raiment, comfortable quarters, or even a cup of coffee while we waited for the cars.

We complained heavily of the proprietor of the hack-line for compelling us to ride on *such* a morning in *such* a conveyance; whereupon our Jehu, a pious freedman, (an ebony specimen of the Baptist persuasion) reminded us that "no doubt de ebber blessed Master had rode in de same way, many a time, and in worse storms dan dis, and wid no whar to put his head when he got troo"—that we "mus' not expec' to far' better than he—but mus' take up de cross and follow de Lamb whidder-somebber he go—'troo thick and thin, rain or shine, and widout mutterin', too." We received the mild reproof in all meekness, and went drippingly, shiveringly, thoughtfully on our way, rejoicing—not much!

At the depot learned that travel on the Southern Railroad was interrupted by the late rains, and that my only route to Jackson was via Corinth and Grand Junction, and so took that route, but missed connection at Grand Junction, and here we are, writing this and wearing through, and trying to be patient over the loss of another twenty-four hours. Already we have lost four days and nights on this trip, are now within nine days of Conference, having yet three quarterly meetings to hold, and nearly five hundred miles to travel. We fear we shall miss connection, on time, at the Crescent City.

The night we arrived in Egypt, there came to the hotel a young man (R. M. Johnson, of New York,) employed by a firm in Chicago to sell lithographs of Bible views and scenes, and the leading generals, North and South, of the late war. That morning, at Buena Vista, a violent rebel, viewing his collection, saw the picture of Gen. Grant and became enraged, had the young man arrested, his pictures "confiscated" and sent him to Okolona, (compelling him to walk all the way through the rain and mud) to be tried for treason against the South, or some other imaginary crime. While at Okolona the young man effected his escape and "fled into Egypt," having to swim two creeks in his way. He had walked twenty-six miles, was the sorriest looking traveler I ever saw, but considered himself fortunate in having escaped with his life.

The next morning there was reported to us the assassination by some one unknown, of a freedman three miles from Egypt, on the plantation of a Mr. McClellan. The freedman had been the former slave of McC., and was then in his employ as wood-chopper. He had finished his day's work, and was just starting home when some unknown person shot him. He reached the house, but died soon after.

So, almost incessantly fall the victims of hatred and revenge, but the tree of liberty watered with their blood will bear abundant fruit. But how long must these things continue?

B.

During the visit of Congressmen to New Orleans, three men sought an introduction to Ben. Wade, and stated to him that they were rebels, had been from the first, and intended to remain so. Senator Wade replied:

"Well, gentlemen, I am happy to meet you, as you are the first rebels I have seen since the war closed, the balance of the Southern people, claiming to be Union men. Now, tell me, if you please, how did you three men manage to carry through such a dreadful war against the Government, and keep it up for four long years by yourselves?"

Mississippi River Correspondence.

The 65th United States Colored Infantry was mustered out of service on the 8th of Jan., 1867, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and is now *en route* for St. Louis, where it was organized in 1863 and 1864, for discharge and final payment. The Regiment has rendered the country good service and maintained a good reputation for efficiency and discipline. Not many organizations have shown the ability of the colored man to become a good soldier to better advantage than this has done.

With it closes our military service, which has been continuous since Aug. 1862, when, from the lakes and prairies, the men of the Northwest responded to the great call with marching tread, "We are coming Father Abraham, six hundred thousand more."

With mingled feelings of joy and sadness, we broke camp for the last time and took down our tents to never pitch them again. Camp had become a sort of home to us, and many pleasant memories are connected with it.

With deep gratitude would I acknowledge the goodness of God, who has protected me through so many dangers, and with kindest feelings bid adieu to comrades who have been true and faithful during our long service together. There are others, alas! how many? whom memory sadly recalls, who have shared our labors at some time, but who will not return with us. The funeral role of the drum was their last tattoo—their reveille will be the trumpet of the resurrection morning. Willingly they gave their service when it was sorely needed, and surrendered life and all its hopes without complaining. Green be their graves under sunny skies, and long may their memories live and peaceful be their rest in that land where wars are unknown.

We are now pleasantly steaming up the Great River. Its shores are monotonous, and ruin and desolation have placed their imprint on nearly every plantation. This will not always be. The rich bottom lands of Arkansas and Mississippi are an inexhaustible source of wealth, and when we have people enough, and they are leveed and cleared and drained, the luxuriant corn and snowy cotton will supplant the swamps and cane-breaks of to-day, and a commerce of which we have hardly dreamed, will float on the bosom of the Father of Waters, as he goes "unvexed to the sea."

The necessity of going to St. Louis for my discharge from the military service, will delay me somewhat in reaching the Mississippi District. This I regret, but could not avoid it. I must exhort the people and preachers up there to have patience, and Providence permitting, I will see them soon.

W. N. DARNELL.

Steamer Julia, Miss. River, Jan. 12, 1867.

Annual Meeting of the Orphan's Home Society.

This meeting was held at Wesley Chapel, Jan. 14th, 1867, at 7 o'clock P. M., Judge Howell, the President of the Society, being in the chair. It was opened with prayer by Rev. Anthony Ross. The President then stated that the principal object of the meeting was to elect officers of the Society for the ensuing year, and urged upon the members the importance of electing such persons as would act with wisdom and efficiency. He stated that there was a necessity for special activity at this time in the matter of raising funds—that a benevolent gentleman from France had deposited ten thousand dollars, to be employed in the purchase of land, and the erection of buildings for the use of this Society, provided twenty thousand dollars should within a short time be contributed for the purpose by other persons, but only half of the twenty thousand dollars had been obtained, and it would be necessary to raise the remaining ten thousand at an early period in order to secure the proffered gift of our French friend. After listening to further remarks on this subject, the Society proceeded to a consideration of the Amendment of the Constitution, and it was

Resolved, That Article 1st should be amended so as to read: "This Society shall be called 'The Orphans' Home Society.'"

That Article 9th be amended by adding the following words: "The Managers shall have power to provide for the indenturing of the orphans of the Society."

That Article 10th be amended so as correspond with the fourth Article of the Charter, by substituting the following words for the 1st Section of the present Article: "The annual meeting of this Society shall be held on the second Monday of January, at which meeting the officers of the Society for the ensuing year shall be elected."

That Article 11th shall be amended by the insertion of the words, "on recommendation of the Board of Managers," so that the whole article shall be expressed thus: "This Constitution may be amended on recommendation of the Board of Managers, and by a two-thirds majority vote of all the members present at any annual meeting."

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the following persons were unanimously elected:

President.....Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D
1st Vice President.....R. K. Howell.
2d " .....Rev. A. Ross.
Treasurer .....W. B. Armstrong.
Cor. Secretary.....Rev. N. L. Brakeman.
Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. J. S. Walton.

MANAGERS.

Dr E. H. Harris, Mrs. L. M. Richardson,
J. S. Walton, Mrs. H. N. Poffe.
Joseph Johnson, Mrs. Louise De Mortie,
Mrs. J. P. Newman, Mrs. Henry Green,
Mrs. W. B. Armstrong.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Rev. J. P. Newman, D.D., Rev. N. L. Brakeman,
R. K. Howell, W. B. Armstrong,
Mrs. Louise De Mortie.

The Treasurer's report was read by Capt. Armstrong, and on motion, was accepted by the Society.

Dr. Newman made some interesting statements concerning the plans of the Society with respect to the instruction of the orphans, in various mechanical arts, and in Agriculture, and spoke of the peculiar claims of the Orphans' Home upon the interest and exertions of the colored people.

Before adjournment it was suggested that any person present who wished to contribute to this object should have an opportunity for doing so, and sixty-five dollars were then contributed.

MRS. J. S. WALTON, Sec.

Ladies' Department.

The Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER I.

As you are the youngest, dear Minnie, and have always been the pet, if not the idol, of the household, I commit to your loving heart the memories that have been hidden for many a year in my life's day-book. A twilight hour like this seems strangely invested with magical power to turn the pages of this mysterious volume, where I find so many pressed leaves and flowers, retaining all their freshness and fragrance; and watered by a gentle shower of tears, they take root and spring up in my heart and there bud and blossom again. Had I power to make them as fresh, green and fragrant in your memory as in my own, then the dear old Family Tree would once more be rich with the verdure of youth, and beneath the foliage of its out-spreading branches we might lovingly repose as of yore.

The twilight deepens as the full-orbed moon rolls upward in her silvery pathway, but somehow old time seems to roll backward in its flight to "make me a child again, just for to-night." The work of the day is done; the evening meal is finished; the crumbs are brushed aside from the neatly scoured floor, and the broom is placed in its accustomed corner. Hark! it is the music of the soul—calling around the hearth-stone a happy group, for evening prayer; at the ringing of the bell, brothers and sisters, old and young, hasten to take their accustomed places. See! our father and mother are seated in the dear old arm chairs; the full blaze of the fire-light falls upon their faces, redolent of sanctity and heaven; between them is the little round stand, and on it the precious family Bible; a polished brass candlestick holds a lighted taper, which illumines the hallowed page. I am not dreaming, dear Minnie, early days are around me; the past comes back again, and Pa is reading: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most high shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty; I will say of the Lord, he is my refuge, my fortress, my God; in him will I trust. * * * * With long life will I satisfy him and show him my salvation." "Thus readeth the ninety-first psalm," and he closed the Bible. All unite in the vesper hymn, and I imagine the angels join in the chorus, for the last vibrations seem far off in the ether. We kneel to pray—I feel the silence—I cannot repeat—it is our father's voice in prayer—it is simple faith. I see the smoke ascend from the altar, I breathe the perfume from the censer, I catch the sweet accents of Ma's own voice in response; and now all lisp, "Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, * * * * the power and the glory, forever and ever, amen." All that is written on the first pages of this day-book is beautifully embellished with memory's green leaves and flowers.

I turn, for a moment, to the moonlight, that falls gently upon me, and exclaim, "surely it is the shining of His face * * * from His most holy place." This world of ours so, beautiful in its early handwriting of my existence, is beautiful even now, if

"Life *is* real! Life *is* earnest!"

A magic hand leads me from the moonlight of this beautiful evening, to repose again beneath the lovely shade of the dear old Family Tree. Can it be thine, dear Minnie? for yesterday scarcely seems nearer in the past than when I, who am four times nine, plus one, then not four years old, was standing beside a little cradle-bed, looking at you, Minnie, who had just opened your blue eyes to the light of this world. I thought—and really little children not four years old *do* have thoughts—what a strange mystery that from away off in the woods the good doctor should find me another baby sister. I had been a little lady for at least nearly two years, as the family called me, to inspire, or rather prevent, my acting out baby. Cora had just begun to walk, and was she not a baby yet, and allowed to cry, while I, the little lady, dare not pout the lip for fear of losing my yonthful ladyship? Old Aunt Jenny, a good neighbor, who had come in on this occasion to talk a little of all that must be done, informed me that sister Cora's nose was now broken; so I turned away from the cradle a moment to examine the break, but found it belonged to the mysteries of the fairy woodlands where only good doctors wander in the night time to find wee treasures, such as baby in the cradle. I remember just how piteously my little heart palpitated as I wished what I dare not say, that I could have been with the doctor in the woods to have chosen from out of that little nest up in the tree a brother baby. I wondered, too, if my four big brothers were ever babies, they were now so tall, and so much older than all of us five little girls—yes, there were five of us, and baby Minnie was the fifth.

That was an unique little old brown cradle you nestled in when I first looked at your bright little eyes. The itinerancy in those days made fearful destruction of household furniture, moving every two years and a new baby coming once in two years. No marvel that the tables and chairs became time-worn and wagon-worn, and the dear little cradle left behind, for the arms of the angel mother became the cradle for baby during the long journey in a wagon. Nevertheless, if the cradle perchance was left behind at times, the precious children never were, no matter how many the good itinerant was blessed with. Who ever dreams, now-a-days, of any family needing a cradle twelve times? But you sweet sister mine, was the twelfth, fair and square, and the cradle having been left behind, broken or lost on the last wagon journey, they borrowed this little brown, funny-looking one when you came to us, which, however, was soon replaced for a more regal one, and if I were to step for a moment from under the old Family Tree, I might discover one of your own wee treasures nestling in the same cradle, retained by you, the rightful owner, as an heir-loom, you being the Minnie it not the Benjamin of the tribe of twelve.

On still another page of this marvelous book I find sunny memories of my baby sister, in white robes, nestling, not in the cradle, but in the arms of, to me, the most beautiful being I ever saw—lovelier far than angel's dreams—for she was real, and the beauty of her fair face shone on our hearts like sunshine; her voice the sweetest in the world, no warbling bird, not even church music excelled it, and no matter how troubled the little sea of our existence became, to look at her calm sweet face made us feel at rest. Her hair had whitened a little on her fair brow, composing a coronet more beautiful than the pearls and diamonds that adorn the brow of earth's queens. Methinks her heart throbs while her mild blue eye melts in all the tenderness of love as a tear pearl glistens in it; looking down on the frail helpless form in her arms, she murmurs, "This, the child of my old age, and who will hush thy weeping when I leave thee without a mother's care?" not dreaming that the silken cord of her own existence would entwine around the womanhood of you, little Minnie. Heaven pardon my childish sin, for I did many a time envy baby that soft bosom, when sister Cora and I were put in that well-remembered little trundlebed, which was rolled under the large bed during the day to give more room for work and play; then mama would come every night, with you in her arms, to tuck the clothes in snugly and kiss us good night; when she left, I have cried until sleep with gentle fingers closed my eyelids, because I could not lie in her arms. I have often wondered if all children loved their mothers as we loved ours; or was our mother the sweetest, purest and best of earth. Yea, methinks, the heart of every devoted child exclaims, *my mother!*

Night is letting fall her dark curtain over the dear Family Tree, Minnie, and we must utter the fond "good night" to the loving group and retire; but darkness cannot break the spell that holds me, and when daylight shall again loop up these sombre curtains,

"Then the friendships of yore
Shall blossom once more,
'And we'll all meet again in the morning!'"

EVANGELINE.

The Austin *Intelligencer* says, W. G. Council, United States Deputy Marshal, was assassinated at Navasota because he was about to serve thirty writs for Judge Duvall's court.

A difficulty occurred below here, on Red River some time last week, between a Mr. Armistead and Mr. Carroll, which unfortunately, terminated in the death of the latter gentleman. A Dispute about the hiring of some freedmen was the cause of the trouble, when both drew their pistols and commenced firing with such fatal results. Both are said to be old and respectable citizens, and what makes the affair still more unfortunate, up to that time most excellent friends.—*Caddo Gazette, Jan.* 11.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.—Three peddlers, yesterday, drove up in a buggy to the house of Mr. Leerch, on Poplar street, near Brinkley avenue, and brought in their pack of goods for exhibition. They spread a shawl upon the floor strongly impregnated with chloroform. On Mr. Leerch and the two ladies in the house examining the goods, they fell under its influence. When thus oblivious, the peddlers robbed them of all their money, amounting to two hundred and forty dollars. The peddlers were well dressed and could talk only German.—*Memphis Post.*

Intelligence from our Mission Rooms.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.—It is now ascertained that among the speakers for the missionary anniversary we are to have Rev. A. L. Long, of Bulgaria; Major General Fisk; Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., of Chicago; Rev. W. F. Mallalieu, of Boston; Rev. Bishop Thomson, and Rev. Dr. McClintock. Arrangements have been made with the several pastors, by which a sermon on the subject of Christian missions will be preached in each of the Methodist churches in this city on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, and a juvenile missionary meeting will be held in each church in the afternoon of the same day. There will be two services on Monday, Jan. 14, in Steinway Hall, near the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth street, just east of Fourth Avenue The morning service will commence at 10½ o'clock, and the evening service at 7½ o'clock precisely. The music will be under the supervision of Mr. Philip Phillips and Mr. Otto Fox, the accomplished organist of South Fifth street Church, Brooklyn.

CHINA.—The brethren toiling in our distant fields are exceedingly joyful by the coming among them of brethren and sisters from home, to take part with them in their ministry among the heathen. Brother Baldwin says of the brethren Wheeler and Hart: "We are much pleased with our new missionaries; they take hold with hearty good will, and I have no doubt they will prove valuable accessions."

JEALOUS FOR THE CAUSE.—There is a current of missionary feeling and money flowing in upon us from a friend somewhere in Michigan, and singularly enough he chooses to send it by way of a good minister in the East, very likely a former pastor. This good man hardly knows how to give himself rest from toil of some kind to keep the cause moving.

TRANSLATING AND PRINTING.—Our foreign missionaries have not heretofore been able to redeem the time to enter upon the work of translating the Scriptures into the language of the peoples among whom they have been preaching the word. They have been obliged to avail themselves as far as they could of other men's labors. They have, moreover, been too few to engage in the work of translating the Holy Scriptures or any other books to any considerable extent. A little has been attempted from an early day in China, and that little has been steadily augmenting; and now we read in a letter before us from Rev. S. L. Baldwin: "We are about commencing to print the much talked of dictionary. When finished it will be of inestimable value to all students of the Foochow dialect. Brother Maclay's translation of Job is going through the press. I have enjoyed my work of translating Proverbs very much."

THE NEW MISSION HOUSE—GOLD FROM THE EAST.—We are advised of the coming of one hundred dollars in gold from a convert in China. The Rev. S. L. Baldwin writes that his members astonished him by the gift of twenty five dollars as a centenary collection, the whole amount will be about eighty dollars in China, which will be worth one hundred dollars in New York. The native Chinese brethren desire this money to be appropriated to the Mission House, as a thank offering to the Missionary Society for its priceless benefactions to them.

REV. J. F. HURST, D. D.—We learn from a letter before us that the doctor commenced his course of instruction in the Mission Institute, Bremen, immediately upon his arrival. His family is comfortably settled and prospects are that all will be well pleased. It turns out that it is of some moment to an American citizen proposing to domicile himself in Bremen, that he should deposit with the city authorities the evidence of his citizenship, or in other words, his passport.

THE SAME SPIRITUAL BREAD.—Man did indeed "eat angel's food" in the olden time, and so, too, do all they in these times who "discern the Lord's body" in the breaking of bread at the sacramental board. How the heart is moved to read that at the late communion in our mission at Foochow, China, eighty "native christians partook of the broken body and shed blood of our Lord!" Ten new converts were baptized, and there are many inquirers.

MARRIED.

In St. Mary's, Ga., Dec. 18th, 1866, by Rev. J. C. Emerson, Mr. Zachariah Baker to Mrs. Charlotte Williams, both of New Orleans.

On Saturday, 12th inst., by Rev. Emperor Williams, at their mother's residence on Prieur street, Mr. Morgan Morganza to Miss Lucy Rutherford.

At the same time and place, Mr. Richard Rutherford to Miss Margaret Sentomon, all of this city.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted by Lucinda Aits, of Donaldsonville, La., who desires information concerning her mother, Rosetta Aits, whom she left in Lynchburg, Va. Also, of Rebecca Aits, her sister, who came with her to this State, but with whom she parted in New Orleans.—Address as above, care of Rev. Thomas Kennedy.

Also, of the family of Robert Noel, who lived about six miles from Bedford Court House, in Virginia. He has not seen or heard of them for twenty-three years. He left them in 1844 His wife's name was Martha, and belonged to the Cobbs. His child was named Laura. He wants to hear about his father [named Kellis,] and his mother, Winny. Both belonged to Alfred A. Bell, in Liberty, Va.—Address Robert Noel, care of Rev. Thos. Kennedy, Donaldsonville, La.

Also, of Elizabeth Berryman, sometimes called Elizabeth Golliday. When last heard from was in Grenada, Miss. Any information concerning her may be sent to her mother, Mrs. Charlotte Berryman, New Orleans, in care of Ed. N. O Advocate.

Information is also wanted by Charlotte White of her children, Peter Fisher, Laura Fisher and Merinda Fisher, who formerly belonged to Dr. Meddock, of Henrico county Va. Also of a man named Peter Brown, who belonged to Pleasant Eagan, of Petersburg, Va Address Charlotte White, 218 Philip st., New Orleans, care of Col. M. J. Smith.

Also, of Julia Ann Missouri, daughter of Nettie Jones. She was formerly owned by Wm. Henry Elliott, of Montgomery, Tenn., who placed her in the care of Capt. Pegram, of the firm of Pegram & Bryan, by whom she was sold from New Orleans about fifteen years ago. Also of Thomas Jones, father of Nettie Jones, who was living when the war began, at Montgomery, Tenn. Any one knowing of either of the above persons, will please address Nettie Goodwin, care of Rev. John Goodwin, Franklin, La.

The Tribune for 1867.

The Tribune enters upon the year 1867 more prosperously in business than ever before.—The expediency of enlarging our pages—thus making The Tribune the largest and the cheapest newspaper in America—was doubted by many. We have found our account in it. The circulation of The Tribune is steadily increasing, and our advertising patronage has increased so much that it is more difficult to print our news than when we used a smaller sheet, and this difficulty we can only meet by frequently publishing supplementary pages.

The close of the war has imposed upon The Tribune the discussion of momentous and peculiar problems. We have met them as best we could, laboring with sincerity for Freedom, Social Progress, Political Equality, Impartial Suffrage—All Rights for All. A Republican President became the enemy of Republicanism and we have been called upon to denounce and expose the treacheries of a degraded Administration. It was not without pain, certainly not without much thinking, that we made an issue with President Johnson. The people approved our course by returning their Radical representatives to power. The elections of 1866—as important to the nation as Lee's surrender—make new duties. Reconstruction is now the duty of the country—political reconstruction—reconstruction in finances and tariffs. We are no longer pressed by war necessities, and we must amend our war experiments. The present condition of the currency is a grievous evil. Trade suffers; our manufacturing interests are in a precarious state. A dollar does not mean a dollar, but its fraction. It may be sixty cents, it may be ten. It is a sentiment, not a fact. When the laborer earns his dollar he does not know whether he has one loaf of bread or ten. All business is feverish and unsettled. We think this can only be remedied by a wise and intrepid policy at Washington—by reducing the currency to a specie basis. Upon his we shall insist.

The necessity of Protection to Labor again presses upon us. We regret that on this most important measure the Republican party is divided. An honest but mischievous minority in the West, particularly, are endeavoring to create a policy which can only result in the prostration of American industry—the degradation of Labor and the aggrandizement of English capitalists. During the many years of our work we have struggled against this interest. We believe protection more necessary now than ever before, and we shall insist upon the broadest and wisest legislation for the Rights of Labor.

In the perplexing question of Reconstruction we see no reason to amend the policy which we have asserted since the close of the war. It then seemed to us that Emancipation of the Black should be followed by Suffrage for the Black. We did not see the wisdom of a policy of promiscuous confiscation and hanging We had too much blood in war to ask for blood in peace—even to gratify angry vengeance. It seemed important that the South should concede Suffrage, and that the North should concede Amnesty. Some of our friends disapproved of this; but Congress has followed our advice. Amnesty has been approved by Congress—to a greater extent than we claimed in The Tribune. We have held that the men who starved captives in Rebel dungeons, who murdered surrendered prisoners, who violated the rules of war, and aided the assassination of Mr Lincoln, should be tried and punished.—Congress and the Administration have agreed that no punishment should be inflicted even upon men who are charged with these crimes, and the only measure looking like punishment is the amendment of disfranchisement from holding office, which is merely a sentimental, and not a practical penalty. On the other hand, the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Bill for Suffrage in the District of Columbia, show that reconstruction will not be consummated without suffrage and protection for the Blacks. The policy of The Tribune has been practically adopted by those who differed with us during its discussion. We never quarrel with friends who are impatient with us. We do them the justice of believing they go their way to what is right, just as we trust they will do us the justice of believing we go our way to what is right. We work for the same object, but perhaps in different ways. We have no higher aim than to secure peace to this nation, and to all nations—liberty, progress, happiness, virtue, and the universal brotherhood of man. And for this we shall continue to toil in our best way.

We have reorganized and strengthened every department of The Tribune. We have correspondents in every part of this country and in every country of the world; resident correspondents in every capital and commercial center of Europe and South America; special correspondents who follow important movements in all parts of the earth. This establishment costs a great deal of money, and to organize it we have invested many thousands of dollars.—When we state that there are three hundred people directly or indirectly connected with the editorial department of The Tribune, charged, in a greater or lesser degree, with writing for its columns and giving it news, and that for every item of news we pay money, the vast expense for our publication may be imagined. We intend to enlarge these facilities, and not only to gather news from all parts of the world, but to ask the most gifted men of other countries to write for our columns. With many of them we have already entered into negotiations which will result in giving to the readers of The Tribune a series of essays that, both for their intrinsic value and the fame of their illustrious authors, will long be memorable in the history of journalism. We postpone for the present a more definite announcement.

Friends of Impartial Justice and Progress! We greet you on the bright prospects before us. Friends of The Tribune! We appeal to those who believe that an increased circulation of The Tribune would conduce to the political, intellectual and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase.

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LOST.

On Wednesday, Jan 16 A PETITION drawn in behalf of Johanna Sullivan, of Washington county, Ala., and numerously signed. Any person finding the same will confer a great favor on the petitioner by leaving the paper at the Freedmen's Bureau. Jan19

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KELLOGGS' UNITED STATES MERCANTILE REGISTER,

FOR 1867.

We respectfully call your attention to the above-named work, which we have in preparation, and shall publish about the first of the year 1867, and annually thereafter. It will contain in

PART FIRST—The amended Tariff and Revenue Laws, Lists of Money-Order Post Offices and Telegraph Stations, Regulations of the Boards of Trade of the principal cities of the United States, Tables of Foreign and Domestic Weights and Measures, etc., etc., in short, a large amount of valuable information selected and compiled with a view to make this part of the work a **"HAND-BOOK"** of ready reference, especially adapted to the wants of business men. In

PART SECOND—A ***complete Business Directory of Wholesale and Manufacturing Houses,*** Insurance and Express Companies, Banks, and Bankers, etc., etc., of the ***leading Commercial Cities of the Union***—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. Each city will appear separately, and the names of the firms will be arranged alphabetically and classified according to business, the whole constituting a complete list of first-hand places of business, which no buyer can afford to be without.

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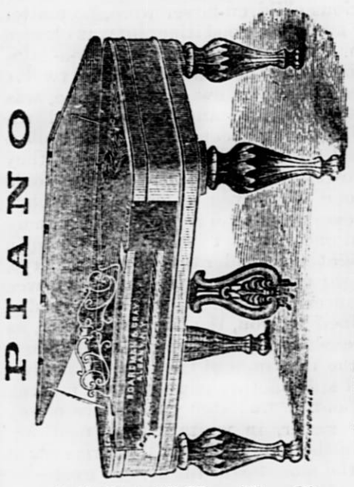
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The New Orleans Advocate.

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No. 4. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867. Whole No.—54

Poetry.

Mary Magdalen.

[FROM "THE HYMNS OF THE AGES."]

To the hall of the feast came the sinful and fair;
She heard in the city that Jesus was there.
She mark'd not the splendor that blazed on their board,
But silently knelt at the feet of her Lord.

The hair from her forehead, so sad and so meek,
Hung dark o'er the blushes that burn'd on her cheek;
And so still and so lowly she bent in her shame
It seemed as her spirit had flown from its frame

The frown and the murmur went round through them all,
That one so unhallowed should tread in that hall,
And some said the poor would be objects more meet
For the wealth of the perfumes she shower'd at his feet.

She mark'd but her Savior, she spoke but in sighs,
She dared not look up to the heaven of his eyes;
And the hot tears gush'd forth at each heave of her breast,
As her lips to his sandals she throbbingly press'd.

On the cloud, after tempests, as shineth the bow,
In the glance of the sun-beam, as melteth the snow,
He look'd on that lost one—her sins were forgiven;
And Mary went forth in the beauty of heaven.

Theaters Viewed Morally and Mentally.

A correspondent of the Round Table, Jan. 6th—himself not a minister, nor specially friendly to ministers—writes as follows. The article may interest those who would not be interested in reading the words of a professedly religious writer on the subject. We specially commend it to such of the "liberal" clergy as think the theatre a great school of morals for the people:

Actors are not thinkers and originators. No man of high genius goes on the stage. Such a one could not be a great actor, for the latter is and can be only an imitator, and thus simply nothing more than a higher kind of monkey—a mere mold into which other men's thoughts are run. The mimetic power is not creative.

Men of mind do not seek the theater for instruction, for supply of thought, for intellectual elevation.

That great thinker, John Foster, says: "The persons who are intent on moral or intellectual improvement, will be found occupied in a very different manner, inspecting the works of the great historians, philosophers, moralists and divines, or holding rational conversation with their friends and families, or even—if they judge instruction really to be obtained from that source—reading the most celebrated dramatic works in their own or another language, and with a far more judicious and scrutinizing attention than any one exerts amid the thousand interfering and beguiling circumstances of the theatre."

Not by any means would we underrate the intellectual benefit of the great masters of dramatic literature. Sophocles, Æschylus, Schiller, Goethe and Shakespeare, all have their mission for the mind. But this is by study, rather than by representation; through thought, rather than sense. Who are, indeed, intellectually benefitted by them? Not those whose life, sensuous only, hurries them for excitement to the theatre; not that class who float on the surface of things and find no enjoyment but in the outer sense.

What a contemptible work, therefore, is that of those who, with very small mental calibre, fritter down and distort works of great genius to cater to a corrupt public taste! They are intellectual scavengers, who turn into garbage and rottenness the provisions of the great, wherewith they would feed the hungry herd that grunt and whine at their feet for mere animal enjoyment.—They are resurrectionists, who, with dim lanterns, grope at midnight among the treasure-houses of the past to rifle the honored dead of their buried ornaments and sell their corpses to the dissectors for mutilation.

The intellectual character of such harpies may generally be summed up in the following recipe for a play, as given by another. "Sixteen pounds of powdered brimstone for lightning; twenty-four peals of thunder; a dozen imps with tails; a dozen bloody daggers; a skull and cross bones; forty battle-axes; six terrific combats, three of them double-handed; a course of violations; eight murders; a pair of ensanguined shirts; one comic song; three hundred oaths, and sixty-four pages of blasphemy." This is what our city's Bowery masses and village loafers delight in. This suits the intellects of "Plug-Uglies" and "Dead Rabbits."

True, men of higher intellect ignore such extravagant representations. But those which they seek minister equally to their outer though more cultured taste, and equally check mental development. These becloud the reason, paralyze the judgment, and bewilder the imagination; they beget a distaste for study, a dislike of pure truth, and a shrinking from strong thought, depressing to the entire manhood.

What is the moral result? That is based on the intellectual. If mind be corrupted by a false training or evil influence, the morals must also be tainted. The moral life depends also on the social. Theatricals—such, at least, as are now most popular—of the French and Italian school, must and do create a disrelish for domestic life. They make home joys less attractive, and home duties more irksome. They blunt the natural sensibilities by a false excitement of them in view of imaginary suffering. The heart then becomes hardened toward actual woe. Whatever thus diverts the mind and perverts the heart from the true ends of social life must have an immoral influence.

The youth entranced by the syren power of the theatre becomes no worthier son or truer brother. The friends of home are not his links of life. The spell of a magician mightier than they is upon him. The thronged galleries, the brilliant stage, the tinseled actors, the stirring utterances, and the exciting applause come to him as from Calypso's isle. When all is over, what wonder, then, that the bar-room and the brothel, the debauch and the misery ensue! These are not necessarily or universally the concomitants of the theatre; but they are so much craved by many after the theatrical fever, fitful and ephemeral is over, that it is almost impossible to banish them from the precincts of the stage.

After a full and successful trial of the actor's life, Macready gave it up, unwilling that his daughters should mature under its perverting influence. Go behind the scenes. Looseness of manners, lowness of conversation and recklessness of morals prevail there. The theatrical life itself is socially wrong. Go to the homes of actors. In the "wee sma' hours" of the night they return thither, flushed with the excitement of applause or wine. They sleep heavily until near noontime, and rise languidly to rehearsals.

The very origin of theatres seems to have insured them an inheritance of evil. Invented among the Greeks to celebrate their abominable Bacchanalian mysteries, they engendered so much corruption that Solon, the wise lawgiver of Athens, prohibited them. They came into vogue again only as Greece became morally and socially more corrupt. In the twelfth century the priests of God's nominal church wrote dramas called "mysteries," founded on Scripture incidents, and enacted them on saints' days. These performances became so blasphemous and scandalous at last that they were suppressed.

We have, nowadays, so-called religious dramas—as for instance, Uncle Tom's Cabin—but these have everything in them save the religion, like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.—Of course, in all such so-called religious plays, everything is sham, sheer deception—men of no religion uttering truths which they do not believe. Those truths are thus made false to men by a false representation. Everything here is factitious. These seeming realities leave the mind to its reaction, with the impression that nothing is true. Actual truth, then, fails to move those who have been made moral mummies by the frequent wrappings of theatrical sentimentalism. The whole tendency here is toward pretension and hypocrisy. Indeed, the very word *hypocrite* was the one originally used to designate an actor, a man who assumed a fictitious character, who enacts a part to which his heart and life bear no resemblance. What would men think of a preacher who thus belied in his character and life the truths he taught?

After all, whatever may be said of the theatre as a means of entertainment, and how much soever it may be stripped of immoral surroundings, it is yet a gigantic lie, a huge deception, a moral delusion, which no varnish of religious sentiment and no veneer of respectability can make an instrument of truth.

False ideas of love, a low standard of honor, and a superficial display of right and wrong antagonize true good. Murderers and villains, however vile and desperate, are made to appear as heroes through the fascinations of the stage. Thus Schiller's Robbers found imitators among the German youth, who took to the mountains for a brigand life. The representations of Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin have begotten many a burglar and highwayman. In the play of Pizarro a priest kneels down and prays for a curse to come on the Spanish soldiery marching against the harmless Peruvians. One with any moral sense must be shocked at this. But seeing it again, it might not excite a shudder; at last it might even allow a smile.

We are told that theatres reform the wicked. Where they reform one they ruin thousands The Ticket-of-Leave-Man, lately so popular, once led—as the story goes—an absconding clerk to return to his employers £1,500 out of £2,500 which he had stolen. So the theatre taught him to ease his conscience by returning only a part, and retaining £1,000 of his plunder. Grand moral teaching that!

We know that good men and wise will differ with us in these views. They will tell us that the pure, the true and the cultured have patronized and participated in theatrical representations.—That may all be, but they were not made what they were by these; they remained what they were in spite of them.

Greece had her refinements and culture in her architecture, her sculpture, her poetry, and her philosophy; but her social life became corrupt coincidentally with her return and devotion to scenic exhibitions.

Other nations have thus degenerated. France, amid the sanguinary scenes of her first revolution, when the guillotine daily drank the blood of hundreds, crowded to her theatres. In Paris alone they then multiplied from six to twenty-five. Did the infidel and revengeful spirit of that day have no connection with such things?

Plato, Aristotle, Tacitus and Ovid severally declared that plays raise the passions and pervert their use, leading to corruption and debauchery. Even Rousseau, French infidel as he was, declaimed against establishing a theatre at Geneva. "How many generous citizens," he says, "will see with indignation this monument of luxury and effeminacy raise itself upon the ruins of our ancient simplicity! Where would be the imprudent mother who would dare to carry her daughter to this dangerous school?"

Such testimonies are rather damaging against theatres. However theoretically we may argue what they would do of good if they were only what they should be, yet practically their history proves, and witnesses declare that intellectually and morally they are exceptionable, if not positively injurious.—Perhaps some wiser and better age to come may show the error of the past and prove their evil to be good, or eliminate their good from their evil; but till then these views shall hold true.—*W. C. Advocate.*

A Sermon by Rev. Henry Green, (Colored.)

PREACHED IN FIRST ST. CHURCH, N. O., JAN. 20, 1867.

JOHN, XV: 7-8.—"If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you. Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit, so shall ye be my disciples."

Those words spake our Savior to his disciples. He first quoted to them how to live, and then tells them what will be the result. He tells them who he is "I am the vine, my father is the husbandman. Every branch that beareth not fruit he taketh away; and every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit." That is, when people get converted and are not useful, they are taken away. And when they bear fruit, they are purged or cleansed, that they may bear more. For when we are faithful to him, we get more knowledge, more light, more understanding. Also, if we get neglectful, God sends afflictions, and perhaps death, into our families, to bring us to trouble, and thus purges us to bring us closer to him. "Abide in me." He tells us we can not bear fruit unless we do. Now this is clear talk. As there must be a communication between the vine and the branch, so must there be a communication between God and us. To bring forth fruit we must be devoted to him. Sometimes we get together a multitude of mourners, but we cannot draw down the Spirit upon any of them, unless we abide in the vine. I tell you the crooked way and the contrary walk of some who profess to be Christians, does a heap of hurt. Backsliders prayers are like the old goods that's a rattlin' about in the yard. But if one lives near to God, the sap in the vine comes down out of heaven to them, and they and the mourner are both blessed.

"If ye abide in me, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done." You see how the blessings are to come. God is going to bless the world by those that abide in him. God is glorified in our bearing much fruit. The Lord is after fruit, and christians and the church are after fruit. If you want to glorify God, get up a good deal of fruit, get up a good deal of justice, get up a good deal of industry, get up a good deal of honesty.

We that are Christians all over the world are the true branches, and we should bear fruit for God. The same as when a man plats cowcumber seed, it brings forth fruit to the owner—so must we for God. "Ask, and it shall be done." Now does God ever tell stories? No. Suppose we ask him to send the sinner to hell, such ones as disturb our meetings—these "game chickens" that waylay a man as he is going home from church, at night, and beat him? Would'nt it be done? I tell you sinner, look out! But we won't pray for so wicked a thing as that, but we will pray that you may be saved from perdition. "Ask, and it shall be done." I remember years ago, of hiding in the weeds to pray. There was but one other praying man on the plantation. And I asked God to give me one sinner. I knew his promises, and I thought I'd ask him. And sure enough in three days I saw one brought down by affliction, and I went to her and told her this was of the Lord, and if she would repent all would be well. In a few days she was converted, and well. 'Twas the driver's wife; and then soon here come a man, and here come another one, inquiring the way to the Lord. O, what a sight it is to see a church bearing fruit—to see sinners converted. God comes into their hearts and tips over the tables, drives out the little foxes, and the sinner shouts the Savior's praise. They are so happy in their joy, one perhaps jumps backwards, another jumps forwards, another raps with his fingers. Why, they don't know how to manifest the joy they feel because God has forgiven their sins.

Those that abide in the vine used to ask of God, and he heard them. Don't you know, once when we used to be hungry, when they had the provisions locked up, and we could'nt get much; but we could pray, and a man came here—Mr. Butler was his name—and he gave us food; he gave us privileges; but most of all, he gave us FREEDOM.

But there are some that hate prayer. The Catholics hate to hear Protestants pray Why, the first lick I got in Louisiana was for praying. They struck me with a four foot board. A man in that early day, when most all the people here were Catholics, was in danger of getting a hundred licks, or being kept in the stocks all night, for praying.

I used to feel then that I wanted to preach to the people and hold meetings once in a while, but they would'nt let me. The Spanish overseer, named Aglaire, made master believe that all the poor crops, and all the animals and colored people that died on the plantation came through our praying. So I tried to think of some way by which I might hold meetings and tell the people about Jesus. At last I hit on a plan. The driver liked whisky mighty well, and would have it. So I made an offer to him, that if he would just let us hold a little meeting for prayer, I'd get him a bottle of whisky. Said he, "Harry, you may pray all night for that." So he watched while we prayed, and we did pray about all night. And I must say that whisky carried the day that time. Well we soon held another meeting by giving the driver another bottle of whisky, in the morning. And so we kept it up, holding meetings once in a while for several weeks, the driver watching for us and getting his bottle of whisky. That was thirty-seven years ago, and the plantation was only two or three miles from here, where Jefferson City now stands. But after a while our prayers were answered, and there came a change. We heard through one of the house servants, that mistress was up after master was to bed, and she sat to the open window listening to our singing. "Oh," said he to her husband, "just hear how pretty they sing; what makes you keep them from holding meetings?" "Why," said he, "I don't; it's the overseer. The next day we got word that we could hold meetings when we wanted to. That was good news to us. In a day or two the driver came around, and said he, "Don't you want to hold meeting to-night?" "Well," said I, "I guess we will, but you can't get your whisky for it, for master and mistress has done consented to let us hold meetings." He started away. But my heart smote me. I thought that it was a little too hard. So I said, "Yes, you shall have your whisky." So I gave him some then, and a bottle or two afterwards to taper him off.

Well, a great deal of good was done at those meetings, if we did have to hire the privilege with whisky. And I said, this is the same God that answers prayer here, that answered up where I used to live. O brethren, always pray, knowing that God always answers the prayer of faith.

Oh, sinners, all of you, seek to be christians! Religion will not hinder you in your worldly business. No, it will help you. It will make you more successful, more industrious, more earnest, more of a *man*.

My experience is that religion helps a man do more work. I remember before I was converted, I used to maul one hundred and fifty rails a day, but I had hard work to get out my task by night But the next day after I was converted as true as this is a house, and that is a lamp, and this is a bible, I mauled *three hundred rails*.

Master came out just before night to see how I was getting along. And seeing so many he said "who has been helping you?" no one I said. He never came to see how I was getting along mauling rails after that.

A man said to me a short time ago, "religion may be a good thing, but so many try to use it as a cloak to shirk and get rid of work, &c. Well said I, you can tell such persons that they've made a mistake, that they haven't got religion, and that they had better go and get it. I thought of them rails too, and told him about them; "well" said he, "I wish every body could get it then." I said: "I wish so too," and they can by prayer.

Years ago friends, prayers were sent up in the northern country, and ours went up from here, that God would set us free and destroy slavery. And now God has come and made sweepstakes of the matter, and swept the evil from the land. And now I think if any body ought to be good, we should, don't you?

We ought to be a sober and industrious people, a praying people a sincere people.

Oh, brethren let us be true branches and abide in the Vine, so shall we glorify God here by bringing forth much fruit; and glorifying him here, we shall enjoy him hereafter.

New Governments for the Southern States.

A Washington telegram says, the House committee, on the 13th, agreed to report a bill for new governments for Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Texas. It first declares void the old laws made by the governments in force in these States, and then proposes that all male persons above the age of twenty-one, who can take oath of loyalty, shall be allowed to vote for delegates to the convention. When the convention meets, if it decides to accept the terms proposed by Congress, it is proposed to select what is called a provisional committee of five citizens, distinguished for their loyalty to the Union. This committee is to act as one of public safety, until a constitution by the State convention is formed, which they are authorized to inaugurate.

The convention thus called can then elect provisional State officers, and form State constitutions irrevocable, without the consent of Congress. Universal suffrage, the prohibition of distinction on account of race or color in schools, the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the disfranchisement of all who aided the rebellion are to be provided for in the State constitution. If the State shall at any future time attempt to dissolve its relations with the federal government, its representation in Congress is to cease, and the latter is not to do anything inconsistent with the rules of civilized warfare, to protect loyal people. If Congress accepts the new constitution, the State is to be entitled to representation. The committee will urge the bill as a substitute for Mr. Steven's measure.

Ashley's substitute for Steven's bill abolishes the present Southern State governments and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and calls upon all male citizens over 21 years of age, who can swear they would not have aided the rebellion after the 4th of March, 1864, and would have complied with the President's proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, if opportunity had offered them, and who can swear they never ill-used Union soldiers, and will henceforth bear true allegiance to the government, to organize constitutional governments in their respective States, and calls for conventions in the Southern States of delegates who can swear they never voluntarily aided the rebellion in any way.

These conventions shall determine if they will adopt terms proposed by Congress, and if so, appoint commissioners to provide for holding elections, adopting new constitutions, elect State officers, before admission into the Union. Each Constitution shall provide against slavery, and all laws be impartial regarding race and color. The rebel debt shall not be paid, nor loss from the emancipation of slaves. Free schools without the distinction of color or pupils shall be established. All persons who held civil, military, or naval offices in the Confederacy, shall not be allowed to hold any office except by a two-thirds vote of the legislature. In case of rebellion Congress shall in no light declare a cessation of its relations with the rebellious States until the State is thoroughly purged of its disloyalty. The Constitution must be ratified by a majority of the people of the States who can take oaths of loyalty of the ratification of the Constitution.

Senators and representatives shall be elected, but not admitted until Congress declares the State entitled to representation. Further provided that in case such States decline to accept these terms, they shall submit to Congress a plan of restoration, provided said plan recognizes the Constitution of the United States a supreme law of the land; that State Constitutions shall guarantee to all freedom and equality before the law; suffrage to be imparted without regard to race or color; the rebel war debt and compensation for slaves shall not be assumed by said States or claims be brought against the United States for them, all laws recognizing slavery or which excludes the testimony of persons of color, or deny the right of trial by jury, or make color a distinction, shall be null and void; also provisional governments may suspend the writ of habeas corpus, in case of resistance to authority, and call on the government for aid.

A proposition is made to divide Texas into two States before readmission into the Union.

Beecher to Brownlow.

TENNESSEE THE "REPRESENTATIVE" OF THE RADICAL "NEW NATION."

The following affectionate epistle appears in the Nashville Press and Times of the 14th:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1867.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW:

My Dear Sir—I have just been talking with a friend returned from Tennessee, and have learned a little more in detail than I before knew of our present state, and what you propose to do. Pray do not think me meddling with your business, when I express my anxiety for your success in the thorough and permanent enfranchisement of the negro, for Tennessee is, in some sense, a representative of the new nation.

What the whole people, above all things, need just now, is that one Southern State should, of its own will and by the vote of its own people, come up fully on the platform of equal rights and full citizenship for all men. Then there will be a model to work by—other States will have courage to believe that such things can be done. Suffrage for the whole people I deem a natural right. I should urge it as a matter of justice. Should you secure it, it will raise the conscience of the whole nation many degrees higher than it is.

But, in your case, it is also a matter of political safety. If some fear that such a measure will kill them, so I am sure the want of it will kill them. To die for a principle is to make sure a resurrection; while political death without, and even against a principle, is death perpetual and resurrectionless.

Should Tennessee remain firm and work out this great truth and duty of universal suffrage, (not forfeited by crime) I shall regard it as the turn of the night. The day-star will have arisen, and light will grow strong and darkness weaker every moment thereafter.

I hope that God will be gracious to you and invigorate your frame. He has made your life precious to those who wish well to the country. Into the struggle of the next campaign you will carry not only the fate of Tennessee, but of the whole South, and so of the nation. May God go with you and bless you and bring you out victorious; then if you wish to depart we will rejoice with you in the inheritance of that rest which remains for the people of God.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

H. W. BEECHER.

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☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with yearly advertisers.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

The New Orleans Advocate can be obtained at the News Room of A. Simons, 85 Baronne street.

TO OUR PATRONS.

☞ The second year of the "New Orleans Advocate" begins January 1867. Most heartily thanking our patrons for their support during the first and trying year of its publication, we now confidently solicit the continuance of their Subscriptions and Advertisements for the year to come. Words cannot express our gratitude to you. You responded to our call in the hour of need.

The Advocate has steadily increased in public favor, and our income has equalled our out-lay. It is read in no less than

FIFTEEN HUNDRED FAMILIES.

It circulates in every State in the Union. It is a light in the

HOMES OF THE FREEDMEN.

They read it with delight. It advocates their rights; it contributes to their elevation.

As in the Past, so in the Future, the Advocate is to be devoted to "Religion, Patriotism and Learning."

Each number will contain a Sermon by one of our Colored Preachers. Each issue will reflect

LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

Several gentlemen of ability, residing in different States, have consented to write "Letters" for our paper.

As the Advocate circulates both in the larger towns and in the interior of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, we hope our Advertising Patrons will continue their favors.

Dear Friends, we appeal to you to sustain this

CHRISTIAN, LOYAL JOURNAL IN THE SOUTH.

Our present Subscribers will please remit the amount of their subscription for the coming year, without delay.

To any person who will send us $16 we will mail him FIVE COPIES of the Advocate.

Send your remittances in Post Office Orders, and address the Editor by name.

PUBLISHER ADVOCATE.

Premiums! Premiums!

As an inducement to our Preachers to obtain subscribers for the *New Orleans Advocate* for 1867, we offer them the following premiums:

1. To any Preacher who shall obtain for us Forty New Subscribers for the year 1867, and send us the money, we will give Clark's Commentary on the Bible, consisting of six large volumes.

2. For Thirty Subscribers and the money, we will give Clark's Commentary on the New Testament, in two large volumes.

3. For twenty Subscribers and the money, we will give Watson's Theological Institutes, in two volumes.

4. For Ten Subscribers and the money, we will give Wesley's Sermons, in two volumes.

5. For Five Subscribers and the money, we will give Wesley's Notes on the New Testament.

Brethren will observe that these Subscribers are to be for the Whole Year. The money may be paid to the Presiding Elder of your District, quarterly, in advance; but, where it can be done, pay the $4, in advance.

Now, Brethren, for a Grand Rally! Go to work. The prize is before you. Who will be the first to obtain the Premiums!

The Minister in His Study.

Thought is born and character is formed mainly in retirement. The divinest influences are those which gather round the inner life. The noblest purposes are usually the fruit of silent meditation and secret prayer. The character of the minister is chiefly formed in his hours of retirement from public duties to engage in quiet, but telling, preparatory labors. Fidelity in these, guarantees him an honorable and efficient fulfilment of his public ministrations. The Lord of the Vineyard designs that all his ministers shall be "workmen that need not be ashamed;" that they shall be "able ministers of the New Testament," and "wise master builders" in his glorious temple. That they may attain this high honor and useful position, he has granted all necessary facilities. There is no minister, however arduous his work or limited his advantages, but may attain the rank intended by Christ for all his laborers.

There is no work to which God may call a created being which transcends in importance that of the minister of Christ. He is "the legate of the skies," and, as God's ambassador to man, he should fully understand and worthily execute his mission. He is the champion of the truth, the hero of reform, the herald of a glad evangel, and should understand the errors, vices, wrongs and miseries he seeks to remove, as well as the methods and efficacious remedies of the gospel intended to remove them. It is demanded of a minister of state, sent to represent a great people in a foreign court, that he will embody in some degree the wisdom and dignity of the government for which he acts. With him, trifling is a crime, and each act not in harmony with his high position, is an offense against his government. But the ambassador of the King of Kings, who fails to act worthy of his great dignity, grievously offends against God, and inflicts an irreparable wrong on man. The least such a man should do, would be to leave a position for which he is so utterly unfitted. If he cannot rise above a slovenly habit, or blundering style, or careless manner, let him not dare to venture into the sacred desk or aspire to partnership of labors with the immortal King.

An immense interest centers, then, in the private studies of the gospel minister. His pulpit character is moulded in his study. For him there is a place more sacred, even, than the public altars of his God; a place where his soul breathes inspiration, where his life receives directing power, where his plans are outlined, where he forges the thoughts that are to thunder to the consciences of his people, and from which he comes with his full quiver of gospel truths—if he attains the standard of a true Christian minister. What the closet is to the christian, so is his study to the minister. It is his place of preparatory effort which determines the efficacy of his public labors. Of his pulpit preparations, it may be truly said—"there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; and hid, that shall not be known." What he thus does in secret is heralded as on the house tops. Each succeeding sabbath he reveals to public gaze the fidelity or indolence that have marked the week. Each sabbath brings him before a judgment seat, in which his audience determines whether he who urges fidelity to God has been faithful to man. There is no escape from these weekly judgments. No splendor of genius, no extemporary powers, no sprightliness of fancy can conceal closet infidelity.

Would you be an instructive minister, bringing forth from a full treasury things new and old, enter your study, and there with industrious toil lay up large stores of mental wealth. Would you acquire the power of presenting a train of close, connected thought, so that your remembered sermons may be preaching through the coming years and may still be doing good when you are in your grave, then discipline your mind to logical precision, and by earnest, patient study, acquire this high gift. Would you move men; would you thrill, as a harp, their excited sensibilities; would you bow them before the power of your words as the forest bends before the wind; would you possess the

"—Charm of delivery, the magical art,
"That thrills, like a kiss, from the lip to the heart,"

then go into your study, and look deep within your own spirit; meditate, think, read, pray, till the inspiration of power falls upon you, and your own soul is lit up with the live coal you would lay upon the hearts of others. Would you bring sinners to Christ; would you lead trembling ones to the cross; would you lead sorrowing ones to rich consolation, would you summon, as with a battle-cry, the christian soldier to glorious victory; would you encourage Zion's pilgrims on their journey; would you gather many sheaves to the rejoicings of the great harvest; in a word, would you have power over man, and honor from the Great Master, then be faithful in your private studies, your closet preparations. Seek from books, from observation, from close study, that furnishment of mind, that elevation of spirit, that enlarged and comprehensive knowledge which, taking in, as far as possible, all art, science and literature, will enable you to understand the great movements of the times, and trace the connection of your labors with the general advancement of society. Knowledge is power, and without it the minister may not hope to be efficient. He will save souls, build up the Church, lead in great movements for the elevation of humanity in exact proportion as he acquires and properly uses knowledge.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Renew!

Have you renewed your subscription for the New Orleans Advocate for 1867?

Send or call at our office, No. 7 Prytania street, and renew your subscription for 1867. Office hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

"The Watchman,"

Is no more. It had a brilliant but short existence. It is another instance in proof that the South cannot rely upon the *Conservatives* of the North for arms in war or money in peace. They are a broken reed, which will pierce the hand that leans upon them. "The Watchman" was an extreme Southern weekly journal, published in New York, in the interests of the South. Like our own, while it did not claim to be either exclusively religious or political, yet it had a good deal to say on all matters of church and State; but never failed to take a South-side view of such subjects. It was a warm supporter of Mr. Johnson's policy, and was bitter in its denunciations of those who differed from the President. It was a bold venture on the part of its editor, Dr. Deems, to go to the great metropolis of the North, and start such a paper; but in this he has evinced that he has learned nothing from the political experience of the past, and that he does not comprehend the nature of revolutions. For the future, let him and all others of his "kith and kin" remember two things: Northern Democrats are not to be trusted; revolutions never go backwards. We know that the *Copperheads* of New York encouraged him to go on, and that he himself was vain enough to believe that he could reverse in Gotham the decisions of the late war; but he will return to his "Sunny South" a wiser man.

Mr. J. Fletcher Emley, of the firm of Emley & Co. of this city, has been appointed, by Gov. Wells, one of the Commissioners to the Universal Exposition of Paris. In this, his Excellency has made a judicious selection. Mr. Emley is one of our young and rising merchants. Intelligent and urbane, he is known for his liberal views and sympathy with whatever tends to the advancement of mankind. We heartily wish him a pleasant time.

Incidentally we may remark, that it is now currently reported that Queen Victoria will visit Paris during the great fair, and that Napoleon is preparing for a congress of all the crowned heads of Europe to meet in Paris, about the same time.

Wesley Chapel.—The trustees of Wesley Chapel have just completed the purchase of three lots adjoining their church, and intend to erect thereon a large school-house. Success to these enterprising brethren!

Dr. Newman will preach in the large hall of the Mechanic's' Institute on Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock.

Words of Cheer.

Carlisle, Ind., Jan. 14, 1867.

Dear Bro. Newman—As a sort of self-constituted agent, I send you herewith the sum of $8 00, for which please send the Advocate as below:

Miss Maggie Helms, Carlisle, Sullivan County, Indiana; Rev. John Tansy, Carlisle, Sullivan County, Ind.

God bless you in your noble work! You have the sympathy of every loyal Methodist in the North. Every morning and evening, prayers go up from thousands of altars to God for your happiness and the success of your enterprise. Go on, Doctor, you *cannot but succeed!*

Yours in Christ,
John Tansy.

Orphans' Home.

Contributions for the Orphans' Home Society:

Jan. 18th—Received of Mrs. J. S. Walton, Treasurer: From the Congregational Church, eighteen dollars and fifteen cents.....$18 15

Jan. 21.—From the officers of the Rost Colony of the Freedmen's Bureau, seventy-five dollars and twenty-five cents...$75 25

W. B. ARMSTRONG,
Treasurer Orphans' Home Society.

Dixon's Agency and Correspondence Bureau.—Rev. Breckon Dixon, the blind local preacher of Twenty-seventh Street Church, in this city, a man well and favorably known among the Methodists of New York, sends us his business circular. He says: "Having found it necessary to accept various agencies, he has often found it difficult to obtain such as he could conscientiously and profitably engage in." Having devoted much attention to the subject, he thinks he is now prepared to give to others, especially local and superannuated ministers, such information as will be for their benefit. He has accordingly established the above-named "Bureau," to which he invites the attention of those concerned. He may be addressed, he tells his friends, "on any subject in relation to which it would be for the advantage of these brethren to have a local correspondent in this city. His circular is endorsed with the very best testimonials. We receive many letters of inquiry, just such as Brother Dixon proposes to attend to, but we are quite unable to attend to them, and often they remain unanswered. To the writers of such letters, and all others having like inquiries to make, we recommend this agency. Address Rev. Breckon Dixon, 24 Bible House, New York.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

Rev. Dr. Butler, late of India, sent us the following note, to which we call the attention of our readers; and if they have the desired information, they will confer a great favor on the parties concerned if they will communicate the same:

Information Wanted of Mr. Wm. Hay, a working engineer, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. When last heard from, in 1860, he was at Eufaula, Ala., *en route* to New Orleans. Any information about him will be thankfully received by Rev. Wm. Butler, Chelsea, Mass.

Shower of Ashes.

We have had several remarkable showers chronicled lately as having occurred in different parts of the State, a shower of snakes, another of salt, and so forth. We had a sparce shower of ashes in the city last week, which presented a curious appearance. The ashes were white, and, only for the warmth of the temperature prevailing, might readily enough have been taken for snow-flakes at a first glance. That idea being untenable, the next plausible one might have been that some good dames had allowed the down from their ducks, well plucked for dinner, to have been thrown to the gentle breeze from an upper story, to be wafted far and wide. An examination of the flakes as they lay after reaching the ground, immediately dispelled that notion. They were found to be, if anything, lighter than down, of the gauziest thinness, of the flimsiest texture, and falling into the most impalpable of powders beneath the gentlest handling; and yet there were lines as of the veins of leaves distinctly running through them, and suggesting their true character. They were doubtless the ashes of prairie vegetation calcined on the spot where it had grown and carried hither on the wings of the wind, although we have not yet heard of any such fires in the neighborhood as would account for the phenomenon.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ. With your eyes shut, you cannot distinguish its sound from that of the pipe organ itself; and the advantages that commend it are: Its price—for it can be had for one, two, three, or four hundred dollars, according to the size you wish; it takes up very little room, and may stand in any part of the church; it is not affected by heat or cold, or any change of temperature; it remains for a long period in good tune; and lastly, it can be sent by express or otherwise, any distance with safety. It is admirably adapted to the performance of sacred music, psalm tunes, anthems, chants, etc., and any one who can play on the piano can readily master the Cabinet Organ. It is a grand accompaniment when the congregation sing, and it is just the instrument that ought to be used in all churches where the people all wish to have the privilege of bearing a part in the praise.—*New York Observer.*

We have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now soliciting the public favor combines the greatest amount of real excellence. We have prosecuted this inquiry entirely independently of aid or direction from interested parties. The opinions of some of the best musical critics, composers and performers have been obtained; reports of experiments made in the ordinary use of various instruments in churches, schools and families have been compared; all of which, with singular unanimity, concur in assigning the first place to the Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamlin—a decision that corresponds with our previously formed convictions received from personal observations.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

From the Methodist.

Missionary Anniversary.

MEETING AT STEINWAY HALL NEW YORK.

The forty-eighth anniversary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church was held in this city on Sunday and Monday, January 13th and 14th. Bishop Thomson occupied the pulpit of the Thirtieth-street church, Rev. Dr. Tiffany preached in St. Paul's, and the pastors of the respective churches throughout the city delivered missionary discourses. The anniverary properly was celebrated on Monday, when a public meeting was held at Steinway Hall, in Fourteenth-street, commencing at half past ten o'clock, the attendance being quite large. Nearly all the ministers of New York and Brooklyn, together with a number of distinguished laymen, occupied seats upon the platform.

Lieutenant-Governor Claffin, of Massachusetts, presided.

The meeting was opened by singing

"From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise."

Rev. D. D. Lore read the Sixty-second Psalm, and Rev. John A. Roche offered prayer.

Philip Phillips, "the sweet singer of Israel," then sang an appropriate solo.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP THOMSON.

Bishop Thomson followed by an address on the missionary labors in China, and said of the country that it was beautiful, healthful, and fertile, and the particular portion of it which he visited, Fokien, was a mountainous region, but so congenial to vegetation, that three crops could be gathered in a single year, and that even in January the rose and pink were in full flower. It contained 15,000,000 of people, and three first-class and sixty third-class cities. In many of the great enterprises the Chinese had anticipated Europeans. They had a common-school system long before the Christian era. They were also a literary people, and to their credit be it told, they were without a pauper peasantry or slavery of any kind in any portion of the empire. (Applause.) They always had scholars who could recite from memory all their classics and all their commentaries on them. (Laughter.) They were the Anglo-Saxons of the East.

Their examination hall annually invited ten thousand candidates for literary honors, which showed that they were not devoid of the arts and sciences. The written language contained from 30,000 to 70,000 characters, yet these were not necessarily used. Confucius employed only 5000 of them in writing the Classics, and 10,000 would translate the Holy Scriptures, and were sufficient to conduct a diplomatic correspondence, and open to the reader the chief literature of the language. To reach all other nations it was necessary to use 3063 languages, while to reach the Chinese only one language was required, for the whole world might be divided into two nations—the Chinese of 200,000,000, and all other nations. (Laughter.) There were two religions—that of Confucius and Buddhism, the former appealing to the reason and the latter to pretended inspiration. There were also Tauism and other systems, but all had deteriorated. Their ideas of religion, science, physiology, etc., were very peculiar. They believed man was like a candlestick, and divided him into the wick, tallow, etc., in explaining his physical structure. (Laughter.) Without regard to the effect of missionary labors in China, the Atlantic cables, microscopes, telescopes, telegraph and printing press would remove the tissue of falsity which existed in their moral and political condition. The carrying of the British and American mails up the rivers of the vast empire, the coming and going of ships from civilized countries to their ports, the marching of armies over their soil, and every evidence of a higher civilization were scrutinized by the Chinese with evident interest and profit.

They at one time believed that ignorance and darkness shrouded every nation but their own. Now they are beginning to respect European enterprise and intelligence. The march of the British and French to Pekin had much to do in working out this change. They took especial interest in America. Their eyes sparkled with delight when they were told of the United States and its advanced civilization, ramifying in every channel of human thought and action, and specially of wise and free government. When their emperor was complimented for refusing to permit rebel privateers during the war to enter their ports while the other nations gave them this privilege, they manifested unmistakable signs of being pleased. (Applause.) But their is now many a sunny vale in the regions of China awaiting, with earnest anxiety, the Lily of the Valley, and many a mountain slope looking for the coming of the Rose of Sharon. The legalized crimes of infanticide, oppression of women, the opium smoking, and theft and mendicancy still existed in many places, and indicated that the whole nation was below those which surrounded it possessing a measure of true civilization. They required a moral and political renovation.

The Christian religion was already domiciled in China, and we had now a force there of thirty-six missionaries, a missionary property worth $36,000, a membership of 154 or over, a mission press which printed over 2,000,000 pages a year, a hospital for foundlings, a school for boys, and a school for girls. Formed into procession, the 340,000,000 of Chinese which compose the empire would stretch seven times around the earth, over China, through Thibet, across the Atlantic, over the American Continent, and across the Pacific to the point of starting, again, and again, and again—seven times. In such a funeral procession, eighteen or twenty, in the nature of affairs, would fall on the land and on the sea every minute, and was it not the duty of the Christian to interest himself in the welfare of so many millions, in the eternal salvation of so many souls alike redeemed with ourselves and marching onward to the grave?

The above is but an imperfect sketch of Bishop Thomson's interesting and instructive address, to which constant allusion was made both in private and in public by all who were fortunate enough to hear it

The congregation then united in singing a hymn commencing,

"When shall the voice of singing
Flow joyfully along?"

(Concluded next week.)

Opelousas District.

The first Quarterly Conference of this year for the Donaldsonville circuit, was held in the new church on the 12th and 13th instants. Official brethren were present from across the river and down the Bayou, and reports were received from all the appointments. The brethren are united in love to their preacher and to the Church, and the Conference year begins auspiciously. Much anxiety had existed about the slow progress of the church building, the poverty of our people making it difficult to collect funds necessary to carry on the work. The house is now enclosed, floored and roofed, so that the day school and church can hereafter be accommodated.

The sabbath was truly a high day. At early dawn a prayer meeting was held. At 9 o'clock, sabbath-school meeting. The children were addressed by the Elder, sang their hymns, repeated their lessons, elected officers, and a good start was made for a prosperous year. It is the only Sunday-school in the parish. At 10½ o'clock, the house was crowded; after the sermon four persons were baptized, and the Holy Sacrament administered. At 3 o'clock, the people gathered for Love Feast. It was a remarkable time; in front of the stand were seated about twenty-five converts, the fruits of the past year; they were of all ages, from the child of ten years to an old creole woman of past seventy, and it was truly a happy company. It is worthy of note that eighty-eight conversions were reported from this circuit. One old pilgrim said, "Mehaley has been serving God more than sixty years, and not tired yet." An aged Frenchman said, "I'm an old man, but I feel young to-day. This kind of work has never been seen in old Donaldson. Glory to God for it." Many present testified to the goodness of "the American religion," as they call it, religion which filled the heart with love to God and man.

We are slowly gathering on this circuit an intelligent, pious membership. Sixteen were at this meeting taken into full connection. The people were also liberally disposed, and during the day contributed over seventy dollars, to push forward the work on the church.

D.

—Speak kindly to others—they will thus learn to speak kindly of you.

A sermon in four words on the vanity of earthly possessions: "Shrouds have no pockets."

Local and Southern News.

The Bremen Ship "Mobile," having on board 2,350 bales of cotton was destroyed by fire in the lower part of Mobile Bay, on Thursday night, the 15th inst., about 12 o'clock.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The steamer "Montgomery," with 600 bales of cotton on board, from Tuscaloosa to Mobile was destroyed by fire. Three negroes are said to have lost their lives by the fire.—Mobile Advertiser

The Kingston (S. C.) Star, announces the burning of the jail in that place, on the night of the 7th inst., about 9 o'clock, in which twenty-two negro prisoners were burned to death.

Farming Prospects.—So far as we are enabled to judge the farming prospects are much better than they were this time last year. The freedmen are very busy, making contracts for the year.

From present indications, with a favorable season, the crop of sugar for the State this year will reach one hundred and thirty thousand hogsheads.

From information derived from those who have the facilities of getting correct information, put down the crop of 1866 at forty-five thousand hogsheads.

Correspondent N. O. Times.

The Freedmen.—The Crocket Sentinel, Texas, says:

The freedmen in our county appear to be contracting for and anxious to obtain situations as laborers. Their future success depends on their cultivating and maintaining habits of industry and sobriety and honesty. They may yet render themselves useful to themselves and society in the capacity of laborers, but in no other, and when they get to be politicians and voters we expect to see them and what little yet remains of the government completely wrecked.

Coffee county in this State is being rapidly colonized from Pennsylvania. Some fifteen or twenty families from that State have purchased lands around Concord and Oak Hall, and are settling. They have already laid out $85,000 for lands, and "the cry is still they come." Glad to hear it.—Memphis Post.

Emigrants.—The Jefferson Jimplecute says:

Every steamer arriving here brings crowds of emigrants, coming to settle in Texas. They are from all the different States, and generally of the best families. We have room and plenty in Texas for them all.

Dueling.—Those who have been engaged in this gentlemen's game at murder, we are glad to notice, appear to be coming to grief in Vicksburg. The Herald says:

Several gentlemen who have been engaged lately in this innocent amusment have been indicted by the grand jury and bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars, to answer for the offense against the peace and dignity of the State of Mississippi.

The Goliad (Tex.) Intelligencer. F. Fauntleroy of the Goliad Intelligencer, in his salutatory, says:

Our efforts will be given to the toning up of the relaxed energies of the people —to reassuring the manhood, (which, we fear, is much degenerated,) of our fellows. We are opposed to Radical dictation, Radical everything.

We are ardently in favor of Southern commerce, manufactures, and other enterprises; Southern literature, Southern school-books, Southern teachers, Southern manners, habits, and characteristics; neuer for a moment caring whether such a course is pleasing to those who reside nort of Mason and Dixon's line.

We will support President Johnson as long as he stands out against the workers of iniquity.

There are now thirteen cotton factories in operation in Tennessee, representing nearly a million of dollars, and giving employment to over nine hundred operatives. There are also in the State several flourishing factories for the manufacture of steam engines, cotton presses, and agricultural implements.

The State debt of Pennsylvania is $35,622,052. Governor Curtin, in his last message, expresses the opinion that it may be paid off in fifteen years, if economy is observed in expenditures, and the revenues of the State are carefully husbanded.

The editor of the Louisville (Miss.) Bulletin, is the keeper of the jail, and lives and prints his journal within the walls of that establishment.

Seeing the Sights.—A countryman from Mississippi started out on Saturday night to see the mysteries of Memphis. Passing the Basket Saloon, and seeing "Free Concert" over the entrance, he concluded to drop in and take a drink with the attentive females who wait upon customers f that elegant (?) place of amusement. After treating the fascinating creatures to half a dozen bottles of wine and sundry cocktails, he became oblivious, and awoke next morning in the station-house; and upon examination of his pockets found himself poorer by $370, a gold watch and a diamond pin, than when he first fell into the hands of the "beer-jerkers." Moral: countrymen should beware of wine and women, and keep out of the Basket — *Memphis Post.*

A correspondent of the Rome (Ga.) Courier, writing from Crockett, Texas, says a large number of emigrants from Georgia are arriving in that portion of the State. He says that the lands on the Brazos, Colorado and Trinity are the most productive in the South, and will average a bale of five hundred pounds to the acre. The best will yield one and a half or two bales, and corn in proportion. The uplands will produce a bale to the acre. The health of the country is good, and with the general use of cistern water, would be almost perfect There are hardly any two cities in any Southern State that rival Galveston and Houston in business. Notwithstanding the war, there has been probably as much money in Texas this year, as before the war, and the people are disposed to spend it. The moral tone of the people is good and improving.

The late rebel Secretary of the Navy, Stephen R. Mallory, exhorts the young men of Florida to "pay particular attention to military studies, as that was a matter of much more importance to the South than literature."

Alex. Stephens, of Georgia, is in Washington trying to find out on what terms the late Confederates will be received back into the Union.

A convention is to be held in St. Louis on the second Tuesday in February next, for the purpose of considering measures for the improvement of the Upper Mississippi River, and bringing the matter before Congress. The Committee on Finance estimate the expense of the convention at $40,000, and propose to raise the sum from the St. Louis City Council, County Court and Chamber of Commerce.

A communication from the Bureau of Immigration states that in three-fourths of the past year, 296,496 persons arrived in the United States from foreign countries. The destination of 209,000 of these was New York, and 30,000 Michigan.

Cotton.—The total estimates are now completed, showing a total product of 1,750,000 bales of 400 pounds each.—As the actual bales are now nearly 500 pounds each, this is equivalent to a million and a half of such bales. The estimates are made up as follows: North Carolina, 91,000 bales; South Carolina, 102,000; Georgia, 205,000; Florida, 36,000; Alabama, 220,000; Mississippi, 270,000; Louisiana, 109,000; Texas, 300,000; Arkansas, 182,000; Tennessee, 148,000; other States, 87,000 bales.

The New York Times of the 15th says: The "Eastern question" grows more serious. As reported in our Atlantic cable dispatches of yesterday morning, Turkey has called an army of 150,000 men into service, for the purpose of suppressing the revolt of her Greek subjects. Our dispatches of this morning state that a ministerial crisis has taken place at Constantinople, and that the Porte has recalled his ambassador from Athens. It is reported that Garibaldi has gone to Candia, and also that a revolt is imminent in Bosnia.

Athens, Jan. 22.—The chief of the insurgents in Candia has written a long letter to the U. S. Consul here, thanking the American people through him for the sympathy extended to the Cretans. He also petitions the Consul for American ships of war to convey the women and children.

Mr. Litchfield, a merchant of Illinois, left ten thousand dollars in a carpet-bag in a railroad car at East St. Louis. Five minutes afterward he returned, and found the money—gone.

The Impeachment.—The House Committee on the Judiciary, which carries on the impeachment inquisition under the resolution of Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, is composed of the following members: James F. Wilson, of Iowa, chairman; George S. Boutwell, of Mass.; Francis Thomas, of Maryland; Thomas Williams, of Penn.; Frederick E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; Daniel Morris, of New York; Andrew J. Rodgers, of New Jersey; Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio; Burton C. Cook, of Illinois—all Republicans, except Mr. Rodgers. Six of the Committee are said to be resolved on the impeachment.

A disastrous conflagration occurred at Janesville, Wis., recently. The Hyatt House, one of the largest hotels in Wisconsin, together with a church, express offices, etc., were consumed, and loss of life involved. Loss is over $1,200,000; insurance $25,000.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The special committee on the New Orleans riots are still taking testimony, but will conclude on Monday.

Mobile, Jan. 14—The steamer Sunny South, running between Montgomery and New Orleans, was entirely destroyed by fire at Portland Landing, on the Alabama River, Friday night. The boat is insured in New Orleans for $10,000. Larger part of the cargo was destined for Mobile, with full insurance. Two passengers are missing. Passengers lost everything.

Murder.—We give the following statement, just as it was sent to us by Captain Wm. F. White, of the Freedmen's Bureau of this District:

"On the 14th of December, Morris Blanchard, colored, came to my office and complained that he had worked with James Blanchard, Esq., of Columbia County, and that he had brought his cotton and stored it with Mr. R. A. Fleming. I notified Mr. Fleming that he would hold the cotton subject to a settlement. The same day I notified James Blanchard to that effect.

On the night of the 27th instant some one went to the house of Morris Blanchard and shot him in his own door; afterwards rode rapidly away. At noon Saturday, a colored man came and asked what he should do with the body. I told him to have an inquest held; he said he dared not as they would kill him. I told him to go to a justice who would attend to it."

This is the third murder committed in Columbia County, within the last three months, notice of which, we have given. We have also notified our readers that the murderers go unpunished.

We have from time to time given true accounts of murders committed in other counties of Georgia, and in South Carolina. But we do not publish *one-tenth* of the reports that reach us from the interior of the State. We only publish those which we know of our own *knowledge* to be true Our heart sickens at the reports from colored people, who come to us daily, clothed in rags, broken in spirit, with their stories of robbery, oppression and murders committed upon their people in the interior of Georgia and South Carolina.—*Loyal Georgian.*

The Supreme Court of the United States decided, on last Monday, that the test oath required of preachers and teachers by the Constitution of the State of Missouri is unconstitutional. It has also decided against the constitutionality of the test oath required of attorneys by Congress. These decisions greatly delight the rebels, and are a heavy blow to loyal men and the loyal cause in the South.

Emigration to Brazil.—Rev. Ballard S. Dunn, who has written a work on Brazil, invites those who are still "true to themselves," and who wish to form a society where they can "conserve honor, chivalry and purity," to join him in planting a colony in Brazil. But he wants only *true men*, devoid of the love of gain, and devotedly attached to the "lost cause." In his address he says:

"We have no bounties to offer, and no desire to welcome any who do not leave this country from higher, purer motives than mere love of gain. To all those who predict for the South such a brilliant and prosperous career, or believe it, when politicians and land owners predict it, I wish to say, in language that may not be mistaken—*you had better remain to see it.* But to all of those who feel that the South has been dishonored, and is rapidly becoming dishonorable; who scorn the cowardly, craven, temporizing spirit that has taken possession of so many souls that were once honorable and chivalrous; who see in the future no brighter prospect for the little boy who is now the pride of his father, and the joy of his mother, than the position of a menial hireling, under a Northern capitalist; who tremble for the future of those little angels of purity, that now nestle on our bosoms, or cling about our necks, silently and unconsciously imploring us to protect them from the "factory" and the "public library," where those hordes of disreputable women that throng the large cities of the North and West, receive the training that fits them for their life of shame, I wish to say, *come with us.*"

The Amendment.—The daily papers have a telegraphic sensation once or twice a week, based upon the arrival of some "distinguished Southerner" at Washington, with the news that his State is just about to ratify the constitutional amendment swindle; and thereupon there is a flurry of agitation among those who read and believe the telegraph. The stories are generally sheer humbugs. The Legislature of every Southern State, save Tennessee, to which the amendment swindle has been submitted, has almost unanimously repudiated it; and those gentlemen who thunder about Washington to astonish newspaper correspondents with their wondrous tales, have no more authority to speak for the Southern people than a Choctaw Indian or a Negro Bureau underling. The bogus amendment is not only dead, but the odor of its carcass offends the nostrils of the Southern people as it does the nostrils of those in the North not yet demented with the negro infatuation.—[*Crisis.*

Ames' M. E. Church Sunday-School.

The members of this Sunday School, and their friends, held a meeting at the residence of Capt. W. B. Armstrong on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., for the purpose of re-organizing the school, which was organized as a Mission Sunday School some three years since, and forming a Sunday School Society, in connection with the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., having been called to the chair, a Society was formed under the title of "The Sunday School Society of the Ames M. E. Church of New Orleans, La.," and a constitution adopted in accordance with the Discipline of the M. E. Church.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers and visitors for the year 1867, with the following results:

Superintendent	Rev. W. M. Henry.
Ass't Supt	A. B. Westrop.
Secretary	Charles W. Banks.
Treasurer	J. F. Emley.
Librarian	John W. Mass.

VISITORS.

Mrs. L. B. Whitmore, Mrs. W. B. Armstrong,
Mrs. J. P. Newman Mrs. E. Bussy,
Miss L. Jackson.

On motion of Mr. A. B. Westrop, the following persons were appointed a Book Committee, to purchase books for the Sunday School:

Mrs. L. M. Richardson, Rev. A. C. McDonald and Mr. John W. Mass.

On the motion of Mr. John W. Mass, Mr. W. T. Pratt was requested to act as Chorister for the Society during the present year.

The meeting then adjourned.

Ladies' Department.

The Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER II.

The morn is up again—the dewy Morn,
With breath all incense, and with cheek all bloom,
Laughing the clouds away with playful Scorn,
And living as if Earth contain'd no tomb—
And glowing into day.

How many there are who never listen to the melodies of early morning, particularly those living in large cities; and how much of health and vigor is lost by not catching the first fresh breeze that is wafted when "Mighty nature bounds as from her birth." I can never express even my childish delight in beholding this daily new creation calling for all that had life and breath to praise and adore the God of the morning.

What sound is this that falls first upon my ear as I awake from pleasant dreams? Is it the lark's matin notes, or the drowsy chirp of the little birds mingling with the low of kine and the bleat of sheep, all blending with the general hum of early awakening life? No! it is none of these—it is the dear, familiar voice of our honored Father, singing that majestic hymn—

"Lord, in the morning thou shalt hear
My voice ascending high."

And lo! the wings of the morning begin to stir amid the green leaves, as the day-light and sunlight come streaming through the branches of the dear old Family Tree we left last night, Minnie. But who can number the varied scenes that dawn on Earth's pilgrimage with every morning's light! The golden chain that has for so many years bound the loving group together is now to be broken by, perchance, many long days and years of absence—the eldest of the household is going far away.

Minnie, dear, you and sister Cora were the two youngest—sisters Miriam and Edith, the two eldest—and next came our four brothers, followed by four more sisters, making just twelve in all, you know.

I think we younger children, some how, always seemed to look up to Miriam very much as the little children in Germany gaze on the picture of St. Catherine. We imagined her, if not quite a saint, a sort of queen; no doubt because we only remembered her and Edith as grown women—like our Mother; as for Miriam, I could not believe she was ever a little girl as we were, for she appeared dignified, and seldom caressed any of us. We knew very well that whatever she said was law, next to the edict of Father or Mother—not that she compelled us to obey her, or that we loved to do so, but more because there was something in her presence demanding it. Her abilities also impressed us somewhat, as her knowledge of books had raised her to the position of teacher at one time. She also possessed pencils and a box of water-colors; these we were never allowed to handle, not even to touch them with one of our fingers. Minnie, you well remember we learned the ten commandments so soon as we could lisp our little evening prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep!"—still I trust I have been forgiven my childish covetousness, for I *did* break the tenth many a time when I saw those paints and brushes. But we had the pleasure of looking at the pictures she drew and painted, and I am quite sure *les petits enfans* in Rome never imagined Raphael, the Divine, a greater artist than we considered our sister Miriam.

At times she sat and sewed, and talked with our Mother while she made or mended our clothes, both seeming happy in each other's society. Our Father, too, appeared to love Miriam very much—I suppose because she was their first-born, and had grown to be a lady, and a companion for them. She must have been almost as familiar with the Itineracy as the wind, having moved over twenty times, and seen nearly all the world they had—journeying over nearly as many weary miles. No marvel if they did love her, for was not her being thus interwoven with theirs?

Still the world Miriam lived in seemed to be far away from the one little girls lived in, and so it was that I never got very near to her, only to half admire and half fear her, just as I have since, at times, stood at a distance and gazed at a statue, and wondered if it was real.

It was not thus with Edith; she seemed, indeed, a part of our very existence, living and breathing in the same atmosphere, and if a saint, more like St. Elizabeth, of whom it is related in German legends, that she clothed and gave bread to many poor and destitute children who came to the door of her castle on the Rhine. During the live long day she listened to our childish troubles, and who can deny that little children do not have sore trials, to them just as formidable as the great mountains that in after years rise up in our life's pathway?—and blessed be the loving one who, with gentle hand or a kind word, says to the little troubled sea, "Peace, be still!" When learning to sew or knit, she would thread our needles, take up the stitches, and turn all the difficult corners in our knitting work. When the night came, and the Mother had other cares, Edith washed us for bed—untying the knots in our apron strings, and the double and twisted hard knots in our little shoe strings. And kneeling with each, listened to our evening prayer. Then tucking us snugly in our little beds, kissed us so tenderly "Good-night!"—we learned to think we could not live without our sweet sister Edith. But remember, dear Minnie, many years afterward drew us thus closely to her heart, and the morning that Miriam was leaving the old Family Tree, you was a wee thing, still in our angel Mother's arms, and I not quite four years old. Seeing tears in Mama's eyes, and trying with my little hand to wipe them away, she told me Miriam was going to leave us. Our Father, too, wept as we knelt around the Family Altar, praying earnestly that God's blessing might rest upon her as she left her home to go far away; the Mother, Edith, and brothers wept, and tears were in all our little eyes. For the first time I felt she was my own dear sister, and that she held a place some where very near my heart, for I recalled how it had swelled with emotion the previous evening when Papa had said, "Miriam, my daughter, sing to me once more 'The Bower of Prayer,'" and the tears glistened in his eyes as he added, "it may be for the last time!" Then she so sweetly warbled

"Dear Bower, I must leave you, and bid you adieu,
And pay my devotions in parts that are new."

Among some stray leaves of my Life's book, I find a few faint memories, even before I first saw you lying in the cradle, my baby sister. Recollections of a wedding at our house, of which I comprehended no more the mystery than I did of the good Doctor's finding you in the woods. I recollect a young man, much smaller in statue than our brothers, dark complexioned, with a sort of Roman nose, looking and acting just as unlike our Father or brothers, as light is from darkness. He came one evening when the spare room was warmed and lighted, and a few friends had gathered with the family, when Miriam came in, dressed in white, leaning on the arm of this young man, and remained standing. Our Father arose, as dignified as if in church, and preached what I imagined, a short sermon to them, closing by "I pronounce you husband and wife."

Some one now informed me that he was my brother-in-law. But my youthful intellect could by no means solve the mystery involved in the law. I think however, the vagaries of my mind concentrated on the idea that it was law attached to brother that gave to him the right to take from us our sister—thus I was very little inclined to love law brothers.

The morning prayers before the departure concluded amid many tears; the breakfast bell rang, and the chairs were placed one by one around the table. I hear, dear Minnie, our Mother's voice of love and prophecy, as it comes from the echoless past—trembling with emotion, while our Father is taking his place at the head of the table, and she standing in her accustomed place with you in her arms. "Listen!—a moment of breathless silence follows. Not one must be absent as we gather around the board this morning, for who can tell if we all ever enjoy this privilege again?" Then placing Cora and I in the high seat, and glancing over the group until every member of the family was seated, according to their ages at the long table —when twenty-eight hands clasped in gratitude, as our Father solemnly invoked the blessing.

I almost feel an icy hand, like Death, grasp me now, as I remember the dark-winged angel that afterward hovered over our household, bearing away our Edith, ere we all gathered again around the breakfast table.

Evangeline.

From the Paris Correspondent of the New York World.

Official Etiquette at the Tuileries.

To-morrow the last series of guests will leave Compeigne, and on the 20th the Emperor and Empress will return to the Tuileries. There is much less of the burden of etiquette in the Emperor's style of reception than in the days of "divine right" in France; but there is a certain degree of ceremony, marking the difference between the welcome of the sovereign, and that of ordinary mortals. Invitations are usually issued for six days. They are printed on rose colored cards in the following style:

[Translation.]

By order of the Emperor, the grand chamberlain has the honor of informing M. ——— that he is invited to pass six days at the palace of Compeigne. An answer is expected.

(Signed) duc de bassano.

There is a special train provided for the favored parties, and upon the arrival at Campeigne, carriages called *char a bancs*, with four horses, coachmen, and valets in the imperial livery, are in waiting to convey them to the chateau. In the reception hall, in which are stationed like statues, cent gardes, the emperor's especial guard de parade, in their brilliant uniforms of light blue and red, a regiment of servitors receive the guests. Princes are conducted to their apartments by a marshal of the palace; official personages, by a hussier, wearing a dress coat of dark maroon, with sword and cocked hat; ordinary visitors have each a *valet de pied* at his service. On the door of each room is inscribed the name of the guest who is expected to occupy it.

At seven o'clock the whole company assembles in a grand saloon called the Galerie des Cartes, from the large maps with which the walls are hung; the gentlemen in blue or black dress coats, white or black waistcoats, white cravats, tight pantaloons, and silk stockings; the ladies in full ball dress. A little before the arrival of the Emperor the company alls into line, the ladies on one side, the gentlemen on the other, near the entrance door. The Emperor enters, accompanied by the grand chamberlain and frequently holding the prince imperial by the hand. He passes in front of the gentlemen, speaking to each one in turn, while the Empress, who enters immediately after, is welcoming the ladies. When this ceremony is over, the Empress takes the arm of the Emperor, and, preceded by the grand chamberlain, leads the way to the dinner table, which is set in a room opposite to the Galerie des Cartes.

The gentlemen keep their hats until about to be seated, when they are taken by a valet, who places them on a table until dinner is over. A hundred persons are usually present at the dinner, which is all, except the dessert, served on gold and silver dishes and plates. The dessert service is of the finest Sevres porcelain, each plate being a work of art of great value. The Emperor and Empress are served by private valets. The hussiers and other valets serve the other guests—generally one valet for two persons. The band of the imperial guard plays in an adjoining gallery during the dinner, but not so loudly as to interrupt the conversations.

After the dinner, the Emperor and Empress, followed by the guests, return to the Galerie des Cartes, where coffee is served, after which the Empress gives permission to the gentlemen to go to the smoking-room, and then passes with the ladies to the Salon de Famille. The smokers return to the ladies about ten o'clock, when dancing is begun to the piano—a mechanical instrument, which is turned like an organ, and which is excellent for dancing.

At eleven o'clock tea is handed, and about midnight the Empress courtesies to the company and retires. The Emperor last year remained later than the empress. This year he frequently retires in the early part of the evening. The guests remain in the salons as late as they please.

In the morning tea or chocolate is served in the private apartments. At twelve o'clock the guests assemble in one of the salons, where breakfast is served on small tables. Special favorites are invited to breakfast with the Empress in her salon. After breakfast, the hunt and out-door amusements, in fine weather; conversation, billiards, charades, when it rains, fill up the hours until the time to dress for dinner. Ladies are not expected to appear twice in the same toilet, so that at least twelve elegant dresses are required for the visit.

Slanders issuing from beautiful lips are like spiders crawling from the blushing heart of a rose.

PROSPECTUS OF DIXON'S AGENCY
AND
CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU,

For the benefit of Local and Superannuated Preachers of the M. E. Church.

Room 24, Bible House,
New York, Sept. 5, 1866.

The undersigned, a "local preacher," connected with the 27th Street M. E. Church, in this city, has, through the loss of sight and other causes, found it necessary to accept of various agencies for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood. I have also found it difficult to secure agencies, which, in consideration of the character of the persons or companies engaged in the publication or manufacture of works or articles to be sold; the adaptation of these things to the moral, intellectual or physical welfare of my customers, or the profits arising from sales to enable me conscientiously and profitably to sell the same. Knowing that many other brethren, local, or superannuated preachers, have experienced the same difficulties, I have established an "Agency and Correspondence Bureau," for the benefit of other local and superannuated preachers of the M. E. Church, in the United States and elsewhere.

Correspondence with any of these or any other brethren wishing respectable or profitable agencies, is hereby cordially invited.

The Bureau may also be addressed at this room on any other subject in relation to which it would be for the advantage of these brethren to have a local Correspondent in this city.

Stamps for return answer; and the full address, *including the State*, plainly written, will be necessary in all cases.

BRECKON DIXON.

New York, September, 1866.

Our knowledge of the wants set forth in this circular, and our confidence in brother Dixon s such, that we hereby *cordially* endorse the enterprise herein described.

G. L. Thompson, Pastor 27th St. M. E. Ch.
G. W. Woodruff, Pastor 7th St. M. E. Ch.
(See. N. Y. East Conference.)

Rev. B. Dixon has dealt largely with us in the book business, for several years, and we have always found him honorable and correct in all his business matters.

Carlton & Porter, 200 Mulberry St., N. Y.
Concurred in by Rev. H. W. Dikeman,
Pres. of late Nat'l Con. of Local Preachers.

To planters and other persons Employing Freedmen.—Headquarters, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana—New Orleans, La., Jan. 12, 1867.—To correct a false impression which seems to exist as to the matter of obtaining transportation for freedmen, when it is desired to procure labor from other States, under the provisions of a late order of Gen. Howard, Commissioner, etc., Washington, D. C. the public interested are hereby notified that any party can make the necessary application in person, and by complying with the regulations governing the subject, can secure for themselves all the priviliges granted in the order alluded to: No person or persons have any appointment which gives them the sole right to transact this business in this state.

By order of
Bt. Maj. Gen'l. J. A. MOWER, U. S. A.,
Assistant commissioner, etc.
WM. H. STERLING,
Captain 1st. U. S. Infantry,
A. A. A. General.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

KELLOGGS' UNITED STATES MERCANTILE REGISTER,

FOR 1867.

We respectfully call your attention to the above-named work, which we have in preparation, and shall publish about the first of the year 1867, and annually thereafter. It will contain in

PART FIRST—The amended Tariff and Revenue Laws, Lists of Money-Order Post Offices and Telegraph Stations, Regulations of the Boards of Trade of the principal Cities of the United States, Tables of Foreign and Domestic Weights and Measures, etc., etc., in short, a large amount of valuable information selected and compiled with a view to make this part of the work a ***"HAND-BOOK"*** of ready reference, especially adapted to the wants of business men in

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The New Orleans Advocate.

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No. 5. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867. Whole No.—55

Poetry.

BABY LOOKING OUT FOR ME.

Two little busy hands patting on the window,
Two laughing bright eyes looking out at me;
Two rosy-red cheeks dented with a dimple;
Mother-bird is coming; baby, do you see?

Down by the lilac-bush, something white and azure
Saw I in the window as I passed the tree;
Well I knew the apron and shoulder knots of ribbon,
All belonged to baby looking out for me.

Talking low and tenderly
To myself as mothers will,
Spake I softly: "God in Heaven
Keep my darling free from ill.
Wordly gear and wordly honors
Ask I not for her from Thee;
But from want and sin and sorrow
Keep her ever pure and free."

* * * * * * *

Two little waxen hands,
Folded soft and silently;
Two little curtained eyes
Looking out no more for me;
Two little snowy cheeks,
Dimple-dented nevermore;
Two little trodden shoes,
That will never touch the floor.
Shoulder-ribbon softly twisted,
Apron folded, clean and white;
These are left me—and these only—
Of the childish presence bright.

Thus He sent an answer to my earnest praying,
Thus He keeps my darling free from earthly stain,
Thus He folds the pet lamb safe from earthly straying,
But I miss her sadly by the window pane,
Till I look above it; then, with purer vision,
Sad, I weep no longer the lilac-bush to pass,
For I see her Angel, pure and white and sinless,
Walking with the harpers, by the Sea of Glass.

Two little snowy wings
Softly flutter to and fro,
Two tiny childish hands
Beckon still to me below;
Two tender angel eyes
Watch me ever earnestly
Through the loop-holes of the stars:
Baby's looking out for me.

For the New Orleans Advocate

GENOA.

Genoa is among the most ancient cities of Northern Italy, and has a thrilling military and commercial history. It is located at the head of the Gulf of the same name, and the ground on which it stands is not unlike a crescent—the lengthened horns of which extend far into the sea. The hills on which the city is built rise gradually from the shore to the height of several hundred feet, and to one approaching it from the sea, the town is seen to best advantage, and appears exceedingly picturesque. Genoa is compactly built; the streets are narrow, and the buildings high. The people are apparently thrifty and industrious. The Genoese ladies have more than ordinary beauty, and the elegant pezzotte, which is a thin gauze veil worn upon the head, adds to their gay appearance. But the beggars and Capuchin monks are hateful looking objects, and with the latter, especially, filth seemed a virtue. The square fronting the Exchange was crowded with men of every description, both as to dress and intellect, busily engaged in animated conversations on stocks, commerce and politics.

After winding for an hour through long, narrow lanes, stopping occasionally to examine some pretty specimens of filigree work and other curiosities, we came to the Cathedral of St. Lorenzo, founded in the eleventh century. It is a noble old structure, containing many objects of interest; but its chief attraction is the Chapel of St. John, the Baptist, into which females are allowed to enter only once a year. This exclusion is a penalty imposed on the gentler sex by Pope Innocent VIII., in revenge of the daughter of Herodias. According to the same philosophy, I suppose, the priests do not marry, to revenge themselves on dear old mother Eve. In other parts of Catholic Italy similar disabilities are imposod upon women, which is inconsistent with the recently promulgated doctrine, exalting Mary to the throne of her son. I wonder if the Pope would allow her to enter this Chapel were she to revisit our earth? Among the relics here preserved is the chain which bound St. John, and through the iron railing which encloses the chapel I saw representations in relief of Adam and Eve, which are not particularly flattering to our first parents, especially that of Eve, whose face resembles Queen Victoria's. In a side chapel, next to the Choir, I saw a grand painting of the Crucifixion, but the colors of the garments of the Marys and of St. John are too bright for a scene so mournful. But of all the churches in Genoa, that of the Annunciation is the most remarkable, both for its wealth and the splendor of its decorations. The floors are of marble, and also the fourteen immense columns which support the roof. The ceilings of the nave, aisles, transept and choir are literally covered with gildings and paintings. I counted in all 284 pictures on the walls and ceilings, representing Scriptural scenes after the Popish notion; and the interior of the beautiful dome, surmounting the transept, is one splendid picture gallery. This elegant church is said to be a monument of private munificence.

Next to the churches in Genoa in richness and magnificence, are the ducal palaces, containing many objects of real interest. They are of marble, and are adorned with lovely courts. In the Pallazzo Baignole is a wonderful picture of Thomas, touching the Savior's wounds. The expression of condescension on the part of Christ, and of curious inquiry in the face of Thomas, is excellent. In looking upon it, you almost fancy you are a spectator of the scene. But the Royal Palace afforded me the greatest pleasure. It is the town residence of King Victor Emanuel, whose name and deeds have attracted the attention of the world. The furniture of this palace is superb. The walls of the throne room are lined with rich red velvet; the ceiling is handsomely painted; the door handles are of heavy gilt, and over the throne is a magnificent canopy of velvet, trimmed with gold. It was in this palace I saw the first and only picture of Columbus, in Genoa. He is represented as on the eve of departure to discover a new world, and committing his son to the care of some Capuchin monks, who are standing on the shore. Here also is the bed on which Napoleon III. slept in 1859. The quilt is of white satin, fringed with gold. Was sleep sweeter for that? Among the celebrated pictures in this kingly residence are two worthy of notice. One is a representation of Mary washing the Savior's feet, and the other is a Crucifixion scene, by Vandyke, in which that great artist has displayed all his wonderful genius. In the latter the countenance of the Redeemer is the image of agony, and the muscles of His limbs are strained in the most painful manner.

Adjoining the Queen's toilet room is a curious machine, called Macchina, in which the royal family descend and ascend through a hatchway, from the several stories of the palace. It is a square box, prettily lined with silk cushions, to which is attached two chains, which are thrown over an immense wheel situated in the attic, and turned by hand power. It is a labor saving machine, conferring its greatest benefits upon woman, whose health is too often impaired by the necessity of climbing up long flights of stairs—an objectionable feature of modern architecture. From the marble terrace of the palace, facing the sea, is obtained a noble view of the Bay of Genoa and of the surrounding hills, dotted with splendid mansions. Returning to our hotel, we passed a small shop crowded with men, women and children. Over the door was the sign "Baneo del Lotto;" a Lottery Office, in which those poor creatures were staking their money for a prize which few, if any, ever win. The numbers that day to be drawn were "65, 33, 38, 13 and 85," and there were four chances to one of losing. Lotteries here are a government monopoly, from which a large revenue to the state is derived. But their corrupting influences more than counterbalence the amount gained. In the afternoon we strolled down to the harbor, which is neither capacious nor commodious, but which has a sanctity from its association with the embarkation of Columbus. In view of the dangers of the Bay, the Genoese have constructed a noble lighthouse, formed of white marble and rising 385 feet above the level of the sea. Owing to the height, and the narrowness of the steps, the ascent was exceedingly fatiguing, but the view from the top and the explanation of the working of the machinery well repaid the toil. Around a small oil lamp are placed large circular cylinders of rock crystal, with mirrors at the bottom and top to reflect the light.

(Concluded next week.)

From the Methodist.

Missionary Anniversary.

(Concluded.)

SPEECH OF DR. M'CLINTOCK.

Rev. Dr. McClintock was introduced and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN—I really think that I ought to ask to have my speech postponed to some future occasion, and I believe if you will take a vote of the audience that they will say "yes" to this proposition. For, in the first place, it is now a quarter to one o'clock [cries of "Go on, go on, go on"], and although the speeches that we have just heard have somewhat fired us up, it is very cold here. It may be warm down below there, but really, to make a speech on the subject which has been assigned to me would be a very difficult task. Besides, two thirds of my audience are ladies, and I am to talk about the duties of Christian young men in regard to their devotion to the work of missions. (Laughter.) But then the young men will not go to any place without the young ladies, and, perhaps, a speech made under these circumstances would tell if there was any chance for it.

That vast procession that Bishop Thomson spoke of, that marched before us in the grandeur of a length which in our imagination seems interminable, overwhelmed me for a moment. I could not get it out of my mind; it seemed to oppress me as a nightmare does in some bad dreams. Nineteen hundred years one should have to stand and wait to see the tremendous march go by! Not that they in nineteen hundred years crossed over, but it would occupy at least nineteen hundred years for them to move around the earth. I began to think of a conversation I had with Dr. Durbin. We were talking together (and I do not suppose if any one talks with him for an hour that he can avoid touching upon the subject of missions) upon the subject of missions; and I think I suggested this text: "This man when he had made one sacrifice for sin, for ever sat down at the right hand of the Majesty on high," there waiting "until his enemies be made his footstool," which also does away with all that fearful Romish power which Mr. Long was talking about. That one text is its doom, for that is an inspired word, and inspired words never fail of their accomplishment. The triumph lies in those words, and more than that, this was the comfort.

What does that mean? It means that he who died for the sins of the whole world waits, waits, and is willing to wait, not merely year after year, but decade after decade and century after century, waiting until his enemies be made his footstool. Now his enemies are to be made his footstool; and I triumph in that, when the foe seems so tremenduous. Then that terrific procession which Bishop Thomson described has lost its terror, when I think of the promise given thirty-three hundred years ago: "As I live, saith the Lord, all nations shall be filled with the glory of God." I rest on it this day, exultingly and triumphantly, in the face of the foe. But along with that is that other thought, the eternal waiting, the serene, the sublime, the infinite patience of the Savior of the world, as he sits waiting until his triumph shall come—waiting until the travail of his soul shall be satisfied. And, sir, what is he waiting for? He is waiting until you, and I, and these men here, and all these Christians, and all the creatures of all the earth shall once again conceive of what is the travail of the Redeemer's soul, and will learn to sympathize with it. I feel it in me to-day that the triumph is coming along which the Savior has waited in his infinite patience. We hear the sound of it from all the ends of the earth. Our Bishop has brought it to us to-day from China. Our brother Long has brought it from that old region of civilization, that magnificent home of a grand literature ages before our American soil was known to Europe, that birthplace of reform before the Reformation, that grand old soil from which sprang up the noble figures that he painted for us.

Why, Mr. President, the fulness of time was eighteen hundred years ago; and yet, according to the Bishop, mankind upon the earth are to be divided into two classes—the Chinese, and the rest of the world. (Laughter and applause.) I felt much pleased with that point of his. It had never struck me before—namely: that when the Chinese language is mastered, you have an avenue to five hundred millions, for that I think the figure ought to be; but to get at the rest of the races a whole Babel of tongues must be mastered. There is great hope in that. I declare to you, Mr. President and Bishop, after that speech, if I were only twenty years of age, I would begin to study the Chinese at once, and it would not be long before I would go out there. Are there any young men of such spirit here, or any young ladies who have their eyes on any young men who are not here, and who will go home and tell them of that? I had intended to make an argument in the speech which was set down for me. It would have been a twofold argument, if there had been a chance.

Voices—"Go on with it."

Dr. McClintock—But I am determined not to make an argument. I will say, however, that all who are called to the ministry are open to missionary labors. I mean that they have got to come to this point, that when a man considers he is called to the work of the ministry, he should understand that the ministry includes missions. (Applause.)

That is what I intended to demonstrate this morning. The Church of God, what is it? It is the Kingdom of Christ. It is his organ on earth, as well as his earthly dwelling place. And did Christ die only for the civilized people? Should we, then, only think of the civilized lands that lie about us? The young men that I have talked with speak pretty much in this strain: "I want to stay at home and share in the great movements of the times (these young men I especially mean who have come up within the last fifteen or twenty years), where we have heard so much of pantheism, and liberal theology, and the philosophy of the age;" just as if the philosophy of every age had not its day and power, and had not passed away; just as if it had not been so from the beginning, and would not be so to the end. Young men say: "I want to stay home in the Church. I am studying up those great elements, and I want to do my share with Romanism, with superstition on the one hand, and rationalism and the higher development of pantheism on the other hand." But it does seem to me that if I were a young man, I should know that the very home and birthplace, the original cradle of this pantheism which terrifies so many people now, and which is not so terrible after all—the very birth-place of it has been in these Eastern countries; and though Emerson and others make it loom up so largely upon our little American horizon, these are still the old ideas. And these men are doing nothing after all but bringing out of that past old forms, and clothing them in modern garb to terrify the boys and girls of the nineteenth century. (Applause.) You will find sufficient there to occupy you, both in your thoughts, in your learning, and in your argument. As for rationalists, the Bishop tells you China is full of them, and if we had a man here from India, he would tell you that India is full of rationalists, and that is one step back farther from pantheism. But they are really on the ascending track from the depths of darkness up toward the eternal sources of life, and it is our work to help them upward.

Youth, again, I need not say, is the period of enterprise and ambition. Young men feel their oats almost always (laughter), and the blood stirs in them. Often they do not know what it means. The blood stirs in them rapidly. "I want to do this, and I want to do that." It is a grand and noble thing, and God has ordained it that there shall be young men for action. In consequence of that decree, it has come to pass that if our missionary work is to be done at all, it is to be done by young men. Is not that so, Dr. Durbin?

Rev. Dr. Durbin—Yes.

Dr. McClintock.—Then my speech is accomplished.

What is needed more than anything else in young men is "pluck"—enterprise. All the world has been standing still lately, till about the tenth day of January, or did stand still, at least for a little while, to come down to moderate phrases, just to look at three little yachts, specks upon the ocean, threading their way across the sea. And when they got into those old classic waters, guns were fired, flags were unfurled, balls were opened, a queen came down to the beach to see, and houses of the nobility and gentry threw their portals wide open to let those Yankee boys go in. (Applause.) Why is it, sir, What is it all about? Why, sir, it was the springing up of the old Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman blood, the old Norse blood, the blood of the decendants of the Vikings, who always rise up and open their nostrils as they snuff the brine; the blood that has made Britain and America masters of the sea, in order that being masters of the sea we shall do our Master's work upon it, and go to the ends of the earth to glorify his name. (Applause.) What was it, sir? Admiration of the spirit of enterprise in these young men and "pluck." One of the masters was in one of these yachts, and everybody in England and everybody in America will know that man's name, and think there is a good deal in him. (Applause.)

Are you a Christian, young man, and have you any "pluck," (laughter,) the missionary field is open to you. If you would rather stay at home and await your chance for my old appointment at St. Paul's, I hope you will get it. I hope you will study to make men of yourselves; I hope the bishops will send you to the best places; but I tell you that if you have any "pluck" (and it don't require much "pluck" to go to St. Paul's, I think, for I have tried it twice myself)—(laughter]—I would advise you to turn your attention to those countries we have heard mentioned. I was riding in the cars the other day when a one-armed man handed me a newspaper, *The Soldier's Friend*. I bought it, as I always do, and on reading it found the names of various young men who had fought in the war of 1812 and in the recent conflict, and who had perished in the cause of freedom. All I desire is for young men to display the same earnestness and the same zeal in the cause of Christ, and the glad tidings will soon prevail in the furthest confines of the earth. "When the Eternal King shall come," says John Milton in one passage of that immortal prose of his, which is better than another man's verse—"When the Eternal King shall come to judge the earth and to distribute just rewards to those that have served him here, then shall they, who by their service to mankind, to their country, and to Christ, have reason to rejoice in the best fruits of a labor for God—then shall they receive above the beatific titles that shall be given to all in their glorious names of princedoms, powers, dignities and principalities, and to all eternity shall clasp inseparable hands with joy and bliss for ever." I think that John Milton wrote that with reference to missionaries. After singing

"From Greenland's icy mountain,"

the audience was dismissed with the benediction by Bishop Janes.

A Sermon by Rev. Evans Green, (Colored.)

DELIVERED IN GREATMAN ST. CHURCH, JAN. 27, 1867.

Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.

If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land;

But if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.—ISAIAH 1. 18-20.

My friends, these words were spoken by the mouth of the prophet Isaiah. He prophesied 760 years before Christ, in those olden times when God "spake in divers manners unto the fathers by the prophets," but now speaks unto us by his Son. The people in that day engaged in rebellion against God, and had gone astray. Though God had nourished and brought them up, still they sinned and rebelled against him. Isaiah invites them to come and reason. Though you have sinned and gone astray, yet come back and reason, count the cost, turn it over in your hearts. You have been rebels but now he is ready to forgive. "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." Come, then, and let us reason, for if you will listen you shall receive pardon, and "shall eat the fruit of the land" But if you "refuse and rebel, you shall be devoured with the sword; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

This portion has direct reference to you that are out of the ark of safety. I call upon you to-day to come and reason. See how God has delivered your fathers, see how he has always led his people, and yet you have rebelled. He has taken care of you, and still you have sinned against him. Do you not wish to reason? To-day if you will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. The Spirit strives with you; the Savior has died for you, and promises pardon. Come *now;* to-morrow you may be in eternity. Yes, to-morrow we may be called to sing, "Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound" around your grave. Oh, who won't reason about their sins this evening. This may be your last opportunity to reason with God. Sinner, for 40, or 50, or 60 years, perhaps, you have never reasoned about your soul, you have never inquired for a way of escape.

Think how much the Lord has done for you. He has given you a Savior. Isaiah prophesied, "unto us a child is born, unto us a Son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." Come to this Counsellor, this Mighty God, and reason about your soul's salvation.

O, how precious are the promises of God, and what he has said is true—his word never fails. When he promises, he will perform; when he threatens, he will surely punish. In olden times he spake in dreams and visions, in clouds and darkness and fire; but now he speaks by his Son. Jesus calls you; He who died for you asks you to come to Him. It is a good thing to reason anyhow.

But how shall I reason? You have a great deal to reason about. You must reason about your *soul.* You want to save it, and you have to learn to deny yourself, to break off from your sins, stop lying, quit your bad habits, lay aside everything like sin, give up your persecutions, not bear false witness, nor get drunk, nor gamble. You can't come to God with your sins. You must leave them all off, and then come to him just as you are, and beg for pardon.

Every man that lives has a conscience, and this tells him that he ought to yield. The prophet lived in a dark age of the world. Shall we who live in this enlightened day refuse to repent? Everything has been done for us—Jesus has come to earth. He was born in a manger; he visited the poor; he wept over his enemies; he sweat great drops of blood in the garden; he hung three dreadful hours in pain. We are told that when he groaned all nature shook, that every star was darkened, that the moon turned black, and the sun refused to shine. He was made a little lower than the angels, that he might taste death for every man. Sinner, he died for you, and rose again, and the gospel is brought to every man. We have no excuse. Churches have been erected, ministers have been appointed. You have no excuse, and if you will go down to hell, you will have no reason to give for being there. O, listen to the Savior. He speaks to you now. Through an organ of clay, he speaks to you. Jesus speaks to his ministers, and they speak to you.

I sometimes see gentlemen and ladies that look respectable rushing along to destruction like the unthoughted horse into the battle. It is an awful thing, yet God is willing to reason with you. He is ready to forgive your sins. To-day he will forgive if you will come. Man would have had no patience with you, but Jesus is meek and lowly in heart. God is kind and long-suffering. No matter how bad you are, he calls you to come to him. All are redeemed, every man may come. Then why will you die? To the ungodly I would say, will you not come? I am so glad that I reasoned and came to God when I was young. Do you say, *how* shall I come? Ask these christians. Ah, you remember when your heart was heavy; when it was night, you wished it was day, and when it was day you wished it was night. But you said, I will find him or die trying. At last your own house turned against you. I remember when I went out to make the last prayer, I had done all I could, I gave up all, and it was all that I could do. And when all hope fled, and I let go all and thought I was lost, Jesus snatched my soul, and I said, Glory, honor and power to God. When my eyes flew open, I beheld such a light, and I sang a new song; I sang redeeming grace and dying love. When you do turn, you will be sorry that you did not come years before. Is it not strange that men require so much persuading?

"If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat of the fruit of the land. But if ye refuse and rebel ye shall be devoured with the sword." This is God's word, and he will keep it. If they had been willing to reason, the sword would have been turned away. He warned them and tried to pursuade them to stop before they were destroyed. This is the reason why I try to preach to you this afternoon You will not be devoured with the sword, but will lose your souls, It is a serious thing to lose your souls. After God has lifted your chains, made the impossible possible, yet, you will not serve him. If there is any people that ought to serve God it is we Eth-opians; we that have had hard-task masters. *We* ought certainly to serve him. Four millions have marched out of bondage to liberty and we ought to be thankful. Remember the ancient Israel of God how they rebelled. Three men rose up and led off the people saying "we are as much preachers as Moses or Aaron." God sent fiery serpents among them; take care he dont send them among us. Why, see how they are bitten, they cry to Moses and he made a brazen serpent; when that went up, a great many eyes went up with it. Some would not look and they died. They would not believe. Jesus is raised up before you. Look unto him and be saved. Oh, may *you* come, I am so sorry to see people sitting on their steps and staying away from church. If we don't mend up God will send something to fly among us. We hope our friends will tell their friends to come to church. We don't want to go to heaven alone. Don't you want stars in your crown? Don't you want to be known when you come to the portals by the stars in your crown? Each soul that you bring to Christ will be a star in your crown. May you have many such, and may the Lord bless these words to your good.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867.

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As an inducement to our Preachers to obtain subscribers for the *New Orleans Advocate* for 1867, we offer them the following premiums:

1. To any Preacher who shall obtain for us Forty New Subscribers for the year 1867, and send us the money, we will give Clark's Commentary on the Bible, consisting of six large volumes.

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FUNERAL HONORS.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

The people of New Orleans are not forgetful of their heroes. Their respect for the men who were their leaders in the late rebellion amounts to hero-worship. Their military reverses have strengthened, rather than diminished their admiration for their great chieftains. They refer to them in terms of profound regard, and never fail to designate them by the military titles they bore during the war. The spirit of the South is unconquered. Whenever an opportunity is offered, that spirit is manifested in the most emphatic manner, and such public demonstrations are made as our military authorities permit; and were it not for the restraint of such authority, Southern enthusiasm for the heroes of the "Lost Cause" would know no bounds. Within a week we have had evidence of this state of facts.

Albert Sidney Johnston fell in the early part of the rebellion, and about a month prior to the arrival of General Butler in this city was interred in the St. Louis Cemetery, in Mayor Monroe's tomb. In compliance with the last wish of the deceased, to be buried in Texas, a committee from that State arrived here last week, and the dead was disinterred. At the tomb, the burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by Dr. Beckwith and Dr. Leacock—the former a Chaplain in Lee's army, and the latter sent from this city by order of General Butler. Among the pall-bearers were Beauregard, Bragg, Hood, Longstreet, Buckner and Dick Taylor. The hearse was made of black cypress, richly mounted with silver, and had never before been used—and was drawn by black horses. More than a thousand persons formed into procession and escorted the body to the levee, whence it was carried across the river to the Opelousas Depot, *en route* for Texas. In the long cortege there were but six carriages, occupied by the clergy and a few intimate friends. As a mark of greater respect, even the ladies were on foot, and walked through the mud and mire in the middle of the street. Not a few of them were of advanced years, while all of them belonged to the "first families of New Orleans." Their sympathy with the principles of the dead was unmistakable, as their admiration for his character was most manifest.

The honors paid to the dead soldier in this city were purely civic, but at Galveston, something more was attempted, and the programme would have been carried out had it not been for military interference. It was part of the plan to close the stores, drape the buildings, toll the church bells, and to have the cortege march to the strains of martial music. But General Griffin, who is in command at Galveston, issued a prohibitory order, a part of which is the following:

"If the body can be taken quietly, *without any ringing of bells*, public or popular demonstration from the point of its arrival, *direct* to the point of its departure from the city, no objection will be made."

This of course excited the indignation of the "reconstructed," and the Mayor of Galveston telegraphed to Maj. Gen. Sheridan to suspend Griffin's order, and permit the funeral programme to he carried out; but Gen. Sheridan gave the following prompt and appropriate reply:

Mr. Chas. A. Leonard, Mayor of Galveston, Texas:

Sir—I respectfully decline to grant your request.

I have too much regard for the memory of the brave men who died to preserve our Government, to authorize Confederate demonstrations over the remains of any one who attempted to destroy it.

(Signed) P. H. Sheridan,
Major General U. S. A.

This little episode has excited the wrath of our city dailies. On Saturday last the *Times* called on General Sheridan to suspend the offending Griffin, and felt confident in Sheridan's "well known magnanimity," but on Sunday the *Times* was compelled to publish the General's dispatch. The *Crescent* was more sensible, and sought to soothe the public mind by paying the most extraordinary compliments to the dead, and closed its eulogy in the following bombastic strain:

"In life, he possessed a serenity of soul which could have viewed with composure the dissolution of the world and a revolution in the universe."

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN.

Dead were exchanged for dead. On the same day on which the remains of A. S. Johnston were taken from our city, the corpse of Henry Watkins Allen arrived in New Orleans from Vera Cruz. As former Governor of Louisiana, and as one of the officers of the Confederate army, who died from the effects of a wound received in battle, Mr. Allen was popular in this city, and especially as he had fallen in defense of the "Lost Cause." His final funeral obsequies took place on Sunday last. The coffin was placed before the altar in Christ Church, and the Rev. Bishop Wilmer read the service for the dead. The church was more than crowded with ladies, and every mark of respect was paid to the departed. After the church service, more than 5000 citizens formed in procession, including 600 ladies, who marched on foot in the middle of the street, to the Washington Cemeterey more than a mile distant. Silently the, cortege moved to the house of the dead, illustrating thereby an admiration for the defender of the "Lost Cause," which was too emphatic to be misunderstood. Around the tomb a multitude of people had gathered, and ere the coffin was placed in the vault, the ladies approached to touch the coffin and take therefrom some flowers which had been gathered in honor of the dead.

Such solemn demonstrations in the very presence of Death must convince mankind that the people of the South are unchanged in their political sentiments, and that they are neither ashamed of their "Lost Cause," nor afraid to honor those who died in its defense. The object of this observation is not made in condemnation of the respectful interment of the unconscious dead, but to remind our national legislators of the *animus* of the people, for the government of whom they are to make laws.

MRS. MARTHA G. TEMPLE.

She was a Union woman, the daughter of a loyal Tennessean. At the close of the war she married Captain C. H. Temple, who has been in the U. S. Army for fifteen years.

In one of the first engagements of the war he was dangerously wounded by receiving a ball in his right lung, a fracture of the skull, and the carrying away of a part of one foot by a shell. After recovering from these wounds, he re-entered the service in a regiment of Illinois cavalry, and rendered distinguished service in East Tennesse, as a scout, when he was again wounded. The close of the war found him in service with his regiment in Arkansas, near Pine Bluff, where he married the daughter of a Union man from Tennessee.

Moving from thence to the upper Red River country, he engaged in planting in partnership with some citizens of Sevier county, Arkansas, where in consequence of the great influence which he exercised over the freedmen, he was permitted for some time to labor unmolested. His untiring energy produced him a very considerable crop of cotton, although once overflowed by the freshet of the river—when most other planters failed to secure any crop whatever. About the time his cotton had began to mature, his fancied security was soon withdrawn, and a series of persecutions substituted. His life was threatened on every side, and attempted on several occasions, during one of which he was again wounded. About two months since, finding his situation so precarious, without the protection either of civil or military authority, the life of himself, family and freedmen, as well as his property in constant peril, he came to this city for the purpose of securing the assistance of the military in getting his family and property out of that country, as he could not have done so otherwise. He was granted an escort of twenty men by General Sheridan; all that could be spared at that time. Upon his return home with the detachment mentioned, under command of Brevet Major Granger, he found his house vacant, his young wife and infant driven to take refuge among the freedmen, some miles into the interior of Arkansas, and a young man in his employ, named Davidson, who had also served in the Union army, compelled to fly to the woods to escape being murdered. His horses and cotton were seized by his partner in the planting business, and the former taken away into the interior of the country. The force sent for his protection proved wholly inadequate, and were in great danger of being massacred by the infuriated reconstructed Johnsonians, who assembled in numbers upward of three hundred strong, fully armed, at Boston, Bowie county, Texas, Linden, Texas, and Richmond, Arkannas, the three towns adjacent to where he, Temple, had lived. It was found necessary for the officer commanding the detachment to avoid Boston and Richmond, but being compelled to pass through Linden, in hopes of securing the interference of the United States troops; but to bring on a conflict, a gang of freedmen shackled and chained were paraded and marched through the streets in the presence of Capt. Granger and his troops. All means of transportation, either for Capt. Temple and family, or the troops, were denied, and the sale of subsistence refused, and the party was compelled to travel upwards of one hundred miles, most of the way on foot. The wife of Capt. Temple rode the distance in an ox-cart, exposed during the time to the inclemency of the weather, and for several nights without shelter, until the party arrived at Jefferson.

The conclusion of this barbarous treatment has been that Captain Temple, wife and child, arrived in this city on Monday evening, in a destitute condition, and prostrated from hardships and exposures. Mrs. Temple was with great difficulty carried from the stateroom on the steamer Alabama, to the rooms of Maj. Carroll, where she remained in a sinking condition until Thursday night, when she expired.

On Saturday last this amiable but unfortunate lady was quietly interred. A few friends of her afflicted husband were present to honor the worthy dead. Had her husband served with Johnston and Allen in the rebel army, thousands would have followed her to the grave. But among those who attended the funeral were Brevet Major General Mower, commanding the District of Louisiana, Brevet Maj. Gen. Hatch, commanding the post of New Orleans, Judge Warmoth, H. C. Dibble, and a few others. She will yet be honored!

CHURCH CASTE.

Or, The Southern Presbyterian Church *versus* Jesus Christ.

One of the most flagrant violations of a great doctrine by those who hold it in theory, has been lately practiced by the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian body has always laid great stress on the supreme headship of Jesus Christ in the Church, against the usurpations of the Church of Rome, which consist mainly in exalting the Pope to be Pontifex Maximus, the infallible head, the ultimate authority in doctrine and ecclesiastical polity. The church which glories in John Knox as one of its brightest lights, has stoutly denied to the Pope that exalted place, declaring that Jesus Christ alone is High Priest and King in Zion.

It has been reserved for the Southern branch of that great body which has done such valiant service for God, to exalt the church above Christ, the body above the head. This is but a form of popery, which is Churchianity *versus* Christianity, the Pope being the embodiment of the church. Thus the Southern Presbyterian Church has apostatised from the faith, and has joined hands with anti-Christ. It has, as we shall show, even gone beyond the Church of Rome in at least one vital point—in its practical denial of the supreme headship of the Redeemer. Having allied itself to slavery, which is at least anti-Christian, it has proceeded further in its course of apostacy, to become anti-Christ itself. It has put itself face to face with Christ, boldly confronted him in the exercise of his Kingly office, and trampled upon his Sovereign decrees.

We use bold language, but our proof is at hand, and it is such as to make good Presbyterians of other latitudes stand aghast.

Let us now turn to that Scripture which so clearly declares one great prerogative of Jesus Christ:

"One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all. But unto every one of us is given grace according to the measure of the *gift of Christ*. Wherefore, he saith, When he ascended up on high, he led captivity captive, *and gave gifts unto men* .... And *He gave* some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; *and some, pastors and teachers;* for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ."

"Pastors and teachers" are here declared to be the gifts of Christ to the churches. It is to Him they are to pray for ministers, and it is from Him they are to receive them. A preacher who is not sent or given by Jesus Christ is not a minister of Christ. This used to be good Presbyterian doctrine, even at the South. But what saith the Southern Presbyterian church of to-day, in the following Resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly, at Memphis, on the 25th of November, 1866?

"*Third.* That in the judgment of the Assembly, it is highly inexpedient that there should be an ecclesiastical separation of the white and colored men..... Should they decline the fellowship of ordinances, and desire a separate organization, then our Sessions are authorized to organize them into branch congregations. In such cases the Assembly recommends that such congregations shall be allowed, under the sanction of the Sessions, to elect from among themselves every year, such number of Superintendents, or Watchmen, as the Sessions may advise, who shall be charged with the oversight of such congregations.

Fourth. Whenever Presbyteries may find it necessary to organize separate colored organizations, they shall appoint a commission of Elders [laymen!], who shall discharge the functions committed to the Sessions in the preceding resolution.

Fifth. That nothing in our Standard or in the Word of God [!] prohibits the introduction into the gospel ministry of duly qualified persons of any race, yet difficulties arise in the general structure of society [!], and from providential [oh, shame!] causes, which may and should restrain the application in the church of this abstract principle [!]. Holding this in view, the Assembly recommend that whenever a Session or Presbytery shall find a colored person who possesses suitable qualifications, they are authorized to *license* [not ordain] him to labor as an *exhorter* among the colored people, under the supervision of the body appointing him."

If this is not setting Jesus Christ summarily aside, and putting a company of men called a Session or Presbytery in his place, we do not understand language. The shame of it is, that the very men who pass such decrees forbidding ordination, *i. e.* a full recognition of pastoral authority, to a colored man, do not deny that Jesus Christ may call even colored persons into the gospel ministry. This they concede in the premises, and then deliberately proceed to deny in their inferences. A colored man may be given to a church by its divine head, as its pastor or teacher. He is the man of their choice, the answer to their prayers. But the Southern Presbyterian Church steps in with its prohibition of the acceptance of that gift of Christ. It says to that Church, "You shall not have this gift in full, according to the intent of the ascended Giver. You may have him as an exhorter, but he shall not be known as a pastor and teacher, no, not though he be Christ's gift to you as such. He shall not stand on an ecclesiastical equality with our white ministers. True, they and he were alike given by Christ as pastors and teachers, but—"difficulties arise in the general structure of society, and from providential causes, which may and should restrain" the recognition of both as entitled to the same office. Let the white gift be a pastor, and the black gift an exhorter. Go, and be content, ye gifts of a darker hue, to take a subordinate position!"

In order to give any logical consistency to this action, it is declared that the "general structure of society" as it exists in the Southern States, is a "*providential*" difficulty in the way of ordaining a black man to the gospel ministry. The Providence of God is the screen which is to cover up that pride of man which refuses to acknowledge the full manhood of the colored minister. But be not deceived. God is not mocked. The so-called church which thus despises and degrades the "gifts" of Christ, must receive his frown. No wonder the New York *Observer*, heretofore an earnest defender of Southern Presbyterianism, says, "This Assembly has established in the House of God a system of caste such as, we believe, has never been officially recognized by the church before. We regard the position taken by this Assembly as one of the gravest mistakes (to call it by no harsher name) ever made by a body of Christian ministers convened as a court of Jesus Christ and acting in his name." Another religious cotemporary says, "Such a decision is revolting to an enlightened christianity."

It outdoes anti-Christian Rome, for Rome has never denied ordination to men because of color.

Among Protestant Churches, the Southern Presbyterian stands unenviably alone in this matter of clerical caste. The Episcopalians, through Bishop Smith of Kentucky, lately admitted a colored man to "holy orders" in the office of deacon; the gentleman thus advanced, being a graduate of the Divinity School in Philadelphia, and reputed to be a "good scholar in general literature and sacred philosophy." We learn that a colored *bishop* is to be consecrated for the Liberian diocese. Methodists and Baptists have always recognized black men as elegible to the ministry.

What then must we think of the claim to be called a church of Christ preferred by an Ecclesiastical Body, which in its highest court of judicature, after protracted discussion, deliberately records its judgment that the black man must be held ecclesiastically inferior to the white man, and that too, when itself concedes that the Divine Head of the church may call black men to the office of pastor and teacher!

In the name of our common Christianity, we proclaim the fundamental doctrine of "equal rights before the law" of Jesus Christ, for black and white, and declare the denial of that equality to be an evidence of apostacy, a denial of the Supreme Headship of Jesus Christ.

We are glad to add that the doctrines of the foregoing resolutions were opposed by a few members of the Assembly, particularly by the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Pres. of Hampden Sydney College. But such men were overborne by the large majority, and the Southern Presbyterian Church took its stand *versus* Jesus Christ.

Good Cheer!

Our highly esteemed friends—C. P. Easton, of Albany, N. Y., Isaac Kid, Jr., of Peekshill, N. Y., and Rev. Wm. Holmes of Aberdeen, Miss., have sent us cheering words and a goodly number of subscribers.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted by Christiana Butcher, of Glouster County, Va., who desires information concerning her Father, Robin Butcher, a Baptist Preacher, of Glouster County, Va., and a brother, named Robin Butcher, who did belong to a gentleman by the name of Emanuel Jones, of Essex County, Va., and a Sister, named, Emily Butcher.

Also, Sallie Butcher; the last account of her she was in Richmond, Va., and Elenoro Butcher, of Taladigo County, Ala. She was sold by John F. Tomkeys, to a man named Roberts. The last account of her, she was living near Greensboro, Ala.

C. Butcher.

The Best Musical Instrument for the Family.—"The Piano-forte," says the *American Baptist*, "extensively as it is used, is not so well adapted to all the purposes of sacred and secular music as another instrument which is now justly claiming a large share of public attention, and which has already been extensively introduced into the schools, churches, and families, and received the indorsement of the chief organists, musicians, and artists of America—we mean Mason & Hamlin's Organ."

GOV. WELLS' MESSAGE.

We regret that we have not space to give more than a synopsis of the Message of Governor Wells to the Legislature of Louisiana. This document was transmitted to the General Assembly last Monday, and considering the political complexion of that body, its tone is somewhat remarkable. It will be remembered that

Governor Wells

was first elected Lieutenant Governor of this State on the ticket with Hon. M. Hahn, in 1864. Though in that election there was an opposing candidate for Governor, the Hon. B. F. Flanders, yet Mr. Wells was the choice of both parties, for Lieutenant Governor. His claims to favor were based upon the fact that he had been driven from his home, hunted like a wild beast through the swamps, until he reached the federal lines, for his Unionism.

In 1865 Gov. Wells succeeded Mr. Hahn, who was chosen U. S. Senator. The Rebellion collapsed, Mr. Johnson succeeded to the Presidency upon the murder of Mr. Lincoln, inaugurated his scheme of conciliation, and he, Gov. Wells, became an apostle of that policy. This called down upon his head the just indignation of Southern loyalists, who were thus placed at the mercy of men whose hatred for themselves was not less bitter than during the years of conflict. The Governor stood in this attitude until the Spring of 1866, when seeing his mistake, he endeavored to retrace his steps. His affilliation with Union men was renewed, and finally cemented by the tragedy of July 30th. A few days succeeding that event he issued an "Address to the Loyal People of Louisiana," in which he reviewed the political aspect of the State since the close of the war. His policy had been conciliation and forgetfulness, but he had been met with "numerous and repeated evidences of the continuance of an intolerant and rebellious spirit, and the manifestation of the proscription of all who did not adhere to the fortunes of the Confederacy to the last." "In view of all this array of strong, stubborn facts," he says, further on, "I frankly own that my views of the conciliatory policy, in winning back to their allegiance those who have been engaged in a war to destroy the Union, have undergone a change." It is but fair to give Governor Wells the benefit of his own explanation. Though we lament the course which he took, yet we can understand how he could be led into just such a course. But passing this over, we must *now* commend him for the stand which he has taken—firmly for the honor of loyalty and the rights of man.

The Message.

First reviews the agricultural and industrial interests of the State, and shows a condition of affairs gloomy enough. The crops have failed, owing to the excessive rains, overflow and worms. Gloomy as these prospects may appear, the Governor thinks, however, that the people have no cause to despair. The lands are the richest upon the globe; one good yield of crops would repair all loss.

We give in fall the Governor's reference to the political relations:

"In political matters, the past year has been charged with great events, particularly to the people of the late rebel States. General elections have been held in all the States not engaged in the rebellion, for members to compose the Fortieth Congress of the United States. The questions at issue and decided in that contest, were of the gravest and most important character. On full and deliberate consideration, the people have pronounced in favor of the power of Congress to reconstruct these States. They have gone further and declared their purpose that these States shall not be restored to their former participation in the government until suitable constitutional guarantees are provided againt present disloyalty and future rebellion. One of these guarantees, adopted by the present Congress at its last session, is embodied in the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. I have received, through the Secretary of State, a certified copy of said amendment, with the request that the same be submitted to you for ratification, and it is transmitted herewith accordingly. In view of the diverse opinions well known to exist between the members of the General Assembly and myself on all matters connected with the reconstruction of the State, I shall not take up your time by entering into an extended discussion of the features of the proposed amendment. I believe your minds to be made up how you shall vote on it, and nothing that I could say would have any weight with you, for or against. That I may not be misunderstood, however, before the country, in my views on so important a measure, I desire to say, that I consider the amendment as just and proper, adjusting and settling, as it does, the rights of citizenship to all persons, without reference to race or color; recognizes the validity of the public debt; repudiates the payment or assumption of any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; and imposes disfranchisement from holding office under the United States and State governments to a certan class of persons who have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the Government of

the United States. These provisions meet my full approval, but I am not willing to accept the amendment as a finality for the admission and restoration of the late rebel States.

I consider it to be within the province and to be the duty of Congress to require of these States, as additional guarantees, that they shall, by constitutional enactments, recognize and establish equal political rights in the privilege of the ballot, to all men. I believe such to be the fixed will and intention of Congress, and I do not consider your ratification of the amendment would exercise any influence in changing or altering that determination. The idea and hope of readmission as a State on any other terms, I regard as illusory, and the sooner the honest, well-meaning mass of the people realize the fact, and make up their minds to submit and act accordingly, will they assist in adjusting and settling our political relations with the Federal Government on a peaceful and permanent basis."

These are brave words, and all we could ask from any leader.

Following this, the Governor refers to the riots of July. His words are few but pointed, and speak for themselves:

The Riots or Massacre in New Orleans,

though confined to a certain locality, is an event which may be said to concern the people of the whole State, as well as the United States, and for me to pass over it in silence in this document, would probably be attributed to motives of fear, in view of the fact that an attempt has been made to hold me responsible for their origin, in giving my sanction to the meeting of the Convention. So far as my official acts and private conduct in that matter is concerned, I do not fear to court any investigation the General Assembly may think proper to institute. I have and shall continue to denounce the killing and outrages committed on that occasion as an unprovoked massacre of loyal citizens, headed by the police and assisted by a mob, to gratify their hatred of every man who remained true to the Government during the rebellion, or abandoned its cause.

Finances.

The finances of the State are then reviewed at some length. The indebtedness is quite large, $2,000,000, represented by State currency and Levee bonds. The Governor deprecates the fact that the Legislature did not follow the advice which he gave in his last message, to borrow money at any sacrifice to keep the faith of the State, rather than the method followed, of funding in new bonds. The financial aspect is not very cheering.

Passing over the review of the condition of the levees, showing how much has *not* been done, and the subject of Immigration, wherein is shown the possibility of what might be done, we come to the subject of Education, so interesting and so important. After considering the cause of education in the State at large, advocating a liberal free school system, he urges the rights of the freedmen to be educated from the School fund. This plea will find an echo in every heart true to the instincts of humanity. He says:

"I trust it will not be deemed out of place that I remind you of the claims of the freedman and his family to an equal participation in the benefits to be derived from this benificent system. He contributes to its fund by taxation on his property, and every motive of interest and humanity demands of us that we should elevate his condition by extending to him the blessings of education. Impressed with this truth, I regard it as the most important recommendation I can make to you, that an appropriation be made from the school fund for the establishment of colored schools in all the parishes under the general law."

The concluding portion of the Message is taken up in considering the subjects of Internal Improvements, Charitable Institutions, Penitentiary, overflowed lands, the Paris Exhibition, and the City of New Orleans.

These are matters of local interest, and have doubtless been read by our subscribers in this State.

This message of Governor Wells marks him among the van-guard in the onward march of the friends and advocates of liberal ideas and free institutions.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY.

Both branches of the General Assembly of Louisiana were organized at noon on Monday, January 28th. In the Senate, the Governor's Message was read, which was received with great disrelish, especially those portions referring to national politics and the July riots.

In the House, the Governor's Message was read with similar effect.

TUESDAY.

Senate: the following resolution was the chief feature of the session:

Mr. Duvigneaud offered a resolution that a committee of seven, one from each district of New Orleans and three from the rural parishes, be appointed to investigate the corporation affairs of the city of New Orleans, financially and otherwise, with full powers, and to make a full report thereon, with such suggestions as they may deem advisable; and that the committee have power to appoint such persons as may be necessary to assist them.

Laid over under the rule.

House.—The hour of one having arrived, the speaker announced the order of the day, Mr. McConnell's resolution, which was published in the proceedings of yesterday, when it was submitted, but now is reproduced as the text of an interesting debate and the subject of an important vote:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair, with instruction to prepare and submit to this House for its consideration, an act to provide for calling a convention to amend the Constitution of the State, in which act provision shall be made for the submission of the question of the propriety of calling such convention to the people of the State.

Mr. McConnell addressed the House in regard to his resolution. He referred to the the proceedings and discussions at the last session on the subject. He desired to say nothing to challenge disputation in regard thereto. His object was to present now a simple proposition, adapted, as he thought, to the existing state of affairs.

Mr. Scanlan opposed the proposition to call a convention at the last session. He thought the object was, then, to get rid of certain State officials. Those of ficials had not then sinned sufficiently, in his estimation, to justify a measure of such importance. He had since changed his views. The officers then sought to be deposed, who had, in his estimation, committed no offence, had since conspired to destroy the constitution and laws they had sworn to support. He had expected that the highest officer in the State government would be subjected to impeachment for his treason to the people; but a different course had been determined upon, and he was willing to accept the convention idea to get rid of a traitor.

At the conclusion of Mr. Scanlan's remarks there was a demonstration of applause outside the bar of the house, which was immediately checked by the speaker.

Mr. Kent moved to lay Mr. McConnell's resolution on the table subject to call.

Mr. Stille seconded the motion.

Mr. Jonas called for the yeas and nays.

The motion to lay on the table was lost, yeas 20, nays 65.

Mr. McConnell rose and remarked that in face of the vote just given he would refrain from replying to the argument of the gentleman from St. Bernard, (Mr. Walker.)

The motion to commit Mr. McConnell's resolution was withdrawn, and the resolution was adopted without a division.

WEDNESDAY.

Senate.—The bill Mr. Duvigneaud had offered on Tuesday last, providing that a committee of seven—one from each district of New Orleans, and three from the rural parishes—be appointed to investigate the affairs of the corporation of the city of Oew Orleans, financially and otherwise, with full powers to make a full report thereon, with such suggestions as they might deem proper; and that the committee have full power to appoint such persons as they may deem necessary to assist them—now came up in regular order. Mr. Duvigneaud, in support of his bill, stated that the present state of public mind demanded such a bill. A rather disultory discussion here ensued.

Mr. Mohan had no objection to the proposed investigation, but moved that the matter be reached by joint resolution.

Mr. Palfrey wished Mr. Duvigneaud to explain why he offered such a resolution for the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Duvigneaud explained the object of the resolution. He remarked that the Senate must have observed that Gov. Wells, in his message, has thrown a slur upon the honor of New Orleans, and it was due to its honor and dignity that the charges made against its government should be strictly investigated, and if the Legislature can effect that object, let them do it. Not only was the government of the city under Federal rule to be investigated, but also its government up to this very day. The chief executive officer of the city now stands charged in the First District Court, and it is rumored and insinuated in newspapers that there is something wrong about the Girod fund. These things should not be, and it is due to the citizens of New Orleans that everything should be investigated.

Mr. Palfrey was glad to hear the explanation, and approved the object of the bill, and would vote for it out and out.

Mr. Mohan here withdrew his proposed amendment, and alluded to the charges made against Mayor Monroe, and declared them false. In severe language he animadverted on the object of the mover of the resolution, and declared that the city itself had investigated and reported on its affairs. He eloquently defended the Mayor in his official capacity.

Mr. Duvigneaud replied, and observed that it was not proper to make a personal matter of any subject before the House and denied emphatically that he had attacked the Mayor. It was in his interest that he had spoken.

Mr. Duvigneaud explained that the charge of embezzlement was embodied in the contested mayoral election case now pending in the Fifth District Court, it having been stated by Mr. Moore, who was the opposing candidate of Mr. Monroe in the last Mayor's election, that the present Mayor was not fit to be Mayor, as he had embezzled some $15,000 of the Girod fund.

The question being called, the resolution was put and carried.

Messrs. Duvigneaud, Egan, Brusle, Foute and Kenner were appointed on the committee.

House.—Members voted to pay themselves and then passed the following:

Mr. Eldridge, of Desoto, moved that a committee of——members be appointed to investigate the cause of the riots of the 30th of July last, and also to report the loss incurred by the State in consequence of said riot.

Local and Southern News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BERLIN, January 29— Noon.—Count Bismarck has been nominated for the German Parliament, to represent the city of Berlin.

LONDON, January 29.—Despatches have been received which state that the Cretan war has been renewed. The terms of the Sublime Porte for peace have been scornfully rejected by the Cretans. A battle has since been fought, but the result is not stated.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—The Great Eastern, on the 19th, was safely placed upon the gridiron at Birkenhead, opposite this city, by Captain Sir James Anderson. The examination shows her to be in good condition, and she will positively sail for America on the 20th of March.

FLORENCE, January 29.—Admiral Persano has been acquitted of the charge of cowardice.

VIENNA, January 29.—The American breech-loading rifles have been given to a portion of the Austrian army.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF MURDERS IN OBION COUNTY.—We learn from a friend just in from Obion County that it was a common threat all over the country, among the haters of the Federal Government, and of Union men and Yankees, that Dr. Case should not live; but some thought that the murder of his son had, in a measure, satisfied their thirst for blood, and loyal men, though careful, were not sufficiently on their guard. Those fiendish outlaws were given credit for a humanity which they did not possess. Early on the same day Senator Case was murdered.

It is said that cabbages weighing upwards of eleven pounds—cabbages with solid white heads, thirty inches in circumference, culled under the open sky, during the midst of January—are made presents of to editors of country papers in Louisiana.

ST. JAMES.—The Louisianaise gives a very suggestive idea of the tightness of the times in the country parishes. Sugar plantations in St. James are not sold now, strictly—they are almost given away. This is due to the absence of capital, but chiefly to the unreliability of labor and the haze which envelopes the political horizon.

The same thing may be said of other possessions than real estate, for a full and well-preserved set of scientific and literary works, (an original folio edition at that,) in twenty-nine volumes, embracing the essays of Voltaire, d'Alembert, Diderot, and the French encyclopedists, was sold the other day for the trifling sum of two dollars and fifty cents.

Pork is selling in Goliad, Texas, at four cents a pound, corn one dollar a bushel, horses, for stock, at fifteen dollars a head—all in gold.

The Houston Telegraph calls attention to the fact that the number of outrages committed by burglars, highwaymen, garroters and other scoundrels, upon the streets of that city, is unprecedented in the annals of Texas.

Mr. Moore, of this place, was attacked a few days since by an enraged negro, who with an ax in hand charged on him, and but for the timely intervention of other negroes, he would, no doubt, have been chopped to pieces.

The Freedmen of this county, as a general thing, have entered into contracts for the present year, yet there are still a great many who have not made engagements, and are rambling about in idleness. The terms in most cases were for a portion of the crop.—*Brenham Inquirer.*

In his report upon the condition of South Carolina, Gen. Sickles relates that in one case, where a freedman was murdered, the two men who killed him sat upon the coroner's jury, and united in a verdict that "the deceased came to his death from causes unknown."

The Montgomery *Mail* (rebel) thus pictures the Johnson editors in the South:

"They are in favor of 'the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws,' (except those relating to treason.")

The exception is well taken.

Roland Green, another Union man, was shot and killed at Newbern, on the same day.

Considerable numbers of our Union men have taken to the lake for safety. We trust our State Government and Legislature will take prompt and decisive measures to rid Obion county of these outlaws.—*Memphis Post.*

OUTRAGES.—We are informed that an old gray-headed negro, who got off the train at Collierville, day before yesterday, and who protested against being charged extra for his baggage, was struck over the head with a brick-bat and badly gashed.

A Sabbath or two ago, some drunken rowdies, seven or eight miles south of Collierville, attempted to drive their horses upon an old colored man and woman. The latter got out of the road to save themselves, but one of the party still drove after the woman. Upon her being in imminent danger of being driven over, the old man seized the bit of the horse, whereupon the whole party jumped upon him and beat him unmercifully. He is well known as one of the most quiet and inoffensive negroes in that country, A white lady afterwards remonstrated with them and was grossly insulted. No arrests were made.

We are informed that the house of the Postmaster at Panola, Miss., was entered lately, in the evening, by a set of ruffians with blackened faces and armed to the teeth. He was ordered out and bid not to turn his face to the right or left, at the peril of his life. when about thirty feet distant they commenced discharging their pistols at him. He ran and saved his life. He was formerly a member of the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and had lost heavily in planting during the year. He had secured the postmastership at the request and for the accommodation of the citizens. He left for the North the day following the outrage.—*Memphis Post.*

ANOTHER UNION MAN MURDERED IN OBION.—We have already recorded the brutal murder of three Union men in the Johnson county of Obion, a State Senator and two deputy sheriffs. We now add a fouth victim. A few days since a respectable colored man, who had given offence to a rebel outlaw by testifying against him, was shot dead while coming out of his corn-crib. He had been warned by the assassin that if he testified against the latter he would be killed. The bloody threat was executed. What is the law establishing colored testimony worth in Obion county?—*Nashville Press and Times, Jan.* 21.

Ladies' Department.

The Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER III.

Again, dear Minnie, I find myself sketching life-pictures from memory under the shade of the old Family Tree. Miriam has left us, and far away to the westward is no doubt singing "Do they miss me at home, do they miss me?" The family group send out after her the fond echo, "we miss thee." Edith is, as ever, the same loving, devoted sister. Our four brothers, Olin, Wilberforce, Addison and Fisk, indicate by their actions that the blood is growing manly in their veins, and that ere long they will go forth to act their part in life's great drama. To me they were noble specimens of rapidly developing manhood, obedient to our father, respectful to our mother, loving and indulgent to us their younger sisters, who regarded them a quartette of the "lords of creation," to whom we were bound to submit the homage of our sisterly love, which was by no means a task, for we *did* love them, with pure hearts fervently.

I imagined Olin the best, because the eldest, and loved him more no doubt as the anniversary of our birthdays were identical, in my estimation an honor, as he was a man grown and I only a little girl.

In reciting our Bible questions, when asked who was the handsomest man, I always felt like saying Wilberforce, for I was *very* sure Absolam was not half so handsome as our brother.

We had one apartment in our house called the school-room. Here one winter Addison taught the family school. And faithfully did he explain to us the difficult sums in arithmetic, and the rules in grammar, together with the art of reading and writing, which called out for him our warmest love and gratitude.

I can never forget Fisk's unselfish nature, so unmindful of himself to make others happy. Many a time he received money for extra labor, which he was sure to expend in little gifts for each of us. Thus we considered him our benefactor.

Our four brothers were all members of the church. This inspired somewhat of reverence, for I really supposed at some time they would all become ministers and preach, as our father did. We were disappointed in this dear Minnie, for none of them chose this sacred calling, and years afterwards the inheritance fell to the daughters, as in the story of Zelophehad, in Bible history, who, when he died, had no sons to claim his heritage, so the priests gave it to his daughters.

Our mother often said it was her greatest joy to know that her children were Christians, but then I did not know what it meant to be a christian more than simply to be good, and upon this record I considered all our household Christians.

Our father, while he was all that was true-hearted and noble, and more even, for he was loving, still from our infancy we looked up to him, and I imagine the mother did the same, with a kind of reverence akin to awe. This arose, no doubt, from the fact that he was one of God's messengers of truth, and on the Sabbath we saw him in the pulpit, which to us was the holy of the holies. Thus, intuitively, we looked right up from the minister to God, and loving and revering our father, we learned to love and adore God from childhood.

When I was five and Florence ten years old, I went one day to our mother's room, where I had not unfrequently found her kneeling by the bedside, when I would creep out carefully, learning early that these hours were sacred to herself alone. At this time mama was ill and was lying on the bed, and Florence was kneeling beside her, with the Bible in her hand and weeping bitterly, as if her heart would break. I begged to know the cause, when ma replied, in a sweet composed tone of voice, "Florence has been praying God to make her a Christian." I can never forget the look of despair that was on Florence's face as she looked up and said, "O I am so wicked; my heart is so bad!" My youthful faith was fearfully shocked at such a confession, for really I imagined the angels in heaven were no better than sister Florence always had been, and if she was not already a Christian, how could she ever hope to be. But some time afterward, when she came from the little bedroom, her tears had all disappeared, and I thought God must have kissed her face with his sunshine, for it appeared radiant with holy smiles, and she glided around the house like a happy saint. We all prayed every evening when we retired, and when we arose in the morning, but after this I often found Florence praying during the day, as I had seen our mother in her room and Edith in hers.

Florence, Agnes, myself and Cora were all rosy-cheeked, fat and healthy, but you, sweet Minnie, looked just like a white lily that the morning dew might exhale, your petite figure appeared so unlike mine, which was then almost equal in width and length; so rounded was I that they gave me the name of Aunty Rowland, a dear, chubby old lady who visited us occasionally.

I have said there were twelve of us. We were taught to number the group thus, but the seventh did not walk the earth with us. God's good angels came and took little sister Beatrice when she was only five years old, before either Cora, myself or you, Minnie, were born. She was two years older than Florence, and two years younger than Fisk. So it was I never saw her except in sweet dreams when her white wings hovered over me. We talked of her as one of our number, although invisible to us, and at times, when tempted to do some little naughty act, I have been refrained, thinking her pure spirit might be looking at me.

One day our father brought home a small marble slab with her name engraven on it, and told us that he was going to mark the spot where Beatrice was sleeping. In an instant an idea flashed into my youthful mind. O what an intense desire had possessed me at times to look at her face just as I saw my other sisters, for in my dreams she seemed so etherial and always vanished into light when I awoke. In those days we did not have the art of transferring the likeness of loved ones on little cards that we now anjoy. I said to papa, earnestly, *do* let me go with you when you place the tablet at the head of her bed, and as you said she was sleeping, we can remove the green sod and look at her, and I know the good angels who took her and laid her there will awake her, and with what delight I will tell her how much we have talked of her and loved her. It will be so beautiful to ask her all about God and the angels, and if she says heaven is a brighter and happier place than this world she can fall asleep again, and we will cover her little bed with green grass and flowers, and place this white stone with her name on it to mark her mossy bed. Papa took the arm chair, and, placing me on his knee, looked into my eyes just as though he remembered he was once a child, and said, my little daughter Evangeline, did you not know that the form of little Beatrice has long ere this crumbled into dust and will never awake again until the last great day? I remember how my little heart almost ceased to pulsate while he endeavored to convey to my young mind some idea of the resurrection and the judgment day, when the dead, small and great, should come forth from their earth-beds and stand before God's throne. He said the great eye of God, that saw every thing, was watching over the dust of our sister Beatrice until that day when all the righteous, whether living or in their graves, should be caught up to be forever with the Lord.

EVANGELINE.

Fashionable Mourning.

A writer in Once a Week gives the following capital article on "fashionable mourning:"

The writer is supposed to live in London, and to receive a commission from a relative in the country asking him to obtain the proper articles needed by the widow of a friend, just died, for the approaching funeral, designating the articles. He immediately proceeded to a shop where the sable garments were on sale, or intended to be so considered, and found in it the sad habilaments of mourning. "No vulgar colors glared from the shop windows. No gilt annoyed with its festive glare"—the name of the firm was scarcely readable in letters of gray on a black ground—here and there heads of white set off the general gloom like the crape piping of a widow's cap.

On pushing the plate glass door, it gave way with a hushed and muffled sound, and I was met by a gentleman of sad expression, who, in the most sympathetic tone of voice, inquired the nature of my want, and, on my reply, directed me to the inconsolable grief department. The inside of the establishment I found to answer exactly to the appearance without. The long passage I traveled was in white and black borderings, like so many mourning cards placed on end; and I was becoming impressed with the deep solemnity of the place, when I caught sight of a little figure rolling up some ribbon, and on inquiring if I had arrived at the inconsolable grief department, she replied in a gentle voice slightly shaded with gayety. that that was the half-mourning counter, and that I must proceed until I had passed the repository for widow's silk. Following her directions, I at last reached my destination, a room draped with black, with a hushed atmosphere about it, as though a body was invisibly lying there in state.

An attendant in sable habilaments, picked but with the inevitable white tie, and with an undertakerish eye and manner, awaited my commands. I accordingly produced my list. Scanning it critically, he said:

"Permit me to enquire, sir, if it is a deceased partner?"

I nodded assent.

"We take the liberty of asking this distressing question," he replied, "as we are extremely anxious to keep the character of this establishment by matching at once the exact shade of affliction. Our paramattas and crapes in this department give satisfaction to the deepest woe. Permit me to show you a new texture, which we term the inconsolable."

With that he placed a pasteboard box before me full of mourning fabrics.

"Is this it?" I enquired, lifting a lugubrious piece of drapery.

"Oh no!" he replied; "the one you have in your hand was manufactured for last year's afflictions and was termed 'the stunning blow serde;' it makes up well, however, with our sudden bereavement silk—a leading article—and our distraction trimmings."

"I am afraid," I said, "my commission says nothing about these novelties."

"Ladies in the county," he blandly replied, "are possibly not aware of the perfection to which the art of mourning genteely is now brought. But I will see that your commission is attended to, to the letter." Giving another glance over my list, "Oh! a widow's cap is mentioned, I see. I must trouble you, sir, to proceed to the weeds department for that article—the first turning to the left."

Proceeding as I was directed, I came to a recess fitted up with a solid phalanx of widow's caps. I perceived, at a glance, that they exhausted the whole gamut of grief, from its deepest shade to that tone which is expressive of a pleasing melancholy. The foremost row confronted me with all the severity of crape folds, in the midst of which my mind's eye could see the set features of many a Mrs. Clennan, whilst those behind gradually faded off into the most jaunty tarlatan; and one or two of the outsiders even breaking out into worldly feathers and the most flaunty weepers.

Forgetting the proprieties of the moment, I enquired of the grave attendant if any of the latter would be suitable?

"Oh, no, sir," she replied, with a slight shade of severity in her voice; "you may gradually work up to it in a year or two; but any of these," pointing to the front row of weeds, "are indispensable for the first burst of grief."

Acquiescing in the propriety of this sliding scale of sorrow, I selected some weeds expressive of the deepest dejection I could find; and, having completed my commission, I enquired whether I could procure for myself some lavendar gloves.

"Oh, sir, for those things," she said, in the voice of Tragedy speaking to Comedy, "you must turn to your right, and you will come to the Complimentary Mourning counter," I replied, "for some gloves, but I fear I'm wrong."

"You are quite right sir," she said, "this is it."

She saw my eye glance at the cheerful silks, and with the instinctive tact of a woman, guessed my thoughts in a moment.

"*Maure*, sir, is very appropriate for the lighter sorrows."

"But absolute red," I retorted, pointing to some velvet of that color.

"Is quite admissable when you mourn the departure of some distant relative; but may I show you some gloves?" and suiting the action to the word, she lifted the cover from the glove box and displayed a perfect picture of the delicate half-tones, indicative of a struggle between the cheerful and the sad.

"There is a pleasing melancholy in the shade of gray," she said, indenting slightly each outer knuckle with the elastic, as she measured my hand.

"Can you find a lavendar?"

"Oh, yes; the sorrow tint is very slight in that it wears admirably."

Thus, by degrees, growing beautifully less, the grief of the establishment died out in the tenderest lavendar, and I left, profoundly impressed with the charming improvements which Parisian taste has made in the old original style of mourning.

To planters and other persons Employing Freedmen.—Headquarters, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, tate of Louisiana—New Orleans, La., Jan. 12, 1867.—To correct a false impression which seems to exist as to the matter of obtaining transportation for freedmen, when it is desired to procure labor from other States, under the provisions of a late order of Gen. Howard, Commissioner, etc., Washington, D. C. the public interested are hereby notified that any party can make the necessary application in person, and by complying with the regulations governing the subject, can secure for themselves all the priviliges granted in the order alluded to. No person or persons have any appointment which gives them the sole right to transact this business in this state.

By order of

Bt. Maj. Gen'l. J. A. MOWER, U. S. A.,
Assistant commissioner, etc.
WM. H. STERLING,
Captain 1st. U. S. Infantry,
A. A. A. General.

Ja15 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KELLOGGS' UNITED STATES MERCANTILE REGISTER, FOR 1867.

We respectfully call your attention to the above-named work, which we have in preparation, and shall publish about the first of the year 1867, and annually thereafter. It will contain in

PART FIRST—The amended Tariff and Revenue Laws, Lists of Money-Order Post Offices and Telegraph Stations, Regulations of the Boards of Trade of the principal Cities of the United States, Tables of Foreign and Domestic Weights and Measures, etc., etc., in short, a large amount of valuable information selected and compiled with a view to make this part of the work a **"HAND-BOOK"** of ready reference, especially adapted to the wants of business men in

PART SECOND—A ***complete Business Directory of Wholesale and Manufacturing Houses,*** Insurance and Express Companies, Banks, and Bankers, etc., etc., of the ***leading Commercial Cities of the Union***—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. Each city will appear separately, and the names of the firms will be arranged alphabetically and classified according to business, the whole constituting a complete list of first-hand places of business, which no buyer can afford to be without.

The register will be sold by subscription only, will contain from 600 to 900 octavo pages, as per specimen pages within, and will be substantially bound in boards, with leather backs. Every exertion will be made to render it as complete and correct as possible.

Believing the business wants the Register is intended to supply to be general and widely felt, and inspired by the encouragement we have already received, we offer it confidently to the public at Three Dollars per copy, trusting to the just appreciation and liberal patronage of the business men of every section of this great country to sustain us in its publication at that price.

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Uniting to a considerable extent the capacity of the Piano-Forte with that of the Pipe-Organ, and costing much less than either.

They occupy little space; are elegant as furniture; not liable to get out of order, and are securely boxed, so that they can be sent anywhere by ordinary freight routes, all ready for use.

Forty Styles, plain or elegant cases; one to twelve stops; Prices, $75, $90, $110, $125, $130, $140, $150, $160, $170, $200, $225, $250, $300, $425, $500, $650, $600 and upwards.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs were introduced four years since, and are a great improvement upon the Melodeon, Harmonium, and other reed organs, greatly excelling them especially in the excellent quality and variety of their tones; in power and quickness of action, and capacity for expression.

THEIR SUCCESS HAS BEEN ENTIRELY BEYOND PRECEDENT,

and proves how greatly such an instrument was needed. Again and again the manufacturers have been compelled to double their manufacturing facilities, until they have been increased six-fold. From the most eminent of the musical profession, the most distinguished pianists, organists, composers, and musical directors, the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs have received an amount and degree of commendation never before bestowed upon any similar musical instrument. More than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent musicians in the country have given written testimonials to the value of the improvements contained in them, and that they excel all other instruments of this class.

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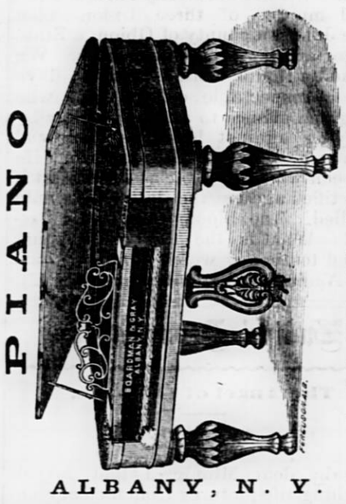
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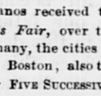
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A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No 6 NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9 1867. Whole No.—56

Poetry.

THE NEW YEAR.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

Silent and white,
Thro' the dim night,
Fell the soft snow,
Now fast, now slow,
Making the posts
Like sheeted ghosts,
Robing the woods
In finer goods,
Than ever was spun by mortal skill,
And bleached on the sunny side of the hill,
Where fringes are woven by weavers, where
the warp is mist, and the woof is air;
The world is dressed like a bride, in white,
Although the poor Old Year died last night.

Drop not a tear
On the cold bier
Of the brave year
Whose corse is here.
His work is done,
His battles won,
And he will be
Named with the free
Thro' future time
For deeds sublime.
We welcome here
The new-born year.
The snow that falls
From the gray walls
Of the thick clouds,
Is not for shrouds
For the days fled;
'Tis the white fleece,
Emblem of peace
Sent down to cheer
The soft young year.
May no red vein
Make a red stain
On the robe of white
Wove last night.
So ring the soft
Sweet bells aloft,
Ring the true chime
Of the good time,
Ring loud and clear
For this New Year,
Give sixty-seven
the tone of Heaven.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

Home of Columbus.

(Continued from last week.)

The birth-place of Christopher Columbus has long been a question of dispute. At Cogaletto, a few miles from Genoa, there is a house, which the village monks claim to be the place where the great discoverer was born in 1441. Over the door is a rude picture of the dove leaving the ark, and beneath it is an inscription to the effect that as the dove went out of the ark in search of dry land, so Columbus left his native city to discover a new world. The *simile* is as beautiful as it is appropriate, and is a noble tribute to the great mariner. But on my way to Cogaletto, I met an Italian monk of much intelligence, who informed me that the picture and inscription were not in honor of the great discoverer, but of a celebrated monk named Columbus, whose monastic order, out of respect to his memory, had placed the tablet over his door, to represent that he went forth to do good as the dove had gone forth on an errand of mercy. And the good priest also informed me that recently, in the Parish church of St. Stephen, the baptismal record had been found, fixing the birthplace of Columbus in Genoa, and giving the date of his baptism. And now, after the neglect of centuries, the Genoese have evinced their appreciation of his genius and the value of his discoveries; and to perpetuate his memory, they have erected a monument to his honor. Standing in a small square, near the railway station, it consists of a granite base, surmounted with a white marble circular splinth; on the sides of the latter are the bows of a ship in basso relievo, and on the top of the column is a noble statue of the great Columbus. The design is beautiful and may the monument long stand as a well-deserved tribute to the genius' sufferings and fame of one of the noblest and most virtuous of mankind.

LEGHORN.

I had arranged to leave the old city of Genoa on October 1st, to meet some friends in Florence, and having paid my bill, I was about to leave the hotel, when I heard voices in the dining saloon, and stepped to the door to see who were there, when to my joyous surprise, I found my friends had arrived. What a happy moment! How joyful such coincidents! Surely God had appointed the unexpected meeting, and it seemed to me that the angels were there to share our joys. Is this all fancy? Why should not angels seek out blissful scenes in human life over which to rejoice?

To serve as their guide in Genoa, I remained a day longer, and the next day at evening, we all took a small French steamer for Leghorn. It was a charming night. The full-orbed moon shone in all her Italian beauty, just above a thick, black cloud, fringing it with silver. It was a magnificent scene, and increased the delight of the sail on the Mediterranean. But at 10 P. M., a land breeze sprung up; the sea became rough and the little steamer rolled like a cask in the water. All on board were sea-sick and by the violent motion of the vessel the ladies were thrown from their berths.

The next morning at day-break we were anchored in the bay of Leghorn. As the Italian cities on the Mediterranean have no piers, passengers are compelled to go ashore in small boats. This was expensive, as we were not only required to pay the boatman, but also to pay a self-constituted porter for *handling* our baggage, and on entering the carriage to pay another for putting our trunks on the driver's seat. Leghorn has few attractions. The Cathedral is large but destitute of ornament. In the Piazzo du Duc Principi, is the statue of the grand Duke Ferdinand and also an unoccupied pedestal for one of his successors.

Like in most of the Italian cities, the streets here are narrow and irregular, buildings high and gloomy, and the inhabitants filthy. The population of the city is 80,000, one fourth of whom are Jews. Religious liberty is enjoyed without restriction, and Protestants Greeks, and Jews have several places of worship. Of late years the baths of the city have been visited by large numbers of persons of wealth and fashion, giving a refined tone to society. Leghorn would be tolerable to the stranger were it not for the beggars, and even this were endurable were they not the most shockingly deformed human beings on the earth. It is a relief to the giver to give, to have them out of sight.

Spending an hour in the Protestant Cemetery, where repose the dust of Smollette and Francis Horner, we drove to the railway station to take the train for Pisa. But the train had gone, and we were compelled to make the journey in a carriage, a distance of 14 miles.

PISA.

A visit to this ancient town seemed like the realization of a dream. For who in schooldays has not read of the Leaning Tower of Pisa? and who does not remember the rude pictures of it in our geographies? It is one of the wonders of the world, and is one of the few things which never disappoints the traveler. A single glance was sufficient to confirm the impression made upon our minds by the stories and pictures of childhood. According to history it was commenced in the twelfth century, and finished in the fourteenth, and Bonanno and Inusbruck share the fame of having been the architects. The tower is round, having a diameter of 53 feet, and is 170 feet high. It consists of eight stories of columns, supporting semi-circular arches, and forming as many galleries The ascent to the top is by 295 steps, and on the summit are seven bells, the largest one weighing 12,000 lbs. The view from the top is exceedingly grand, embracing in the delightful prospect the Mediterranean, the harbor of Leghorn, the Island of Cersica, and the Alpine Hills. But its greatest wonder is its inclination, overhanging its base 13 feet. Many suppose it was built so originally, as an experiment, but this is not true, as the columns on one side are higher than those on the other, and viewing it from a distance, I observed that the top leaned in the opposite direction, showing that an effort had been made by the architect who completed it, to bring it back to a nautical position. The walls are strengthened by large iron bars, to prevent the several courses of stone from sliding upon one another, thus keeping the centre of gravity within its base. This is the simple reason why the Leaning Tower of Pisa does not fall. It has stood for 500 years, enduring the shocks of earthquakes, and bids fair to endure the roll of many centuries to come. Pisa is a large and flourishing town, and was once the rival of Florence. It has a population of 23,000 and contains some elegant churches. But among the churches, the Cathedral and Baptistry are among its chief attractions. The Baptistry is cylinderical in form, is 99 feet in diameter, with walls 8 feet thick; it is surmounted by a beautiful cupola. It contains an elegant pulpit, resting upon crouchant lions, and is held in high esteem by the Pisans. On the walls are some extraordinary base reliefs in marble; the one representing the last Judgment is superior. From the peculiar constitution of this building our guide produced one of the softest and longest echoes I have ever heard. It was like a whisper from the spirit land.

Henry Ward Beecher in the South.

Mr. Beecher's conciliation policy has failed as signally in the South as in the North. The Southern people do not thank him for his efforts to relieve their wants. They curse him rather than praise. On last Sunday morning the N. O. *Crescent* had the following *complimentary* editorial on "Mr. Beecher's Demon:"

It is related that one morning Moliere was visited by two literary acquaintances who spoke in high praise of a tragedy by Corneille, played the night before, whereupon Moliere said: "So you believe that Corneille is the author of what you have heard? Learn that there is a little fellow who has conceived a friendship for him, and who has the wit of a demon. When he sees Corneille seating himself at his desk to bite his nails and try to make verses, he approaches and dictates four, eight, ten, sometimes twenty verses, which are superior to anything that a mere man can make. Then the little demon withdraws some paces, saying: "Let us see how the rogue will get on without help.' Corneille then makes the ten, twenty, thirty following verses, none that are above ordinary, and some that are very bad. The next day this game is repeated, and so the whole piece is composed. Beware, gentlemen, of confounding the two authors." If there are demons addicted to such pranks as here described, there can be no doubt that Henry Ward Beecher is served by one. In fact, if other evidence were wanting Beecher's example would furnish strong intrinsic probability of the presence on earth of infernal spirits to inspire persons adapted by their organizations to receive diabolical influences, and to afflict mankind with irrepressible displays of sinister genius. Beecher's demon, however, is not like Cornielle's, an occasional visitant, and a frolicsome but not malicious dictator of his words. He has firm possession of Beecher all the time, and doubtless he holds him by a fee simple title which is duly recorded, in red letters written with fire, in the archives of Pandemonium. Only that our eyes are not yet perfected so as to see the invisible, we could perceive Beecher's demon bestriding his back as firmly and immovably as the old man of the sea bestrode the back of Sinbad the sailor. In short, Beecher is always under demoniac influence. Hence, his prayers are an insult to Providence; his theology is the degradation of the Almighty to an identity with Pharisaical self-righteousness, dogmatism, pragmaticism, arrogance and intolerence; his philanthropy is an aspersion on divine goodness and mercy, and a buffoon's burlesque of human charity. His vulgar and blasphemous Pharisaism was never displayed with more unctuous eloquence than in his recent speech before the Southern relief meeting in New York city. The reasons which he assigns for assistance from his Northern countrymen to the unfortunates of the South, all resolve themselves into selfishness, self-glorification and self-assurance. There runs through his whole speech a taunting exultation over the calamities of the South, and an odious and cruel comparison between that ravaged and desolated country and the North. With a facetiousness remarkable as usual, for its bad taste, he argues that the time is come for the North—or, rather, for New England—to change its mode of revenge from the work of carnage and devastation to that of cooking up the victim into a dish of moral reconstruction, garnished with cheap professions and spare sprinkings of charity, and seasoned with a nauseous compound of stale slanders, complacent reproof, insulting pity and gratuitous advice.

The N. O. *Times* of the same date joins its contempory as follows:

Some of our contempories have seen fit to comment on the result of two meetings recently held in New York; one for the purpose of raising a fund to be expended in alms upon the impoverished portion of the Southern people, and the other to assist the Cretans to carry on their present revolutionary struggle. The relief meeting proved a decided failure; the revolutionary one a complete success. Thereupon, Gotham is arraigned as an offender against the laws of humanity. To home charities she gives, it is said, with but a niggardly hand; but to Cretan rebels her largess is unstinted.

Now, all this, we think, is wrong. Gotham has a perfect right to dispose of her extra funds in such a way as to satisfy herself. Indeed, we take it upon ourselves to say that the South, though poor, is no Lazarus, begging for the crumbs which fall from the rich men's tables at the North; she neither asks New York, nor Boston, nor Philadelphia to make contributions on her behalf She needs means to develope her resources, but is able and is willing to give ample security for any advances made. When she lost her wealth, she did not completely make shipwreck of her self-esteem and that spirit of independence, which is the very essence of true manhood.

A Missionary Sermon by Rev. James Hayward. (Colored)

PREACHED IN WESLEY CHAPEL, SUNDAY, DEC. 20, 1866.

TEXT—MATT. x, 7.—As ye go, preach, saying, the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.

It has fallen to my lot to stand before you to-night, and by the help of your prayers, I am sure that God, who is all sufficient, will give me a message for the people. The words of my text were spoken by our Jesus, when sending out his apostles, giving them power over unclean spirits, to do all miracles and to preach salvation. He said, go heal the sick, raise the dead. They were not to go forth with carnal weapons, nor as men of the world go, to take advantage of others, nor to fight any except the Evil One. And he charged them not to go into the way of the Gentiles, or of the Samaritans, but to the lost sheep of the house of Israel; not to seek the righteous, but call sinners to repentance, and not such as have found God in the pardon of their sins. In Ezekiel we read, "My people have been driven about as a scattered flock" So it has pleased God to shod us with the gospel of peace, and send us as missionaries to preach and hunt for lost sheep, the poor wanderers, the scattered and degraded of our own race and color. This is our great business; we are not to turn away from it. To preach Jesus to those whose way has so long been hedged up, who have had around them a high wall to keep them in darkness, to shut out this glorious light It has pleased God to break over the wall, and some of us he has even called to preach the gospel of this kingdom. Like old Jericho, no one could go in until the time. Joshua appointed the men to be marched around seven days, then to sound the ram's horns, and when the time came that God had set apart for the wall to fall down, then the ram's horns sounded and the walls fell. You remember the time, brethren, when Sabbath came, and we were shut up; none dared to cross the line. Some of us were down in the cane-field. Oh, then his prayer went up. Oh, Lord, when will the time come! Well it came. God opened the prison doors; he buried the bull-whip; he took away the patarolers; those who said, "If you call upon your American God, you shall be tied up, and get twenty-five lashes." Yes, you well remember, and you are glad the day long prayed for is come. John was sent out, and he preached faithfully. Repent, the kingdom of heaven is at hand; he was one example for us; he said, "Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world." And Jesus, another example for us to be faithful, after being led into the wilderness by the Spirit, to be tempted by the Devil, then he came forth preaching to them who were in the region of darkness and the shadow of death, and to them a great light sprang up.

Sinner man, who stands to-day outside the ark of safety, come in; there's room enough. What keeps you away? Soon we shall close our Bibles, the Watchman will be taken away, and you will have to stand before the bar of Jehovah. What will you say?

Brethren, we find in this Bible many words, commanding us to go and preach, and many terrible warnings for all of us to be faithful; but many are disobedient, careless, lovers of ease. When Jesus met us with Peter, and called him to this ministry, Peter said, "We have left all to follow thee;" but when he came up with the rich young men, and said, "follow me," leave all, sell all thou hast, leave the world, business, pleasures,—one was willing, one was not. Are there not some here who have been called to Jesus, some who have been told to leave all and go preach the gospel? and who have not obeyed? Let me tell you little Jim's determination I expect to go out from home and old friends, and to preach the gospel. He calls one, put up your tools; another, get off your dray; another, leave your farm, and best of all, Jesus says, "I go with you, I am with you to the end of the world." Young preachers, old preachers, remember though the waters almost go over you, He is with you, in the ship or walking on the waves. Some of you have come out of the North, some from the South. In the last day Jesus will say, "You have been faithful over few things, enter into my joy." When we get there, first we will see Jesus, then we will look around and see our brothers from the North. Then we will see our own color, yes, and crowns of glory they will wear. Ah, I hope to be there. * * I have been a boy with you many years. I have been here, and you all know little Jim. Once, before I said farewell, "Where are you going Jim?" "Going to the army, to stand with those who fight for our people and country. Again I bid you farewell, to go and fight for Jesus, to preach the gospel. Then it was like John, to prepare the way; open the door, now I am to call the wandering ones to the glorious liberty of Christ. They are scattered, but Jesus says there is room in his fold for all. I take my bible in my hand, and if you hear that Jim has fallen, you may know he has gone to Jesus. We look at the Missionary cause and think what a glorious one it is, how it is blessing the world, what great things it is doing for our race. Awhile ago we prayed, and like as God sent Peter to the Roman soldier, He sent men to us to tell us what to do. And what kind of men would we be if when what we prayed for comes, we are not ready and willing to obey the message. Don't let us hesitate. What, going away? Yes, but only up the river, but if God says, "Jim, go to the end of the world," I'll go. Why? because I asked him for this time; and now he says 'It is come,' shall we hold back? Let us pray that God may stir up those who are not willing to obey orders. We don't go as some do, for any advantage or profit for ourselves; we do not fight with any body, we do not go to steal. When I sat in our conference and heard my brethren tell about their trials and labors on their circuit, the perils they went through, and the souls they had saved, then I thought of Paul, what he said to his son Timothy. He did not discourage him, but though he had suffered so much, he said, "Be thou faithful, take God for the man of your counsel." Oh, how this should make us bold and faithful. Says the poet:

"Stand to your arms, the foe is nigh."
The powers of hell surround."

Let us leave these sheep that are in the fold, and go out. If we can't see our old brothers and sisters around us, we may sit down with our pen, and tell them that some poor soul has been brought to Jesus. I am to bid you farewell, but why should I fear? When I went from here a boy, and for nine years toiled up on a sugar farm, He kept me safe. When later I went out into the army to wear the blue and the stripes, I did not know that ever I would return, but he kept me from all danger, and brought me back, and I have no right to know anything about it; all will be well. God will take care of little Jim, so give me your prayers and let us all meet in glory.

The congregation here burst forth with the hymn

"I'll see you again,
I'll see you again
In that day."

MUSIC.—Every woman who has an aptitude for music or for singing, should bless God for the gift, and cultivate it with diligence; not that she may dazzle strangers, or win applause from a crowd, but that she may bring gladness to her own fireside. The influence of music in stengthening the affections is far from being perceived by many of its admirers: a sweet melody binds all hearts together, as it were with a golden cord; it makes the pulses beat in unison, and the heart thrill with sympathy. But the music of the fireside must be simple and unpretenting; it does not require brilliancy of execution, but tenderness of feeling – a merry tune for the young —a more subdued strain for the aged, but none of the noisy clap-trap which is so popular in public. It is a mistake to suppose that to enjoy music, requires great cultivation; the degree of enjoyment will, of course, vary with our power of appreciation, but like all other great influences, it is able to attract even the ignorant; and this is what the poets taught, when they made Orpheus and his brethren the civilizers of the earth

The most common error of men and women is that of looking for happiness somewhere outside of useful work. It has never yet been found and never will be while the world stands. Of all the miserable human beings it has been our fortune to know, they were the most wretched who had retired from useful employments, in order to enjoy themselves.

It is as easy to improve five talents as one.

Gems of Thought.

Men's lives should be like the day, more beautiful in the evening; or, like the summer, aglow with promise, and the autumn, rich with the golden sheaves, where good work and deeds have ripened on the field.

The woman that has not touched the heart of man before he leads her to the alta, has scarcely a time to charm it when possession and security turn their powerful arms against her.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this: That when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours. If both the ways were equally in our power, yet it is a much more desirable conquest to overcome evil with good, than with evil. By this we can only conquer our enemy, and may perhaps fail in that; but by the other we certainly conquer ourselves, and perhaps our enemy too; overcoming him in the noblest manner, and leading him gently till he be cool, and without force effectually subduing him to be our friend.

One is much less sensible of cold on a bright day than on a cloudy one: thus the sunshine of cheerfulness and hope will lighthen every trouble.

The misery of human life is made up of large masses, each separate from the other by certain intervals—one year, the death of a child; year after, failure in trade; after another longer or shorter interval, a daughter may have married unhappily. In all but the singularly unfortunate, the integral parts that count the sum to all the unhappiness of a man's life are easily counted and distinctly remembered. The happiness of life, on the contrary, is made up of minute fractions—the little, soon-forgotten charities of a kiss, a smile, a kind look a heartfelt compliment in the disguise of playful raillery, and the countless other infinitessimals of pleasurable thought and genial feeling.

"WHAT I HAVE SEEN."—A writer in the *Presbyter* says:

"I have seen a woman professing to love Christ more than the world, clad in a silk dress costing $75, making up and trimmings of same, $40; bonnet, (or apology for one,) $35; velvet mantle, $150; diamond ring, $500; watch, chain, pin and other trappings, $300; total, $1000—all hung upon one frail dying worm. I have seen her at a meeting in behalf of homeless wanderers in New York, wipe her eyes upon an expensive embroidered handkerchief at the story of their sufferings, and when the contribution box came round, take from a well filled porte-monie, of costly workmanship, 25 cents, to aid the society formed to promote their welfare."

CHILDREN.—When a child is hurt, never hush it. It is inexcusable barbarity; it is repressing its instinct; and for this reason if physical punishment is inflicted upon a child it is perfect brutality. A thousand times better is it to soothe by kind words and acts, divert the mind by telling stories, by explaining pictures, or by providing it with new toys. We have many a time in our professional experience as to sick children, found more benefit to be derived from a beautiful or interesting toy than from a dose of physic. The greatest humanity a mother can exhibit to her sick child is to divert it, divert it in all pleasing ways possible, as we ourselves who are large children feel some imes sick, when a cheerful face and much beloved friend has come in, and before we knew it we have forgotten what was the matter with us.

HOW THE BIBLE HAS BEEN GUARDED.—Rev. Adolph Saphir expressed the following striking thought at the last anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible-Society:

"Marvellous is the very existence of this book. One portion of it was preserved by the Jews, who have been the most careful and scrupulous custodians of a historical record which faithfully and severally delineates their guilt and obstinacy—they have been the guardians of predictions which fully and clearly describe the person and work of a Messiah, whom they reject; while the other portion of the Bible has been transcribed and transmitted by a church, the errors of whose apostacy are anticipated and condemned in the very pages which they have so diligently preserved.—Strange indeed, the synagogue guarding the Old, the Church of Rome guarding the New Testament."

Whately has beautifully described children as "the to-morrow of society.

New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

The New Orleans Advocate can be obtained at the News Room of A. Simons, 85 Baronne street.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees in New Orleans.

The speech of Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, delivered on last Tuesday night in the hall of the House of Representatives, before the members of the General Assembly and the leading men of the city and State, was an event of some political significance. It was the first public overture made on the stump from the Northern Democracy to rebels in the South to renew the political affiliations which had been interrupted by the war. The medium selected for this delicate mission was well fitted for his task. Of fine personal appearance, of a ready utterance, gifted with considerable eloquence, and the acknowledged champion of Copperheadism in his State during the war, he had claims beyond most Northern men for an attentive hearing from a rebel audience. The address itself, considered as an oratorical effort, was not entirely unworthy the high encomiums pronounced upon it, and the reports published in the morning dailies, in the main, correctly outline the general course of his remarks, though they fail of reproducing some of the most telling of his passages.

Appreciative of the importance of securing the good will of his auditors, profoundly conscious that the securing of rebel votes was the last fading hope left to the sinking Democracy, the orator at once advanced his bold affirmative that the Conservatives of the North and the people of the South formed a majority of at least 500,000 voters in this nation. We shall not now controvert a statement that, for the time, made the light of hope sparkle in the eyes of his auditors, nor pause to show the liability of political leaders to mistake in their estimates of party strength, but allowing his statement to rest on an apparent basis of fact, what is the inference which every loyal man should draw? Does it not speak trumpet tongued for the instant and secure investment of the great right of manhood-suffrage on each one of those other 600,000 men who, though true as steel, have not yet been allowed to vote in our government? And will not the party now in power invite and insure defeat by refusing to invest them with the "imperial purple" of sovereign voters, just as surely as our nation invited and met defeat until, despite the protest of Voorhees and his crew, it consented to arm the negro?

Secure in the good will and sympathy of his audience, the speaker proceeded to his main argument that "The States of the Union are equal in their rights, and that the States of the South stand unshorn of a single right or privilege by the events of the late war." He held that Louisiana was the peer in every respect of his own State of Indiana, and the "unquestioned peer, likewise, of every other State between the sunrise of the Atlantic and sunset of the Pacific." Amid the thunders of applause which greeted the enunciation of this sentiment, the eloquent speaker did not pause to define whether he meant by "States" the rebel organizations as they had existed during the war, or the States as reconstructed by returned rebels, or the "loyal people," of whom Johnson once said "they alone constituted the States." If he meant the last, he is for once grandly right, and his argument rests on solid rock.—If he meant the first, he flies full in the face of the President's proclamation, which asserts that the State governments were "destroyed by the rebellion." But if he meant, as his argument requires, that the States as reconstructed by rebels possess *any* unquestioned rights, he not only denies the declaration of President Johnson that their validity depended on their recognition by Congress, but asserts a principle which, if adopted, would send a thrill of horror through every loyalist of the South and set aside all past precedents of human government. If the Confederacy was truly a *de facto* government, as the Southern Courts now decide, then all its citizens were, and still are, *aliens* in every respect, from the government of the United States, and must so remain till naturalized as citizens after a five years residence. If the States, with their hostile governments and rebellious citizens, were still *in* the Union during the fearful conflict at arms, then *every rebel is a traitor*, liable to be hung, with every right of citizenship gone. If you say that the President's pardon has restored to forfeited State citizenship, we reply, such an attempt on his part would be *usurpation*. Who gave to the President power to determine the terms of citizenship for a sovereign State? When the rebellion was overthrown the only remaining citizens in the States which attempted secession were those who had not withdrawn their allegiance from the United States. They, and they *alone* had the right to reorganize their respective States, and prescribe the terms of admission to State citizenship. The action of the National Executive in wresting all power from the hands of Union men and throwing them and their State governments into the hands of rebels, was an alarming assumption of power. But if these arbitrary creations of perverted power are to defy the clearly expressed will of the American people and mock the agony of the only real citizens of these States, then, who can tell "into what Dead Sea of gloomy, sullen, centralized despotism we are all to be swallowed up."

But the chief import of Mr. Voorhees' speech did not inhere in its logic. Its power to harm was in the spirit which it evoked, and in the "hidden hand' which, under cover of these utterances, was extended to clasp and hold in loving embrace the rebellious masses of the South. His treatment of the Constitutional Amendment was an appeal to passion. He pronounced the proviso that deprives leading traitors from *holding office* "cruel as the fierce proscriptions that followed the wars of Marius and Sully; more barbarous even, for *death* was preferable to *dishonor*." He said, "I and my friends during the war regarded you as a brave, chivalrous and high-minded people." He did not believe men of such valor would now proscribe their leaders for doing what they wanted them to do. Were he a Southern man, he would die first. Knowing full well the effect which his partial statements would produce on his heated audience, he stigmatized the "New England clergy," sneered at "strong minded women and weak-minded men," and dwelling on the privileges and wages accorded to freedmen in Louisiana, uttered, amid the applause of his audience, the blistering slander, that *Northern working men* had no cause to commiserate freedmen; fixing, as he knew, in the minds of that audience an indelible stigma on the laboring men of his own State.

Mr. Voorhees is no doubt in great ignorance of the real status of freedmen, as also of all loyalists in the South. His superficial eye has never yet looked beneath the gilded externals that cover the abominations of Southern society. He might have known that beneath that beautiful exterior had been enacted deeds of darkness that pen cannot describe nor tongue portray. He might have known that the murders of freedmen in Louisiana during the year 1866 were numerous as the days in the year. He could have known that an honored citizen of his own State, a graduate of the same university, a member of the same church to which the speaker had belonged in his better days, and his peer in intellect, had been shot and beaten in that same hall for being a spectator of proceedings at least as legitimate as those now enacted there. This, and more, he might have known of arson, murder, robbery and wrong; but what cared he for these terrible truths? He was using whatever of ability and eloquence he possessed to have these loyal, persecuted people left helpless and hopeless under the cruel power of the vindictive rebels he was then addressing. His mission was to strike hands with men who had essayed to lay the nation in its grave. He was sustaining them in the wrongs of the past and encouraging to new ones in the future; he was laboring to resurrect a party which had once well nigh wrought the ruin of the Republic; he was assisting to throw fresh fetters around the form of liberty; he was adding to an agony already well-nigh insupportable, and by all these was he allying himself to the enemies of Southern progress. *The South will yet arise;* but it will be by better counsellors than the effete Copperheads of the North, and her reliance will be on something more secure than a powerless executive and the "unexpected assistance of the Supreme Court."

Wind--Fire--Death.

On Friday night Feb. 1st a terrible storm swept over Jackson Miss., entirely destroying the large house of worship lately built by the M. E. Church. A private letter from the Pastors of our church there says:

"We hasten to let you know that a terrible storm swept over us last night. It lasted but a few minutes, but in that short time most of the dwellings on the hill were blown down. Our new church was *laid flat to the ground!* * * * A number of persons were badly injured by the falling buildings, during the tempest, but strange to say, no lives were lost. There certainly was a Providence in this, and we truly have cause of gratitude to our Heavenly Father that our lives were preserved."

This is sad news, and is a hard blow to our Society in Jackson. They will need and must have help to rebuild the Church. In the letter from which the above extract is taken they call loudly for help. Their enemies rejoice over them, and glory in their misfortune. But they hope soon to rebuild. May God bless and sustain them in this trying hour!

Since writing the above we have received still sadder intelligence from Columbus Miss. The large two-story building there occupied both as a schoolhouse and a church was burned on Sunday morning, January 27th, and Joseph Mitchel, the Sexton, sleeping in one of the upper rooms, perished in the flames! We had seen in the Columbus (Miss.) corresspondence of a Mobile paper, the following:

"The negro schoolhouse here was burned last Saturday night,. through the neglect of the freedmen, or by accident it is thought. The citizens have snbscribed liberally to build another, which shows the feeling here towards the negroes."

Which shows how Southern correspondents can lie when occasion calls for it. The fire by which the M. E. Church loses its bell, seats and furniture; the teachers, their building, and a good man *is burned alive*, was the work of an incendiary, and the result of hatred to the negroes and the teachers and the M. E. Church. We have received two letters from Columbus giving facts and details, and would gladly publish them in full, and give the names of the writers, but dare not lest it endanger the lives of our correspondents. One of the letters states that on Sunday morning, while it was yet dark, they (the teachers) were aroused and on looking out saw at the East end of the building, on the lower floor, a fire, rapidly spreading. The young men ran to the building hoping to reach the office in time to save the rolls and books. But they were too late—the fire outran them—it spread almost with the rapidity of lightning, and in less than five minutes the flames were bursting from the windows of the lower story.

Turpentine had been plentifully poured upon the steps and clear through the long hall. This explains the unparalled rapidity with which the flames spread. Those who first reached the fire saw distinctly the blue blaze as it marked the trail of turpentine upon the steps and along the floor. If any doubt had existed as to the use of the inflammable fluid, it was cleared away by the fact that a quantity had been spilled on the ground at one end of the steps and when at a later period the fire had reached the spot, the blue flame was seen running along *the bare ground!*

Speaking of Mr. Mitchel, who perished in the flames the letter says: "Poor man! we think he must have been nearly if not quite suffocated before the flames reached him, for his body fell down (thro' the burning floor—he was in the second story,) right where he had been lying. You cannot imagine our feelings as we looked upon his charred remains!" "The citizens seem determined to make it appear that the fire was 'accidental' tho' there had been no fire in the building for 24 hours when the Aid Society had met, as usual, in an upper room in the West end of the building. whereas the fire was first seen in the *East* end of the building and on the *lower* floor! No light whatever was seen above till after the whole lower story was in flames"—this shows how vain the attempt to make it appear accidental burning, or "thro' the neglect of the freedmen."

The letter closes: On Monday morning, I went to the telegraph office to send a dispatch to our commission, expecting an immediate reply. Four days passed and we have no reply. The operator here does not give us much satisfaction, and we fear it has not been sent. We have written and send our letters to another office, believing it not safe at the present time to trust letters in this office. We are troubled on every side yet not distressed; perplexed, but not in despair, persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed; bearing about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be manifest in us. For we which live are delivered unto death for Jesus' sake that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body."

How worse than contemptible is it in the correspondent of the Mobile papers to state that "the citizens (of Columbus,) have subscribed liberally to build another house" etc., when so far from doing anything of the kind, they refuse to even rent, at any price a decent house for the the teachers to live in; if they, the teachers, could rent another building for the family, they would use their present residence for the schools; but this is impossible, and "some of the schools will have to be taught in the open air, in fair weather!" so says one of these letters.

To show the real feeling of the citizens of Columbus toward the colored people it is only necessrry to refer to facts: we here reproduce a letter written to Mr. Wilson by the citizens of Columbus, and published in this paper last June [See No. 23.]

"Mr. Wilson—We the undersigned have determined that you shall not stay in this country and teach a nigger school; and if you do not leave we will hang you and your whole crowd. Leave or not just as you please, but we are determined upon this thing: you shall not stay if we can procure a rope that will hold you. Leave immediately,

Your Many Enemies."

That is brief, to the point, forcible, conclusive. We need only call up the case recorded in No. 29 Vol. 1. of this paper, in which in this same city [or near it] an unoffending freedman was *emasculated*, and then had both his ears cut off *close to his head*. The writer of this has seen the man and knows whereof he affirms. This last wanton sacrifice of property and life speaks for itself. If any thing were needed to complete the fiendish character of such a horrid crime we find it in the fact that the sacred Sabbath was seleeted as the fitting day for their hellish work.

And why all this violence and outrage! One of the above letters says: "The only crime charged against us is—we are 'nigger teachers'. And that is still the "unpardonable sin" in the reconstructed South.

The mystery which had hung around the murder of Miss Hendricks in this city, was cleared up to our minds, when we were told she had been a teacher in a freedmen's school. The *Times* says of her murder: the blood of this poor inoffensive girl, so suddenly and mysteriously slain, will remain a serious stain upon the reputation of our community unless some more energetic measures than have yet been adopted shall be taken in the affair." But who ever heard of "energetic measures" being taken in the South to find out the murders of niggers, nigger officers, or nigger teachers.

Recently a southern lady of intelligence and irreproachable character, but who had taught colored children, joined the M. E. Church South in Baton Rouge and when it became known that she was a "nigger teacher," she was obliged to withdraw from the church *under censure*. This we have from other members of that same church in Baton Rouge. Thus do we find the churches of the South cherishing the blind prejudice and barbarous spirit which maims, murders and *burns alive* the poor freedmen and their teachers and friends.—"How long, O Lord! How long?"

We make one more extract from our Columbus correspondence: "The Mayor is investigating the matter. Yesterday our men folks were called to give evidence; also the freedmen who were first at the fire. One of the latter (the most important witness of all,) was questioned and cross-questioned for more than an hour trying to make him contradict himself; but he told a straight story and testified to the same thing everytime no matter how they quizzed him." Think of the meanness that would try to *thus* shift the responsibility of burning alive a fellow-man! But most Southern Mayors are better at instigating murders than investigating them. O! for a just Mayor! A just judge—an avenger of innocent blood! Joseph Mitchel sleeps a martyr and his spirit has joined the company of groaning souls beneath the altar, and the day of their deliverance draweth nigh.

We had hoped that the worst was over in Mississippi, but it seems that we are not yet sufficiently tried in that State. But our people stand firm, and the teachers know no such words as fear or failure. One of them says: "I have not heard one of our number express any desire to run from the enemy, though they (our enemies) fully expected we would. All these things should bring us who are friends more closely together, and make us more devoted and faithful in the service of God.—Pray for us."

"——— marvel not
Ye righteous, if His dispensations here
Unequal seem. What though disorders reign?
God still presides, and with unerring hand
Directs the vast machine. His wisdom can
From discord harmony produce, and make
E'en vice subservient to his ends."

Divine Service.

The House of Representatives have kindly granted the use of their Hall to the congregation of the M. E. Church, for divine service during the erection of their Church edifice.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach there tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 9½ A.M. All are invited to attend.

State Legislature.—The Legislature of Louisiana has unanimously rejected the *Constitutional Amendment*. The chief reason for this action, was the disfranchising clause.

The Senators and Representatives met in joint session, Feb. 6th, and balloted twice for U. S. Senator, to succeed Judge Boyce, but failed to elect a successor.

The Legislature has authorized an election for members of a State Constitutional Convention.

To Our Preachers.

We desire to inform our preachers that they are under no obligations to accede to the demands of Bishop Wilmer or his agents in the formation of schools and churches

The Bishop has no authoity to command you, and do you not yield to his demands. Attend to your own business and maintain your own schools and churches.

He has no authority from the government over you.

Rebel Church Suits.—The rebels have signally failed in suits for the Methodist churches in Athens and in Knoxville, Ten., having been defeated in both cases.

The Texas Advocate of Jan. 10th, states that two-thirds of those who have joined our church in Galveston, had withdrawn from us and joined the A. M. E. Church. Of the exact number who have left us we are not now prepared to state; but we are prepared to prove that the minister of the A. M. E. Church and the members of M. E. Church South, in that city, united to persuade our members to leave us and join the former church, but failing in this, they then threatened to take their church property from them Friendless and weak, and satisfied of their inability to obtain protection either from the civil courts of Texas or President Johnson's military, a majority were induced to join the A. M. E. Church, to save their property. But some sixty of the original members of their church remains with us, and for the present occupy the building conjointly with the African church; the former in the morning, and the latter in the evening. These are the facts as they have come to our knowledge.

We intend to present in our next issue the relations of the A. M. E. church to the M. E. church in the South. The time has come to ventilate this subject

Rev. Scott Chinn.

This faithful minister of the Cross, is now convalescent after a long and dangerous illness. He was present yesterday in his church, and in opening the Love Feast, spoke as follows:

The Lord has given us the victory thus far, and if you love one another your triumph will be complete. The design of the grand enemy of all souls is to create division in the church of God—love makes the devil mad, and love affects the devil powerfully.

The Love Feast is a great place. It shuts out the world, and the heathen world is impressed. They cant get in, the dividing mark is drawn and they look as hard as adamantine But this does good, for many are converted. The husband sees his wife go into Love Feast, but cant go in himself. So shall it be in the judgment day; the pious wife will go into heaven, but the ungodly husband will be shut out.

"Love works no ill to his neighbor' You can trust a man that has love; you can lock him up in your house and leave him there and he will take nothing. Let us love one another, and to-day I want you to speak of your christian love. Don't tell a long yarn, but fire a short gun. It has been a long time since we had a Love Feast, and you have cried out "deep waters, deep waters." Have fought many battles since and the old ship has struck on many quick-sands, but to-day all is well.

Speak of your conversion. This is the great theme. "I have gone a hundred times to old Kentucky to feel for the place where I was converted. Now I want eternity to tell on this hour, I have been forty years on the way and must get there for myself.

Self-Raising Flour.

We advise our lady friends to use Pierce & Dwight's Self-Raising Flour. It can be had at any of our grocers or at their own store, 99 Magazine Street. We give this advice from personal knowledge of the real excellence and convenience of this flour. The bread made thereof is white, light and delicious to the taste. The chemical ingredients, which are substituted for the Cream of Tartar in common use, are not only harmless, but decidedly healthy, and are so approved by the best chemists in the land. We feel that we are conferring a favor upon our lady friends by this commendatory notice.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs—Within these few years such material progress has been made by the well known manufacturers, Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, of Boston, as to place the instruments made by them on a higher level, and to decide the question that the piano-forte is no longer to hold the only prominent place as a household instrument. These manufacturers have worked out the secret of producing tones of the best quality—tones of surpassing purity, and richness,—from reeds, and have otherwise brought the instruments, for which they have adopted the appropriate name, "Cabinet Organs," to such a degree of excellence, that they are exciting much interest in musical circles, and are already becoming the fashion with those who are on the alert for musical novelties of real merit. Without doubt, in these Cabinet Organs, we have the long-sought instrument of sustained notes, which is hereafter to divide with the piano-forte the musical honors of the drawing-room.—N. Y. Home Journal.

Local and Southern News.

A blacksmith by the name of Watkins, living on Melpomene Street, shot himself through the heart, last Sunday evening, while under the influence of liquor.

The M. E. (colored) Church at Jackson Miss., together with several other buildings were blown down a few days since, during a severe gale.

The freedmen's school house at Columbus, Miss., was burnt a few nights since.

Twaddle.—Northern society, so far from extoling itself and drawing invidious contrasts between its condition and that of society in the South, should humble itself in dust and ashes. That it became terribly demoralized during the temporary withdrawal of these refining Southern influences, which always kept it in check before the war, is apparent to every one who is in the habit of reading the published records of the Northern courts.

A Colored Lawyer not allowed to Practice in Georgia.—In the Superior Court of Chatham county, Ga., on the 17th of January, Aaron A. Bradley, a person of color, made application to be admitted to practice law in the State of Georgia. The petitioner is a member of the bar in the State of Maine. Judge W. B. Fleming made the following indorsement on the petition:

"The laws of Georgia do not authorize or contemplate the admission of persons of color to the bar, and as this is a matter entirely of internal police and municipal regulation, over which the State has absolute jurisdiction, it is my deliberate judgment that this court has no power to grant the within petition, the petitioner being a person of color."

Rev. Dr. Joseph Cross is willing to remove to Texas, to serve some Episcopal parish.—*Lavaca (Texas) Commercial.*

Murder.—A negro man of respectability was murdered a week or two since, six miles from Cold Springs, by two men, named Bradley Dear and Harry Dilliard. It is supposed that they murdered him for his money. They said he had only $15 and a watch. The watch they did not take. His horse they tried to sell in Cold Springs. They were arrested, but escaped. We are informed that the families of the young men stand high in the estimation of the people. We are unable to procure further particulars at present.—*Livingston Argus, Jan.* 16.

Distressing Casualty.—On Sunday last, Christie O. Hardin, son of Col. Frank Hardin, of this place was accidentally shot and killed by a freedman. The ball entered in the back and passed nearly through the body, causing death in a few hours. We do not know when it has been our lot to record so sad a calamity. It has cast a gloom over our whole community; and we cannot but express our deep sympathies with the distressed parents and relatives of the deceased.—*Liberty Gazette. Jan.* 16.

The Columbia (S.C.) *Phœnix*, rejoicing over the rejection of the Amendment by the Southern States, says:

We think the attitude of the Southern people in relation to Federal politics at the present time presents one of the grandest moral spectacles that any crushed people ever exhibited. The intimating measures of the radicals have utterly failed to have any influence upon the decision of the Southern people and their Legislatures. The party finds the South calm and acquiescent, not clamoring for admission to Congress, as they expected; not turbulent nor committing outrages on account of its oppressive policy. They threaten disfranchisement of Southern men; they may destroy their State Governments, and substitute military rule over an al-

ready burdened and oppressed people; they may determine that these States shall never again be restored to the Union; they may do all this, and more, but they will never coerce the people of the South into voluntarily acceptance of a measure that they believe unjust and iniquitous. Such is the "verdict" of the Southern people, in opposition to the so-called verdict of the North. Intimidation has utterly failed.

General News.

MEXICO.—The progress of the Liberals has been sudden and rapid. The storming of Jalappa, garrisoned by 1200 men, by a force of 2500 Republicans, badly armed and without a single piece of artillery, is regarded as the most gallant episode of the war.

The capture of the city of Oajaca, defended by Austrians, French and native Imperialists, was another creditable affair.

The boldness of the Liberals seems to increase, and their advanced pickets are within three miles of the City of Mexico. The news of the abandonment of San Luis has been quickly followed by that of the cities of Guadalajara, Zacatecas and Guanajuato. All left to the Archduke Maximilian, is the capital and a narrow belt from thence to Vera Cruz. On both sides of this line the Republicans are advancing, and from all points of the interior a steady tide is flowing towards the common centre, the capital.

The differences between President Juarez and Ortega have been suddenly terminated by the arrest of the latter, which may be regarded as the death-blow to his party.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Garibaldi has written a letter discouraging the rising in Rome.

Russia protests against the gathering of Poles in Galicia.

PARIS, Feb. 1—The Imperial army camps this year at Paris instead of Chalons.

ATHENS, Feb. 1—It is impossible for the Government to restrain the departure of volunteers for Crete. Fifteen hundred have just departed.

PARIS, Feb. 2—*La Presse* thinks the presence of an American fleet in the Mediterranean complicates the Eastern question.

LONDON, Feb. 2—The continental opinion is that Maximilian will remain in Mexico if the approaching Congress is favorable.

PARIS, Feb. 3—Erlanger's funds to aid the Cretans is a great success.

LONDON, Feb. 1—A very destructive earthquake has been felt on the west coast of Africa.

PORTUGAL—Portuguese Senatorial action favors the abolition of slavery in their colonies.

The Presbyterian service held in a hired house at Rome has been suppressed at the personal instance of the Pope. The minister, the Rev. James Lewis, is under sentence of banishment. It is also stated that there is an intention to suppress the American service now conducted in a hired room separate from the Legation. Cardinal Antonelli has expressed his personal regret that this policy should be pursued.

A European correspondent of the New York *Tribune* asserts that a son of Marco Bozzaris, the Creek patriot, on whom Halleck wrote one of the finest poems in the English language, is to be sent as the Grecian Minister to the United States.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Letters received from emigrants from this country to Brazil, represent that they are sorry they left the United States and would give everything to be back. They do not like the Brazilians, and the Brazilians do not like them.

Brazil continues its war preparations against Paraguay.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—The Grand Jury has regularly indicted John H. Surratt for murder.

Gen. Howard has issued a circular stating that transportation will be only given to relieve the Government from supporting the indigent, and enable those in extreme want to reach the place of their employment. Hereafter no orders for transportation will be issued except from his office, and the application must clearly set forth the circumstances, certified by an assistant commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The *Star* says Governor Orr, of South Carolina, Judge Sharkey and others have gone home to carry out the plan agreed upon. It requires $250 or ability to read as a suffrage qualification. The *Star* adds that the different Legislatures now in session have been telegraphed not to adjourn till the matter is laid before them. The scheme is said to have originated with Southern men, without formal consultation with either party.

The executive committee of the Southern Relief Commission met this afternoon. They have received additional information of the destitution of the South, and taken measures to make the working and organization of the Commission complete and effective. Treasurer James M. Brown reported the receipt of about $14,000 within three days, $10,000 of which was in two equal subscriptions from A. T. Stewart and Brown, Bros. & Co.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The impeachment feeling seems gaining ground. The *Chronicle* has a double-leaded leader urging it.

A bill guaranteeing a republican form of government to the lately rebellious States, by J. M. Ashley, was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Ashley stated that the bill was drawn up by the Southern Association, of which Durant is President.

A bill providing for the relief of loyal citizens of the lately insurrectionary States was introduced by Maynard, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A joint resolution to establish a civil government, and providing for the resumption of the former relations of the unrepresented States, was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Letter from Mississippi.

Tuesday night, Jan. 15th, we left the Crescent City for Jackson and some other points in Miss., for the purpose of attending to business connected with the transfer of District Headquarters to New Orleans, and according to promise will furnish the readers of the ADVOCATE with somes notes of the trip.

We traveled *via* the N. O. J. & G. W. Railroad. On the cars we "fell in" with a company who were off for Brazil *via* Cincinnati, Baltimore and New York, where they were to embark for South America. They were mostly young men; two of them were Texans. We think they must have belonged to Rev. Ballord S. Dunn's "Colony." They certainly met the conditions he required of those who join him: they were "true men, true to themselves, devoid of the love of gain, devotedly attached to the 'lost cause,' and desirous of conserving their (damaged) honor, chivalry and purity." They evidently belonged to that "upper crust" of Southern society, who, to use Mr. Dunn's language, "feel that the South has been dishonored, and is rapidly becoming dishonorable; who scorn the cowardly, craven, temporizing spirit that has taken possession of so many souls that were once honorable and chivalrous; who see in the future no brighter prospect for the little boy who is now the pride of his father, and the joy of his mother, than the position of a menial hireling, under a Northern capitalist; who tremble for the future of those little angels of purity, that now nestle on our bosoms, or cling about our necks, silently and unconsciously imploring us to protect them from the "factory" and the "public library," where those hordes of disreputable women that throng the large cities of the North and West, receive the training that fits them for their life of shame" They had consoled their deep grief at parting with loved ones, with something more than "a we drap of the crather," which Paddy was so fond of taking for his "awful infarmity," and their mourning was changed into gladness, and they were very communicative. It really excited our commiseration to see how their chivalrous souls longed and pined to reach a land where they would once more "find the nigger in his normal condition," and revel unrestrained in the (to them) paradisical delight of the "peculiar institution." To them and all such, Brazil is now the "Land of Promise," and Rev. Ballord S. Dunn is their "Moses." We hope they will not have to wander forty years in the wilderness.

At Jackson we found Brothers Proctor and Anderson at their posts, and doing excellent service. They had obtained 21 subscribers for the N. O. ADVOCATE, and expect to get as many more. "Aunt Betsy" had arranged to furnish the church with stoves. The teachers from the North had returned, with their old Superintendent, Mr. Watson, who has erected a "Teacher's Home" near the church, (the three school-houses having been previously moved to the same locality,) and the causes of education and religion are progressing finely. The new conference year opens encouragingly. On arriving in J., (our old P. O. Address,) we found recent letters from most of the appointments in the Miss. District, and they bring good reports of the work generally.

From Meridian, Brother Moses Adams, preacher in charge, sends *ten* subscribers to the Advocate and says: "I will send some more next week." He began a protracted meeting soon as he returned from Conference and it has been a success. He says: "We began a protracted meeting, January 13, and still it goes on in power, and the Lord is with us It is a great meeting for Meridian. Many have been converted, and the shout of new-born souls is heard in the camp. The Lord is getting to himself a great name in Meridian. I want you to send me fifty hymn books, and as many Bibles, right away." At Columbus, while the preachers were at conference a wolf in sheeps clothing stole in among the flock and scattered them somewhat. He has since been arrested by the civil authorities for obtaining money under false pretences and the people's eyes have been opened, and the evil has mainly corrected itself Brother Wilson, Superintendent of our schools there, writes: "Brother Ryan is making a good start here. He and the official board were with us last night rearranging their classes and leaders and I wrote for them to a late hour; they then sang and prayed and the Lord was with us and we parted in brotherly love and good feeling. Brother Ryan is a *worker* and I think will succeed in uniting the people again in the bonds of the Gospel. The people see their folly in giving countenance to Bowler and it has taught them a good lesson." Bro. Ryan, writes:

"I hear much complaint on the part of freedmen here about not getting their pay, and there is cause to complain. Many who have worked hard all the year can get nothing for it Some have taken contracts for another year and have gone to the country to live, but a great many more have gone to Tennessee where the planters give them better terms than they can get in Mississippi. In consequence of this, many plantations here are going to lie idle this year for want of hands. We lose some of our good members by this emigration, but I shall try to gather more to fill their places."

Bro. Jones, who was sent to Macon, Mississippi, but finding some obstacles in the way, and fearing violence fled the field—the only instance of the kind in the whole conference—his place however will soon be filled by another and the good work will go on. Brother Elihu Hollingsworth, Superintendent of the schools at Macon, writes us about the matter and says: "The people are dissatisfied with his (Jones) leaving and desire him to come back, or another man sent in his place." All is right at Aberdeen—we never expect to hear of anything going wrong at that point. At Corinth, also, all is well. Brother A. Williams, preacher-in-charge, says: "Our church here is continually increasing. I am not now (Jan. 21st,) holding protracted meeting, nor are we having a regular revival, yet, some ones either probationers or members, join us *every time I open the doors of the church.*"

By a letter from Rev. L. Hawkins of Memphis, we have sad intelligence from Brother Patton, who was employed to supply the work at Holly Springs. Bro. Patton's children were in Memphis and he went there to remove them nearer his appointment, but upon reaching Memphis was set upon by a pack of thieves who robbed him of all his money—he had just received his first quarter's salary. It seems that the violence he received at the hands of the highwaymen and the mental anxiety for himself and children at being thus left among strangers, threw him into a violent fever and he is dangerously ill. Brother Hawkins says: "He, Bro. Patton, is now laboring under a severe attack of pneumonia, and is very sick. We are doing all we can for him, but he is very low, and it is doubtful if he recovers." Let our brethren at Holly Springs make a note of this and write to Rev. L. Hawkins, Memphis Tennessee, and learn how he is. Meanwhile let Bro. Windson Butler, who had charge of Holly Springs last year, continue in charge and go forward with the work till Brother Patton or Bro. Dasnell, their presiding Elder, shall have reached there. God will take care of them and prosper the work.

We have other items to chronicle, but must leave them for another letter, in which we shall have some things about Vicksburg, and our prosperity in those places. Let all the brethren in Mississippi stand firmly to their posts, and be diligent in their work. Look to God, and he will protect and prosper you in every difficulty and danger.

N. L. BRAKEMAN.

Miss., Jan. 25, 1867.

Les Pensees.

BY M. ANNESLEY.

Praise, like blame, the more silently passed over, the better.

Almost all professors of religion have more light than they follow, therefore, are living under condemnation.

It is very unpleasant to hear people make a flourish in prayer, as a pastor thanking God lately for the visions of his faith, said, "we almost see the burnished spires of the upper kingdom."

Immediately it came to mind, "I saw no temple therein." Neither is it pleasant to hear allegories in prayer. When the Holy Spirit, on remembrance, brings a scriptural illustration to mind we may use it with good effect.

There is power in purity, for the vessel is continually fit for use. The pure in heart hears the gentlest whispers to obedience, and power is increased by constant faithfulness.

When our zeal is noisy and bustling, it disturbs our peace, and we cannot say it is the pure zeal of God.

Faith is constant, and undisturbed, when fixed within the vail, through the blood of Jesus.

If we do not cherish some secret sin, we can rest upon the promise of God. "Be sure your sin will find you out."

How sad the condition is of those who are incessantly conscious that they are not what they ought to be, in spiritual things, yet they know that Christ is *all, in all* to his people, so they need not lack *any good thing.*

This lukewarmness is just what God hates, and of such he says he will spew them out of his mouth. They would not rest over night if their temporal condition was in as disastrous a state.

But people sleep undisturbed on the very brink of hell, for should "the morn awake" them in the other world, they would then regret their great mistake and indifference with respect to their precious souls.

The life of faith, is a very pleasant and happy life, it looks within the vail, and sees that which far outshines all earthly glory, bright as it may be, for everything heavenly is enduring, and beyond all present realities.

—Nothing can occur beyond the strength of faith to sustain, or transcending the resources of religion to sustain.—*Binney.*

Ladies' Department.

The Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER IV.

Ours was a happy household, but happiness pure and unalloyed is not a plant of earthly growth; her gardens are in the skies; and thrice happy shall we be if permitted by and by to drink from the gushing fountains that unceasingly send up their silvery spray in the pure sunlight of Heaven

Inspired with a holy ambition, emanating from the fullness of the promise that they who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever, in their youth our Father and Mother united their destinies cheerfully, surrendering all of worldly plans to the toils and privations incident to the Itineracy. With a rapidly increasing household, they were transferred from one Parsonage-home to another, for at least a score of times. Too frequent exposure to wintery winds and storm produced hemorrhage of the lungs; thus in the prime of life our Father, by ill-health, was compelled reluctantly to retire to what is known in the M. E. C. as a supernumerary relation; but sad for the weary and worn Itinerant, this relation makes no provision for a home. Unable to toil, and without the support of the pastorate, the "lights" of the itineracy that had hitherto fallen upon his pathway now began to vanish into gloomy "shades." The fruitful bough by his side, and the olive plants around his table were clinging to him for nourishment, just as the modest vine clings to the proud, noble oak. Alas! the rough winds of winter had smitten the parent tree—but will the All-seeing Father who hath said, "Lo, I am with you alway," permit the branches to fall or the tender vine to trail on the ground? No! a handwriting in letters of gold is seen traced on the outlines of the dark cloud: "I have been young, and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, or his seed begging bread."

Poverty is an evil from which we naturally fly—but to meet it and contend nobly "with a heart for any fate" as did our Father and Mother, tends to strengthen character, adding patience to endurence, and faith to virtue. Providence was not long in unfolding its "bright design"—for God gave us a humble home. And strange as it may seem, dear Minnie, right here, on one page of this marvelous book of memory I find an engraving of the dear old home and its surroundings, and reposing in the pleasant shade of the Family Tree I can trace all its outlines clearly. A long lane or avenue, shaded with cherry trees on one side, and apple trees on the other side led to the house, which at first was brown but afterwards painted red. The architecture was no doubt of the eighteenth century The barn and out-buildings were on one side, and adjoining these the ample garden with its currant bushes, peach trees, flower beds and vegetables. The yard in front of the house was filled with cherry trees, lilac bushes and May roses. A group of lilies in the centre, and a few flowers peeping up their bright heads among the clean green grass around the doorway made it appear a little Eden- The apple trees in the orchard extended from the house to the public road, and thus our home was enclosed by Nature's drapery.

The farming grounds, composed of hill and dale and rough woodlands which surrounded our quiet home, yielded to the toil and industry of the laborer, supplying us with wood for fuel, and giving us bread to eat—thus, heaven be praised, the cold never pinched us—nor did hunger mock at us—if our garments were worn and at times threadbare, and handed down from the highest to the lowest altitude in the family, and turned and worked over in every possible way until not a relic remained for future generations. Providence wisely understood how best a healthy and intelligent womanhood could be developed, and how to impart manly character and strength of muscle to our tall brothers. But God only will ever know the anxiety and the unceasing prayers of our devoted parents during these years of their extremity.

Winter's icy clasp has been broken. Springtime has woven her crown of verdure. Summer has come with her fruit and flowers, and waving fields of grain. Night dropped her curtain to lift it again when morning dawned. At an early hour our Father was out in the yard preparing the scythes and cradles and giving instructions to our elder brothers. The grindstone having performed its necessary revolutions. Olin and Wilberforce, erect and full of manly vigor, swing the scythe or cradle over their shoulder, whistle a merry air as they go to the field; anon the tall grass in the meadow, still wet with the morning dew, or the yellow grain is falling beneath the strength of their arms. Addison goes into the garden to hoe among the early potatoes, the cucumbers and beans. Fisk bounds over the green hills driving the cows to pasture and closing the bars after them, commences to fill his pail or basket with the ripe berries growing along the fences.

Our Mother and Edith, besides preparing the breakfast, care for the straining and skimming of the milk, churning the cream, setting the cheese, and a variety of other household items in which each of us girls had some allotted task—for we were taught that there was truth as well as poetry in the lines that "Satan has some mischief still, for idle hands to do." When the horn blew, the boys hastened from the field, as fresh and ruddy as the morning itself. Our Father's motto was, "Order is heaven's first law." Thus it was, at the ringing of the prayer-bell, we all took our Bibles and when quietly seated turned to the chapter marked by the reading on the previous evening. Pa and Ma read first, followed by each member of the family reading two verses. At the conclusion of this pleasant exercise, generally enlivened by singing, we all bowed in humble prayer. The table having been arranged, the food from the stove was then placed on it, and the bell again rang for all to take their places at the long table—not an extension table such as used nowadays, to be enlarged only when company comes, but permanently extended, to accommodate at every meal at least a dozen. Our Father's eye never failed to glance along its length to know that every one of the dozen was present before he asked the blessing. Not a mouthful was allowed to be tasted until all were waited on—no rattling of dishes was heard—no loud talking was permitted at any time—no reaching of little arms across the table. We were taught that the fork was intended to convey the food to the mouth, and not the knife, long before this form of table etiquette was discussed by *professedly* genteel people. According to Wesleyan family rule, we were not allowed to drink tea or coffee until we were eight years old—then we might decide ourselves, if we desired to enjoy this luxury. A cheerful conversation was indulged in during the meal time, but no one could retire from the table until thanks to God for our food was returned by our father. Then we all arose at once and placed our chairs tastefully around the room. After this happy round of morning duties, the labors of the day were again resumed and perfect system maintained—thus if labor was not rest, toil in a degree was sweet.

I almost imagine, dear Minnie, that on this bright morning I am running down that green slope to the spring and dipping from its inexhaustible fountain water as pure and crystaline as ever was sipped by mortal. With a pail in one hand and a basket in the other, the latter filled with warm ginger cake, bread and cheese, we wended our way to the hay-field. Now don't you see Papa and brothers reclining *ala* Turque on the green meadow, devouring the contents of pail and basket? When the boys were at their work again, dear Papa would take his knife from his pocket and cut from the wood near by slender fish-poles, and attach to each a line and a hook manufactured from a pin, then placing on it a bit of angle-worm, we would sit for hours on the edge of the gurgling stream that meandered through the meadow, watching with intense interest every jerk of the line, and feeling a perfect thrill of delight when we brought up the little shiners. I can never forget one time when I threw over my head an eel nearly two feet long, and left it whapping on the grass as I ran terrified to Papa, supposing I had caught a venom us serpent, but delightfully surprised to learn that it was an eel, and belonged to the finny tribe, and enjoyed a savory bit of it for breakfast next morning.

The dinner hour was at twelve o'clock precisely. In the afternoon if the skies betokened showers or otherwise, we were sometimes allowed to take a run into the field to "make hay while the sun shines" Who will say that there is not majesty in a fine load of hay with a yoke of broad-backed, long-horned oxen before it; and does it detract from the picture if the background is relieved by boys in their shirt-sleeves, and merry, laughing girls in their sun-bonnets?

The evening twilight of these long summer days was most enchanting. The toil of the busy housewife completed for the day home presents a picture of neatness. Will you just take a peep into the supper room, where the table is spread with a cloth of exquisite whiteness—a plate of fresh, digestable bread—another plate of golden butter, and a dish of ripe strawberries all smothered in cream, waiting for the last load of hay to be stored away in the barn.—Who are lords and nobles, if the yeomanry are not?

The sun is sinking just as "The lowing herds wind slowly o'er the lea;" but Minnie, do you remember your first lesson at milking? I imagined it a wonderful event when I was allowed for the first time to take a pail and milk old Brindle—she was a staid old cow, so we all chose her for our first effort—but the romance, if there was any connected with it, vanished suddenly, when after being nicely seated at a young frisky cow, and the pail nearly filled with the foaming milk, to have her ladyship toss her head coquettishly, followed by a malicious kick, upsetting the contents of the pail over you from cap-a-pe, and fortunate if you did not turn a not very graceful summersault on the not very clean ground of the barn-yard—but quick as thought you spring to your feet—Hi! keep your temper, if not the three-legged stool will go flying through the air at poor Mully's head, who, by the time it chances to reach her, will be standing several feet from you, chewing her cud as demurely as if nothing had happened.

As the twilight begins to deepen, the chickens fly to their twig on the tree, hiding their little heads under their wings; the house cat coils herself in the corner; the faithful watch-dog takes his place as sentinel for the night—still wilight lingers until all nature falls asleep to the nightingale warbling her whip-poor-will. The family group that gathered around the doorway when the work of the day was done to sit in the twilight and watch the sinking sun, now as the hour grows calm and holy they retire into the house for evening worship, and close the day singing

"Thus far the Lord has led me on.
Thus far His power prolongs my days,
And every evening shall make known
Some fresh memorial of His grace."

For the N. O Advocate.

THE NEGRO.

BY J. WILLIS MENARD, (COLORED.)

For him there is no peace—no sweet repose—
No welcome voices greet him where he goes—

No pomp or glory—no triumphant arch
Proclaims his martial glory in his march!

Such is his lot—his earthly fare is hard,
Nor is his worth e'er sung by muse or bard.

He comes afar through the dark mist of years,
Burdened with woes unnumbered, and with tears;

As if exiled by dark, eternal Fates,
To sigh through life on these terrestrial states.

Declare, O, Muse! from what unknown decree
Came all the woes which cloud his destiny?

If he was sent by Jove, the heav'nly Sire,
To brave the taunts of a proud people's ire?

It never could have been! for God is just!
He made the king and peasant from ONE dust.

The poor, the rich, the varied insects share
The equal gifts and blessings of His care.

Though scorned and hated he will soon arise,
And men will learn no longer to despise

His dusky face, nor his just rights ignore,
For God has now proclaimed his bondage o'er?

PREPARING FROGS IN ITALY.—An Italian correspondent of the London Times, says: "From my observations, I am disposed to think the Italians greater frog-eaters than the French of the present day. The preparation of the amphibious article of food is a sight, and not a very pleasant one, any morning in the Milan market. The process is as follows: A number of old women sit upon low stools, having before them a basket nearly covered with a coarse, wet cloth, and on their left hand a sack. The sacks contain green frogs, middle sized animals, with long legs and speckled bodies. The left hand dives into the sack and fishes out a frog, which is forthwith decapitated by means of a knife or a pair of small shears, in form like those of a shepherd. The next thing is to get rid of the skin.

The frog evidently does'nt belong to the family of tight-skinned animals, for by a single dexterous twitch the green coat is reversed and stripped off to the very tips of the basket. This, one might suppose, would be the close of froggy's struggle upon earth; but, horrible to relate, the tenacious vitality of these amphibis—muscular, let us hope, but not sensitive—survives both skinning and beheading. In the basket the frog corpses, mingle in a semi-tran-parent, geletinous mass, quiver and wriggle, and occasionally seem to be wrestling with each other, while from time to time an individual of tough vitality and active habits actually hops headless from the torture basket, and perching his ghastly little frame on the edge of the damp canvass which partly covers the receptacle, grins horribly at his executioner out of his open throat.

TO THE MINISTRY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—One of the greatest endowments which the Creator has bestowed on mankind is the power of Singing; and that this gift should be devoted to the service of God in his sanctuary, is a truth plainly taught by precept and example in his Holy Word, and recognized by his Church in all ages.

In the services of our own Church the singing has always held an important place and exerted a powerful influence. That we are in danger of being led away from the plain, simple, earnest singing which characterized our former history is evident to every observer: and that, in proportion as we depart from our original practice in this respect, we lose an element of power in our worship, which must be acknowledged by every intelligent Christian. There are two distinct styles of music in use among Christian people—artistic and devotional. Artistic music is that which elevates the standard of taste and execution to a point that requires a long period of study, toil and criticism to reach, and which thereby necessarily cuts off a large proportion of the people from participating in it Devotional music we recognize as that which is more simple, more readily understood and acquired, which is easily available to the people, and therefore reaches the popular heart and lifts it in adoration to the great Author of our being. Impressed with the importance of adopting a system of Congregational Singing, by which the masses of our people can be reached, a new Hymn and Tune Book has just been issued, under the immediate auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and published by our Book Concern. It is arranged with special reference to the introduction of Congregational Singing into all our Churches. It is exceedingly desirable that this book should be universally adopted, and thereby uniformity, in both music and hymns, be introduced in all our churches. We believe the selection of music and the adaptation of hymns, surpass anything heretofore issued, and that the book is exactly adapted to our wants as a Church. CARLTON & PORTER, N. Y.

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To planters and other persons Employing Freedmen.—Headquarters, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, tate of Louisiana—New Orleans, La., Jan. 12, 1867.—To correct a false impression which seems to exist as to the matter of obtaining transportation for freedmen, when it is desired to procure labor from other States, under the provisions of a late order of Gen. Howard, Commissioner, etc., Washington, D. C. the public interested are hereby notified that any party can make the necessary application in person, and by complying with the regulations governing the subject, can secure for themselves all the priviliges granted in the order alluded to. No person or persons have any appointment which gives them the sole right to transact this business in this state.

By order of

Bt. Maj. Gen'l. J. A. MOWER, U. S. A.,
Assistant commissioner, etc
WM. H. TERLING,
Captain 1st. U. S. Infantry,
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Ja15 3t

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THEIR SUCCESS HAS BEEN ENTIRELY BEYOND PRECEDENT,

and proves how greatly such an instrument was needed. Again and again the manufacturers have been compelled to double their manufacturing facilities, until they have been increased six-fold. From the most eminent of the musical profession, the most distinguished pianists, organists, composers, and musical directors, the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs have received an amount and degree of commendation never before bestowed upon any similar musical instrument. More than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent musicians in the country have given written testimonials to the value of the improvements contained in them, and that they excel all other instruments of this class.

FIFTY-TWO GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other highest Premiums have been awarded to Mason & Hamlin for the important improvements effected by them, and for the

SUPERIORITY OF THEIR INSTRUMENTS TO ALL OTHERS.

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BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM OPINIONS OF DISTINGUISHED MUSICIANS.

I should think they would become very much sought after as parlor instruments as well as for public performance.—Sigismond Thalberg, *the world-renowned Pianist.* Sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement which can possibly afford its moderate expenses. Far superior to everything of its class I have seen.—L. M Gottschalk, *the eminent Pianist.* Such pure musical tones, promptness and smoothness of action and fine variety of effect, I have not found in any other instrument of the class.—S. B. Mills, *the eminent Pianist.* Really so excellent that there can hardly be much difference of opinion respecting them.—William Mason, *the eminent Pianist.* The best instrument of its class with which I am acquainted, and worthy a place in every drawing room.—Harry Sanderson, *the eminent Pianist.* In every respect far superior to everything I have ever seen of the kind, whether in Europe or America.—Geo. Washbourne Morgan *the eminent organist, N. Y.* I can only reiterate what so many in the musical profession have said, that for equality, promptness and exquisite tone, they are unequalled.—John H Wilcox, *the eminent Organist, Boston.* Surpasses everything in this line I have ever seen, whether French or American.—Jon Zundel, *the eminent Organist, N. Y.* The best reed instruments in the world are made in the United States, and your Cabinet Organs are greatly superior, and by far the best made here.—Max aretzer, *Musical Conductor, N. Y.* Far surpasses all other similar instruments, which have come under my observation.—Carl Zerhan, *Musical Conductor, Boston.* Exceeds in my estimation every other instrument of this general class. Thos. Hastings. I can recommend them with confidence.—Lowell Mason. As soon as the people become acquainted with the superior merits of your instruments, your only trouble will be to supply the demand.—Wm. B. Bradbury. I have never seen anything of the kind which interested me so much.—Geo. F. Root. Exciting much interest in musical circles, and already becoming the fashion. *N. Y. Home Journal* The highest accomplishment of industry in this department. This is not only our opinion, but the unanimous verdict of the organists.—*Boston Advertiser.* A glorious instrument for the temple service, so readily secured as to be available for any congregation, and effective and beautiful as to meet the desires of the most refined and fastidious.—*N. Y. Observer.*

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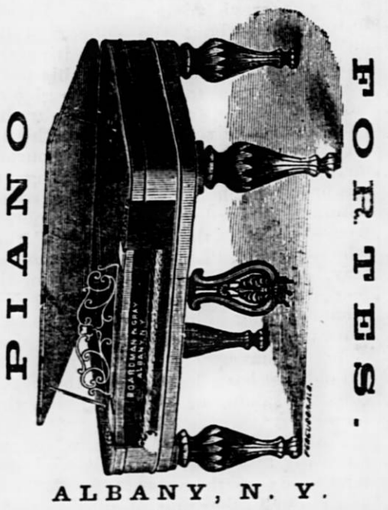
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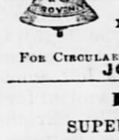
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[feb31

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A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No. 7. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1867. Whole No.—57.

Poetry.

From Zion's Herald.

ONE MOMENT.

Out of the Past the shadows come,
Into the Past the Present flies;
The Future sitteth silent and dumb,
Still and silent with close-sealed eyes.

The Past was ours, but we hold no more
Its good or evil within our hands;
We can right no wrong, not a line ignore
Of the mingled record that on it stands.

We may weep for the good that we have *not* done,
We may mourn that we cannot undo the wrong;
There is naught can avail us under the sun,
Though we strive with our might, and our grief be long.

We turn to the Future with questioning eyes,
But she sitteth silent, nor heeds our call:
Under the dim and dusky skies,
From the stony lips no secrets fall.

Oh, for a wisdom to garner well
The golden sheaves of the priceless Now!
Oh, for a wisdom to rightly tell
The moments as wave by wave they flow!

We are powerless to stay with our human hands
The ebb or flow of the viewless tide;
Still over and over the restless sands
Move the silent waters with ceaseless stride.

Let us gather with gladness, and hold with fear
These treasures that come to us day by day;
Doing our work for the Master here,
The good seed sowing while yet we may.

Only a moment we have at most,
The Past and Future are not our own;
We hold this moment in solemn trust,
For its use we must answer to God alone.

Chelsea, Mass. EFFIE.

From Harper's Weekly.

IS SLAVERY DEAD?

Dead! is it dead?
Bury it deep! bury it deep!
Lest it should waken and raise its head
Out of sleep.

Dead! is it dead?
Ring the bells, that men may know
It goeth down to its burial bed.
And let it go.

Dead! is it dead?
Over its grave a tablet set,
And write: "By all that rule in dread
This doom be met."

Dead! is it dead?
Proclaim it to the universe.
"The storm is passed from overhead,
And gone the curse."

Dead! is it dead?
Roll the rock above its tomb,
And plant a new growth overhead,
To rise and blossom.

Ring! the old tyrant's dead,
The fair estate is free;
Ring for the brave new heir instead!
Come, Liberty!

For the N. O. Advocate.

From the Mississippi.

We staid at St. Louis nearly long enough to cure us of our partiality for that great city. It has grown since we left it three years ago, but has not improved much in cleanliness. The coal smoke there seems to stick more closely than friends usually do. Sharp, cold winds, a two days snow storm, snow falling from five story houses on sidewalks, a hard freeze, and ice enough to make walking dangerous, are the most vivid memories we brought away with us. The snow-covered prairies of Illinois, and the extemporized sleighs which we saw in every village, reminded us of more Northern scenes. We were not sorry that work had been assigned us in a milder climate. Even at Cairo the river was so full of ice as to render navigation difficult. We had another snow storm which lasted all day, after we left there, but that night we got beyond it, and the sun shone clearly on the snowless land.

At Memphis, a day's delay to take on freight, gave time to look about that city. Various new houses indicate growth and improvement. Colored children on their way to school show that the violence which once disgraced that place did not succeed in its fiendish efforts. Other school houses have risen in place of those burned by the mob, and teachers and scholars are now peacefully pursuing their good work. One of the most pleasant things we saw about Memphis was its park. The old national trees are standing, and many others have been planted. There are a number of squirrels so tame they will come to you if you hold your hand down to them, and take food from your fingers. They will congregate about any one who stands still.

We had an accession of passengers here. Among them a Kentucky family of parents and children. When they got fairly settled on board, the Madam consoled herself with a long stemmed pipe, perfuming the ladies cabin with the smoke, and talking in a loud and whining tone of her own affairs, and saying something about "Abe Lincoln" and the "nigger." I concluded she had yet been thoroughly reconstructed.

While I write, she is walking the long saloon, now and then an interested spectator of a game of "poker," or something else, in which some of her boys are engaged, little dreaming what a stranger is saying about her. A quiet, gray haired man, dressed in homespun, is en route from East Tennessee to seek a new home in Texas. Told me he was disfranchised in his own State, and thought he would leave it. He spoke of affairs without any show of bitterness; so far I have heard very little said about politics. If the disposition to give more attention to private affairs and less to political questions continues to prevail, we may hope for better feelings, and more peaceful times.

D.

Steamer *Lady Gay*, Feb. 1, 1867.

The Pope.

THE EVACUATION OF ROME—SCENES AT THE CAPITAL.

(Rome (Dec. 8) Correspondence London Times.)

The talk of the day is the farewell audience with which the Pope honored Gen. Montebello and his officers on Thursday last, and of what occurred there. The commander-in-chief of the departing French corps of occupation felt himself justified in assuring his holiness, by way of *fiche de consolation*, a consolatory sop at parting, that he would always have the moral support of his master. Pius IX. did not take this assurance so kindly as might have been desired. He needed no moral support, he replied, either from the French emperor, or from any other earthly power; the support he looked for would come to him from on high. And so speaking, the pontiff raised his arms towards Heaven, and remained for the space, it is said, of a minute, with hands and eyes exalted, in an ecstacy of devout supplication, while his military visitors stood around him awe-stricken, silent and pale.

That a party of French officers, not usually considered the most devout and impressionable of men, should have been thus powerfully moved may seem strange, but of the fact there appears to be no doubt. The tones and gesture of the enthusiastic pontiff in his hour of great need, and in his bitterness of heart, were impressive and striking enough to stir the old catholic spirit in the breasts of men little wont to be thus effected. After that solemn pause, the pope again addressed himself to Gen. Montebello and his scared subordinates. He had heard, he said, that the emperor had political embarrassments, and he knew that his health was not good; as a priest and as a christian he prayed for him, both physically and morally. He prayed for France, for the imperial prince, and for the empress. "When you came here," continued his Holiness, "seventeen years ago, it was with the approbation of all honest men. I believe that all honest men will blame your departure."

When St. Augustine found himself in grievous trouble and suffering, he prayed God to release him by death. Like him, the pope said, he could but pray that death might put an end to his troubles. This was the substance of the principle passages of the little speech he made to the French officers. It is understood that Cardinal Antonelli and other persons of the pope's *entourage* regret that he said so much as he did, and that he should have made a sort of scene. The pith of the speech, as really delivered, will probably have been sent to French papers, but you may expect to see a diluted version of it in the sem-official Patrie—the government sieve through which unpleasaut tidings are habitually strained. The head and front of the pope's offending is the signification given to the words relating to the emperor, when he said that he prayed for his health, both physical and moral. The sense attached to his expressions by some who heard them, and could therefore appreciate their exact value, is that they pointed to a mental malady. This interpretation seems generally received as correct, and cannot but cause grave displeasure in French official quarters.

The irritation of the pope as manifested by his discourse, is explicable by ths fact that he is in the first fervor of hit affliction. No doubt seems possible tha he was incredulous of the intended departure of the French until a very few days before their general went to bid him adieu. The final order for departure was long delayed; it came only a week ago, on Saturday last. General Montebello, who knew that he was to go, began to complain that he should not have sufficient time to get his men off. They are going now fast enough. Tho seventy-first regiment left this place yesterday for Cevita Vecchia, at which port several French ships had arrived to take them on board. General Montebello will leave on the 12th. The papal zouaves have had allotted to them the part of the city about the Vatican, the Castle of St. Angelo, and the quarter of the capitol. The Antiles legion takes the railway and neighborhood of the Quirinal. The total strength of the papal army does not exceed 10,000 men. Will these suffice to garrison Rome and Cevita Vecchia, and also to afford garrisons for Viterbo and the other provincial towns?

And will not these latter, even if garrisons (which can be but very weak ones) be left in them, make an attempt, and probably a successful one, to throw off the papal rule, establish provisional governments and vote annexation to Italy? The probability of this is admitted here as at Florence. In general I find in Rome what I left in Florence—a feeling of perfect uncertainty and anxious doubts as to what is going to take place after the departure of the French. The 11th of December is, as you know, the last day of the term allowed by the convention for the complete evacuation. There is a rumor here of an intended joyful demonstration on the 12th; but, as a general rule in Rome, such demonstrations never take place on the day announced beforehand. I hear that the national committee will hold a meeting to-night to decide on something or other. The two committees still exist, and the minor and most subversive of the two, commonly known as Mazzinian, is said to have money and even arms. Notwithstanding many alarming rumors, some relating to Mazzinian designs and others to the probability of disturbances being gotten up by the ultra-papal party, the pevalent impression is that things will go on quietly for the present. There seems a disposition on the part of most persons to adjourn trouble to the spring.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

PRAYER.

BY M. ANNESLEY.

"Behold he Prayeth."

It has been a long time sounding in our ears, "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but spiritual." Yet the corruptions and perversions which crept over the early church made controversy, which is often a mixture of earthly and heavenly wisdom, necessary, and many good men did faithful service in this way. But such labor has ceased and we can lay our hands upon the best thoughts against all kinds of errors, and schisms to meet any case. The Holy Bible has so out-lived all errors, for there is nothing new in evil, that it sweeps its own way through the world, and we only need the power, the efficiency of prayer to attend its reading and teachings.

Then prayer is the greatest weapon of the present and coming age of the church—this is truly a spiritual weapon, and through it we can do wonders.

The great revivals in the church in the last fifty years have demonstrated the *power of prayer*, and every increase in spiritual life puts its seal upon the virtue and necessity of prayer, and the command of the living Head of the church, is "watch and pray." Jesus also said, "ask and receive, that your joy may be full," thus the enjoyments and felicities of the highest state of grace depends upon prayer. Through prayer we drain water out of the wells of Salvation, for the more we pray, the more easily we believe. Prayer is weakness and strength in union—God and man in fellowship, through Christ. What can withstand this power?

The Bible is daily coming up to its own place in the estimation of the church, and we search and read it, with an avidity and delight, we yield no other book. One here and there, used to be noted for their love of the Bible, but *now*, thousands turn from beggarly elements to its divinity.

Then, of course, the spirit of prayer is more prevailing in our hearts.

We now wonder how others, as well as ourselves, stumbled over its plain and simple teachings and had to learn through trials and temptations to believe implicitly the written word of God.

The hindrance to prayer is sin, and just as soon as we begin to pray, we hate sin, and in the same measure that we increase in love to God, we become fervent and frequent in prayer. A praying christian, becomes a consistent one, for we see deficiencies in the closet, we cannot see through any other light than that which shines in secret. Prayer expands the soul in love to our fellow members of the body of Christ, for the very same trial that we are enduring and the same conflict we are passing through, others are enduring and contending with, and we almost naturally turn from our own sorrow, or trouble to theirs, and plead that they may not faint and sink beneath their burden, and this fellowship of suffering brings in its train a fellowship of joy, when we hear how our brethren have come off more than conquerors, fought and won the spoil of increased grace and faith. And we may not know of all these answers to prayer until we enter the church triumphant.

Every one is not called to personal, public service in the church, but every sincere penitent heart can fill a nich in the great necessary labor of prayer. Success encourages us in any duty, and the answers to "ten thousand prayers" we have received, come up to our remembrance to increase our faith and utterance at the mercy seat.

It is said of Mathew Henry, in his last days that God had so answered his prayers that he regretted he had not prayed more. May the reader be saved from an estranged closet.

You Must be in Earnest.

It is related of Hon. Tom Corwin, of Ohio, that he dropped into a meeting one evening in Lebanon to see what the "brethren" were doing. It was a meeting of the Bible Society, and the business was done in a very lifeless, humdrum way. The secretary disclosed in his report the fact that two hundred families in the country were destitute of the Bible, and some brother deplored in suitable phrase the mournful fact, when Mr. Corwin rose and said: "Mr. President, may I be allowed to say something on this subject?"

Certainly, Mr. Corwin—we shall be glad to hear you."

"Well, sir, I want to say that you are not in earnest. Your report said there were two hundred families in this county without the Bible! This could not be if you were in earnest. In the great contest for the election of Harrison, we Whig members of Congress gave our whole salary to carry that election. We were in *earnest*. We thought the salvation of the country depended upon it. If you want to carry on this work, and really mean that every man shall have the Bible, you must be in earnest. You must go to work and give every man the Bible."

The meeting was electrified. Some one immediately rose, and moved to make Thomas Corwin President of the Warren County Bible Socity. It was unanimously carried, and Mr. Corwin rose again:

"Sir, if I accept the presidency of this society, it is on one condition, that you *go to work*, and no such report as that is made again. When this society meets three months from to-day, the report must be, that no family in Warren county is without the Bible."

The work was done, and every family supplied. Mr. Corwin judged the Bible Society, and judged the whole church precisely as all intelligent men do judge it in their hearts Motives they cannot know; degrees of faith they cannot measure; but they can see what is *done*, and they imply the motives and the faith from the character and measure of the action. In this world there is no other standard.

A RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—One of the most interesting and important departments of the great exposition to be held at Paris the coming year, will be one devoted to the exhibition of the results of Protestant Christian benevolent enterprise. The very choicest part of the grounds devoted to the fair have been set apart by the French emperor for this purpose, and it will furnish the grandest opportunity Protestant Christianity has ever had for the display of its works and results.

It certainly could hardly have been expected that a Catholic emperor of a Catholic country would have taken much interest in such a matter, but buildings are to be erected aud every possible facility afforded for the exposition of the results of the modern missionary and charitable efforts of Protestant Christians. It is the intention of the emperor and those concerned in the exposition to have it a perfect illustration of the life of the world, and permission was cheerfully given to some English Christians when they broached the matter of having a place assigned to Protestant missions.

Partial preparations have already been made to render this permission of the emperor of practical value to the cause of Protestant christianity; but much more remains to be done in order to make full and proper use of so grand an opportunity for aggressive religious effort. A Protestant chapel will be erected on one end of the "Holy Ground"—as it will be appropriatetly called—and a committee of evangelical ministers has already been raised in Paris, who are to make arrangements for daily religious services, under the direction of able preachers, in all the languages that shall be repesented there.

The Gospel will thus be publicly and freely preached in English, French, German, Italian and other tongues, and all may hear the truth in language that they can understand. Another building will be devoted to the display of the results of Christian enterprise in the preparation of the Bible and other religious works for the use of heathen nations; another building will be devoted to the gratuitous distribution of religious books and tracts, and the printing press will at once attest to the skill of invention and the thoughtful foresight of Christian benevolence. Several English gentlemen of great wealth and Christian liberality have taken especial interest in this work, and are pushing it along with all the energy possible.

ECCENTRIC PRAYER.—In a work entitled "English Eccentricities," recently published in London, may be found the following extempore prayer attributed to a certain Mr. Ward:

"Lord, thou knowest that I possess nine houses in the city of London, and that I have recently bought an estate in the county of Essex. Preserve, therefore, I pray Thee, the two counties of Middlesex and Essex from fires and earthquakes; and as I have an hypothecated estate in Hertfordshire, look also in compassion upon that county; as to the other portions of the country, do as thou wilt. Lord, consolidate the Royal Bank that it may honor its notes. Let all my debtors be or become honest men. Give a prosperous and speedy passage to the sloop Mermaid, for the insurance of which I am responsible.—Preserve me from robbers and brigands. Make all my servants faithful and devoted, that they may watch over my interests and relax not their diligence by day or by night."

A HAPPY REJOINDER.—At Oxford, some twenty years ago, a tutor of one of the colleges limped in his walk. Stopping one day last summer at a railway station, he was accosted by a well-known politician, who recognized him, and asked if he was not the chaplain of the college at such a time, naming the year. The doctor replied that he was. "I was there," said his interrogator, "and knew you by your limp." "Well," said the doctor, "it seems my limping made a deeper impression on you than my preaching." "Ah, doctor," was the reply with ready wit, "it is the highest compliment we can pay a minister to say that he is known by his walk rather than by his conversation."

A SERMON.

PREACHED IN NEW ORLEANS BY REV. HENRY GREEN. (COLORED.)

The subject of my discourse this evening may be found in the third chapter of Matthew. In the eleventh verse, and part of the twelfth, you may find the words which I shall strive to impress upon your minds this evening; and if you will give me your prayers, I will try not to weary your patience, and be short.

"I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance; but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear; He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire."

St. Matthew was one of the beloved disciples of our Lord; one of his followers; he saw him, was with him, walked with him, talked with him, prayed with him, sung with him, and must have understood him. And John the Baptist also saw him, and talked with him, and knew all about him. John was the forerunner of our Savior; sent from God; raised up and qualified for that very purpose; and when the people saw him they understood that this John was sent to bear witness of God. And he went in the wilderness of Judea, preaching and baptising the people. The people about Jerusalem had heard of him, and went out to see him. "And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins, and his meat was locusts and wild honey." "But when he saw many of the Pharisees and Sadducees come to his baptism, he said unto them, O generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come."

It does not seem with that word like some people have it; they seem to think these people were Christians; but that is a mistake. If they had been Christians, I don't think John would have called them a generation of vipers Why, I am sure I would not think of calling my church members, vipers! No; John says to them, "I indeed baptize you with water, but that's not all; look-a-here, He that cometh after me is mightier than I, *he* will baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." Does that look like John could do the principal work? No, indeed. Something more than water baptism is necessary. "He is mightier than I;" John was not worthy to untie his Savior's shoes—"He will baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." This fire seems to take a mighty close place among the Christians of this world. If John's baptism would have done, why did he point them to the Savior? We believe a man's sins are so well tied to him, that water cannot wash them away; he must be baptized with the Holy Ghost and with fire. "I baptize you with water—that's as far as I can go." John had no power to save them, but points them to the Lamb of God that takes away the sin of the world.

They were baptized in Jordan, confessing their sins; but *confessing sins is not possessing religion*. He tells them to bring forth fruits meet for repentance; that is to say, "If you are Christians, go to work and show it; do the works of the Lord, and behave yourselves as Christians ought to behave." After he baptized them he talked to them just in the same fashion as we Methodists talk. If you repent, and forsake your sins, He is a just God, ready to forgive you, and you shall soon know what it is to be baptized with the Holy Ghost and with fire.

As soon as they get sorry for sin, the Lord Jesus, who has the power, who has the right and the light, intercedes for them, and says, "Father, forgive them, for I have died;" and the Father cannot refuse the prayer of his Beloved Son. Jesus came into the world to destroy the work of the Devil, and I really believe he will do it. When Jesus purifies the heart, the sinner can sing a new song, even praise to the Most High.

Some say that we Methodists don't like to go down in the water, that we are too proud, and are afraid of getting wet; but that's not it; we prefer the baptism of the Holy Ghost, because it can save the soul. Water cannot save.

O, that poor mourner's prayer! With eyes melted in tears, and knees trembling like Belshazzar's when he saw the handwriting on the wall, he cries, "Lord, be merciful to me a sinner."

Jesus hears his prayer and sends the blessing down. I remember how it was with me when God converted my soul. It was a long time ago, but I remember it as if it were but yesterday. I had an old mistress, and sometimes she used me pretty tough. One day in the old Pine Church, conviction seized hold of me. The next morning I was taken with a great *ager*. I really thought I was going to die; they all thought I was going to die, and they laid me out on the floor before the fire; and I groaned and trembled, and it seemed as if I were sinking right down to hell, when I cried, "Lord, save me." I *flung* my heart right open to the Lord, and quick as lightning he snatched me from the yawning pit. I ran to my old mistress; I wasn't afraid of her now; I caught hold of her and told her to praise the Lord. I walked around and looked about me, and every thing seemed *bran new*, and I wanted to tell everybody what the Lord had done for my soul. I do believe it was the work of the Holy Ghost. It seemed to be a kind of fire; water couldn't do it. It seemed to clean me out so! The corruption of sin run out of my heart, just like the dross out of an old spoon, and left nothing but the pure gold!

If you want this fire in your heart, you need not go to the woods to chop wood to kindle the fire with, but just get down on your knees and pray to Him who always has fire a plenty, and he will send it down from Heaven into your soul.

But John was beheaded; and if our dependence were in him, we would be in a bad fix; but Jesus is our trust, and he is able to save.

Some say the Methodists have a kind of garment with one sleeve in and the other out. But that is not so. We believe in water baptism, but we want more than that; we want the baptism of the Holy Ghost. We believe in putting on the whole armor of God, and clothing ourselves with the garment of salvation. You have stood by the death bed of Methodist fathers and mothers, and having heard them say, "All is well, I am going home; meet me in Heaven." A religion that can make the soul happy in the hour of death, and carry it in triumph to Heaven, will do for me. May the Lord bless you, children, and give you the baptism of the Holy Ghost, for Christ's sake. Amen.

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The New Orleans Advocate can be obtained at the News Room of A. Simons, 85 Baronne street.

Dr. Curry and the Southern Press.

Dr. Curry's remarkable editorial of Jan. 24, on "The Church and the Free Negro," is received with evident delight by the religious press of the South.—Our Southern cotemporaries quote his article as from one "having authority," and rejoice over it, like those who have found "hidden treasures." They regard it as the end of the argument and as conclusive proof that the North is ins incere in its efforts for the freedmen of the South. With more than ordinary confidence, they appeal to their former slaves to abandon their new friends and return to their old ones. All this is not surprising. It is perfectly natural.—And were we as ignorant of the facts as they seem to be, and in all other respects in their place, we also would rejoice.

We read Dr. Curry's article with surprise and grief; surprise at the errors it contains; grief at the injury it does to the church of God. In no gentle manner the Doctor rebukes our church for its neglect of "half a million of Northern blacks." He declares that so great is this neglect that they are "like dogs in Eastern cities, cast out to care for themselves;" they are like the man who went down to Jericho and "fell among thieves," and in a word, they are religiously the most destitute class in the North. All of the above facts we deny. The number of people of color in the North is over-stated by more than one-half. There are not to-day in all the North, States and territories included, a quarter of a million of blacks. According to the census of 1860, the whole number is but 216,918. New York has 49,005; New Jersey, 25,336; Massachusetts, 9,602; Connecticut, 8,623; Illinois, 7,628; Indiana, 11,428; California, 4,086; Iowa, 1,069; Maine, 1,327; Michigan, 6,799; Minnesota, 259; New Hampshire, 494; Ohio, 36,673; Oregon, 128; Pennsylvania, 56,949; Rhode Island, 3,952; Vermont, 709; Wisconsin, 1,171; and in all the territories, 302—making in grand total, 216,918. Where then is the half million of Northern blacks over whom he weeps, and for the neglect of whom he holds up his church to the contempt of her enemies?

Nor is it true that the people of color in the North are religiously neglected. To illustrate: In New York City there are 12,472 blacks, and for their exclusive accommodation, there are eleven churches—one Baptist, one Congregational, three Presbyterian, three Episcopalian, and three Methodist. Most of these churches will accommodate one thousand persons each; and therefore, after deducting for the children and those who *can't* attend, there will be more church accommodations than there are blacks to be accommodated. There is no class of persons in the North more amply provided for religiously than those under consideration. It is not Africa, but it is Caucasia, who is "stretching out her hands to God." The whites—Germans, Irish, Welsh, French, —are the "Greeks who are famishing for the bread of life." What are three hundred and three churches in New York for the accommodation of the 800,000 white citizens in that great metropolis? And what is true of New York is true of all the larger towns in the great free North.

And it is a magnificent fact, that of all the Northern churches, none has a brighter record for sympathy with the men of color than the Methodist Episcopal Church. When aid was needed aid was extended. At the seat of our annual conferences, where there is a colored church, our preachers joyfully fill the pulpit; at our last General Conference, a delegation of black men were received with all the courtesy accorded to white men; and more recently, an African was ordained a bishop in St. Paul's church, N. Y., the wealthiest of all our churches. While in our whole connection, there is not a church paper that is not the *advocate* for the rights of the man of color. Instead, therefore, of "stripping him of his raiment," it is the pious ambition of the Church to clothe him with all the rights of manhood. He is not a "dog cast out," but a brother beloved. It is, therefore, with joy that we vindicate our beloved Church against the indiscreet attacks of one of her sons, whose spleen had gained the mastery of his better judgment.

How they Affiliate.

The *Christian Recorder* of Feb. 2, in referring to the Report on the Religious Condition of the South, adopted at our last Conference, pronounces the statement that the African Methodists were seeking to unite with the Church South to oppose the M. E. Church, a "mischievous *falsehood*." It then calls on us "to *prove* it, or *take it back*," and in default of this, threatens to take us in hand and expose our "misrepresentation."—We think it is fully time that the public should understand the strange movements of the A. M. E. Church, and the unexpected course it has seen fit to pursue in regard to our work here. We affirm the following facts:

1. The A. M. E. Church bitterly *opposes* the M. E. Church in her work among the colored people. Its determined purpose to do this was announced last April to the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, by three ministers appointed as delegates to that body. In their communication made to the General Conference they argue: "It is *not natural* that the colored Christians South should desire to unite themselves with the Church North, the main body of which is in the Northern States, while they themselves were born and raised in the South, and especially so when the Northern Church seeks them only to increase their own numbers and to add to their financial interests."—How the gratuitous gift of thousands annually by our church to the Southern work can turn to her financial benefit, or why colored Christians should turn from a church which, comes to them from *the same quarter from whence liberty had come*, we do not see; and the statement that our Church is here for other than legitimate objects of christian effort, is unwarranted by facts, and utterly unworthy of professed ministers of Christ.

After giving such reasons for uniting the two churches, each of which is intensely *Southern*, and equally destitute of "financial interests," to oppose the M. E. Church, the committee indulge in the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we do most cordially reciprocate the feelings expressed to us by the Bishops and brethren of the M. E. Church South.

2. *Resolved*, That it shall ever be our most earnest endeavor to perpetuate that reciprocity of Christian and fraternal feeling here begun.

3. *Resolved*, That we believe it is the manifest design of the agents of the M. E. Church North to absorb the A. M. E. Church in the United States of America, the colored churches under the jurisdiction of the M. E. Church South, and ultimately to annihilate the M. E. Church South as to its distinctive organization.

4. *Resolved*, That it is vitally important that we unite in an unbroken phalanx to oppose, by all prudent and Christian means, the aggressions now being made upon us both by the accredited agents of the M. E. Church North.

This offer of alliance, and the pitiable crouching before a slave-driving Southern church did not, after all, secure the *financial interests* so earnestly sought.—Never were men more cruelly snubbed or more fairly kicked out of doors than these same African ministers. Their temerity in proposing a "transfer o deeds" from the Church South to trustees of those congregations that had joined the A. M. E Church was witheringly rebuked, and they were denounced as "intruders" into the South, as "disorganizers" of churches, until even they had manhood enough left to retire from the *galleries in which they sat as delegates*.

But it seems that even this rude repulse did not change their determination to "unite in unbroken phalanx to oppose the M. E. Church." A sort of compromise was ultimately effected, and at the close of the General Conference the chairman of the delegation went to Natchez, Miss., where, in a public address following one delivered by Dr. Wadkins, he is said to have equaled, if he did not exceed, the denunciations of that fiery divine in his tirade against the Church *North*." How well the "unbroken phalanx" has been maintained let Galveston, New Orleans, Thibodeaux, Baton Rouge, Natchez, Vicksburg and Yazoo City be witnesses. There is a history connected with these points, which if pressed we may yet give. At Yazoo City the African minister surreptitiously obtained and tried to hold the deed of a church built by funds appropriated direct from the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church and superintended in its erection by Bro. Brakeman at the peril of his life. In other places they have made persistent efforts to dislodge our societies from churches which they occupy and had built with their own money. The "phalanx" has remained so far "unbroken," and thus it is seen that the A. M. E. Church *does* unite with the M. E. Church South to oppose the M. E. Church.

2. Such opposition has been unprovoked on the part of the M. E. Church. Two years ago, in advance of the trouble which has since occurred, we called on Bishop Campbell and proposed that as our work among the colored people was similar, we should be united. He replied that whenever he could come into the M. E. Church in his official character, as the peer, in all respects, of Bishop Ames, he would then *entertain* the proposition. Knowing that the General Conference alone had the appointing of our bishops, and not knowing whether that august body would judge that the "gifts, grace and usefulness" of Bishop Campbell would entitle him "in all respects" to be the peer of Bishop Ames, we could give the ambitious Bishop no assurances that he would be thus received. Here was the rub. The Bishop and his equally aspiring brethren who afterward formed the "delegation of three," seemed to regard their ecclesiastical dignity of far more importance than the peace of the Church, and fearing the growing power of the M. E. Church, immediately laid their plans to strike hands with a church *leprous with treason* to oppose one which has done more for human liberty than any other on the continent. In the last session of the conference of the A. M. E. Church, held in this city, their speeches, resolutions, and even pulpit ministrations abounded within denunciations of the Church *North*, for such they uniformly style the M. E. Church, while the kindest feeling and *gratitude* even, was uniformly expressed for the M. E. Church South. And it was seriously attempted by Bishop Campbell, assisted by Dr. Keener, to withdraw our three largest colored societies, with an aggregate membership of over 2,000 souls, from their allegiance to the M. E. Church.

3. These efforts, openly made and the determination publicly expressed, to "unite in unbroken phalanx," has not as yet been authoritatively disavowed either through the press or by the bishops of that church. The Church South publicly asserts that the A. M. E. Church is its faithful ally. The Texas Christian Advocate of Jan. 10, in welcoming Bishop Campbell, says: "The fraternal relations established at the late General Conference, between the Church South and this excellent body of Christians remains undisturbed." The Southern Christian Advocate of a later date, says: "Since the alliance between it (the A. M. E. Church) and the M. E. Church South, the Northern Methodists have found out its worth, and they are now coquetting with it." These public declarations must be held as authoritative till properly denied.

4. We have no inimical feelings to the African Methodists. Our first proposition to them was one of conciliation.—And though they, unwisely as we think, rejected the overture and formed a most unnatural alliance, we still regard them after all, as much "sinned against as sinning." The truth is, they have fallen into the hands of unscrupulous adepts in ecclesiastical strategy, who are *using them* for most unworthy ends. If the A. M. E. Church in the North does not awake it will find that its representatives in the South have irreversibly linked its destiny with the fate of "churches that have been false to civil and religious liberty."

Editorial Items.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Representatives' Hall, Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Several important articles are omitted this week; but will appear in our next issue.

We publish this week a synopsis of the Majority Report of the Congressional Committee on the New Orleans riots, together with a copy of Mr. Elliott's bill, which the House passed by a vote of 113 to 43.

Correction.

If it is not a thing too small to notice, we take pleasure in informing our worthy cotemporary of the *Christian Recorder*, that Bishop Simpson and the Editor of this paper were in full accord in the action of the M. M. Conference touching the A. M. E. Church. He should be wary how "we learn."

nformation Wanted.

Andrew Greene, of Donaldsonville La., wishes to gain information concerning relatives Gracie and Charity Ashe, whom he left in the District of Columbia, twenty-seven years ago.

Also, Margaret Knox, of New Orleans, wishes to gain information of her sisters, Evalind and Maria. Their mother's name was Clarissa, and lived in Brunswick county, Va.

Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

(Principal office 87 Cedar street, New York.)

STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1866.

Alexandria, Va	$	60 00
Augusta, Ga		1,563 43
Baltimore, Md		3,017 75
Beaufort, S. C		17,507 82
Charleston, S. C		10,818 00
Houston, Texas		1,872 85
Huntsville, Ala		150 00
Jacksonville, Fla		1,216 30
Louisville, Ky		1,032 05
Memphis, Tenn		188 00
Mobile, Ala		6,328 00
Nashville, Tenn		3,049 37
Newbern, N. C		
New Orleans, La		6,425 02
New York City		4,548 00
Norfolk, Va		661 55
Richmond, Va		153 45
Savannah, Ga		1,224 40
Tallahassee, Fla		170 82
Vicksburg, Miss		42 00
Washington, D. C		751 99
Wilmington, N. C		703 28
Total		$61,484 08
Total amount of deposits rec'd		$831,774 85
" drafts paid		553,053 95
Balance due depositors		$278,720 90

STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1866.

Alexandria, Va	$	57 00
Augusta, Ga		1,257 88
Baltimore, Md		37,330 51
Beaufort, S. C		20,698 36
Charleston, S. C		9,803 02
Houston, Texas		496 00
Huntsville, Ala		87 00
Jacksonville, Fla		1,753 32
Louisville, Ky		8,865 85
Memphis, Tenn		10 00
Mobile, Ala		8,025 92
Nashville, Tenn		4,835 24
Newbern, N. C		249 00
New Orleans, La		8,012 16
New York City		2,591 25
Norfolk, Va		3,009 56
Richmond, Va		253 13
Savannah, Ga		2,465 13
Tallahassee, Fla		944 81
Vicksburg, Miss		25 00
Washington, D. C		2,103 97
Wilmington, N. C		900 00
Total		$113,774 05

The above reports are for the five weeks ending Dec. 1, except Alexandria, Baltimore, Houston, Norfolk and Wilmington, which are to Nov. 24

Balance due depositors, as per last reports		$268,289 22

STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1866.

Augusta, Ga	$	1,759 80
Baltimore, Md		12,309 24
Beaufort, S. C		18,334 30
Charleston, S. C		6,470 71
Houston, Texas		435 00
Jacksonville, Fla		4,635 99
Louisville, Ky		23,110 06
Memphis, Tenn		698 65
Mobile, Ala		9,103 32
Nashville, Tenn		3,593 92
Newbern, N. C		
New Orleans, La		5,089 06
New York City		2,084 00
Norfolk, Va		17,881 19
Richmond, Va		7,759 35
Savannah, Ga		1,732 48
Tallahassee, Fla		368 23
Vicksburg, Miss		19 00
Washington, D. C		3,840 71
Wilmington, N. C		26 00
Total		$119,251 01
Total drafts for the month		100,808 01
Excess of deposits over drafts		18,443 00
Balance due depositors as per last reports		$304,437 57

Local and Southern News.

U. S. Senator.

Hon. George Williamson, has been elected United States Senator for Louisiana.

Col. Williamson served with distinction, during the war, on the staff of Gen. Polk, and afterwards with Gen. Smith in the Trans-Mississippi department. On the return of peace, he resumed the practice of the law in Shreveport, and now represents the parish of Caddo in the legislature.

As a lawyer, he is noted for his clearness of argument and precision of statement; and as a politician, for an integrity and consistency which, combined with his native modesty, have gained for him the esteem of a large circle of friends and admirers.—*N. O. Crescent.*

There was a light fall of snow in the parish of St. James on Wednesday night last.

A negro who killed another in Memphis a few weeks ago, and fled to this city, has returned to Memphis and surrendered himself to the authorities. He was released on $2000 bail, which was furnished by two responsible individuals of his own color.

Lafourche.—An iron bridge is about to be built over Bayou Lafourche at Thibodeaux, at a cost of $12,000.

Baton Rouge.—The U. S. Colored Artillery, (heavy,) will at once be mustered out of service at Baton Rouge, as an entire organization, its services being no longer required.

We learn from the Gazette that the ladies of Liberty, (Tex.) were to give a festival on the night of the 30th, at the court house, for the benefit of the family of Jefferson Davis.

Criminal Court.—Judge Love, presiding.—The State vs. Austin Barns, a negro. Indictment theft of chickens from Gen. Jno. W. Harris. Verdict guilty. Fined $100 and fifteen days imprisonment.

The State vs. J. Peter Langley. Indictment theft of coal from Messrs. Wolston, Wells & Vidor. No verdict in this case given, the jury not agreeing. *Galveston News.*

Shameful.—Two men called at the house of Mr. J. Chambard, who lives some five or six miles down the Island and made inquiries concerning the residents in the neighborhood. Without saying anything more they turned upon the lady of the house, her husband and a hired man, and beat them in a most shameful manner. We, as well as the abused parties, are at a loss to conjecture the cause of the villainous attack. As yet the rascals have not been apprehended.—*Ibid.*

Freedmen.—The Trinity (Tex) News gives the following as the state of the case about Palestine:

We are pleased to notice, on the part of this portion of our population, a disposition to work, and we are glad to be able to chronicle the fact, that the most of them have contracted with white men, for the present year, to do farm labor. They seem to recognize the fact that they must "eat bread by the sweat of their brow," and have gone to work in earnest. Let them be treated humanely, and if there is good in them, give them a chance to show it by their labor.

Extraordinary Arrivals.—The Pensacola Observer of the 9th inst. says:

We have during the year arrivals of foreign vessels from almost every known port, and frequently vessels that have colored crews, but the schooner Fleede, which arrived here this week from Havana and Cuba with a cargo of West India fruit, presents an anomaly in having a colored captain and crew, who own the vessel. The schooner had been abandoned at sea, and by their exertions they saved her and fitted her up. She is now in good sailing condition.—This is an instance of enterprise on the part of Sambo that is rarely met with.

A Memorial Church.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Robert E. Lee, Mrs. Frank P. Blair, Mrs. N. B. Forrest, Mrs. L. M. Keitt, Mrs. Andrew Johnson, Mrs. A. Longstreet, Miss Augusta Evans, and others are on the list of honorary members of the association of ladies formed in Memphis for the purpose of raising funds to erect a magnificent church edifice to the memory of the Confederate dead. The mural tablets are to be inscribed with the names of such which may be furnished by societies throughout the Southern States.—*Exchange.*

Cotton.—The highest estimate of the cotton crop of 1866 is 1,400,000 bales of 500 pounds per bale, giving a gross weight of 700,000,000 pounds. The tax law of 1866 allows four per centum tare for baling, rope, etc., which leaves a net weight of 672,000,000 pounds. This crop, at 34 cents per pound, will bring nearly $229,000,000—very nearly as much as was brought by the large crop of 1860. The government tax upon it, at 3 cents per pound, will amount to over $20,000,000. A Georgian says his State contributes 164,000 bales to the crop, and will get almost as much for this amount as she received for 701,840 bales in 1860. The government reaps from these 164,000 bales a revenue of nearly two and two-fifths millions of dollars. This will give a fair idea of the taxation of Texas in the same direction.—*Exchange.*

The San Antonio Herald gives the particulars of the killing of Mr. Kennedy by Mr. Wm. Edgar, on the El Paso road a short time since. The case seems to have been one of self-defence. From Kennedy's statements it appears that he came from Enterprise, Miss. He was buried at camp, and his effects, consisting of $356 mostly in American gold, a pistol, pair of saddle-bags, etc., were taken charge of by Judge W. P. Bacon, of Franklin, Texas.

The Henderson Times says, laborers are very scarce in that region. It hears a great many farms will be but partially cultivated this year.

Work for White Men.—We copy the following sensible remarks from the Meridian Messenger:

A great many people are greatly exercised about the negroes working. The way the negro works (or don't work) is the topic of conversation everywhere, where two or three are gathered together. The disposition of the negro to labor (or not to labor) is watched with intense interest, by those who seem to take no special interest in anything else. We are sick and disgusted with this everlasting talk about the shortcomings of the colored population. In God's name, can't our people elevate their thoughts above the negro, or bestow them upon worthier objects? We claim to feel as kindly towards the negro as he deserves of us, and when we see him about to be engulphed and lost in idleness and vice, we feel, we hope, a rational concern. But, at the same time, we honestly confess to the instincts which give our own race the preference in all our thoughts. If we are concerned about the disposition of the negro, to do or not to do, yet our concern sinks into indifference compared with the concern we feel for the conduct of the white. While some are fretting and fuming about the lazy negroes they see in the towns and villages, who refuse to contract and engage in regular employment, we are immeasurably more distressed at the sight of lazy white men and women. If the negro, as a free man, do all the work and earn all the wages, he will prove himself the better man of the two. We are anxious for the white man to assert his superiority in all things by his work, and therefore our anxiety for the white man to go to work.

SYNOPSIS

OF THE

Report of the Investigation Committee of the New Orleans Massacre.

Washington, Feb. 11.

The following is a synopsis of the report of Messrs. Eliot and Shellabarger. They were appointed on the 10th of December, and commenced the following day examing citizens of Louisiana here. They commenced their examination in New Orleans on the 22d day of December, and closed on the 3d of January. They resumed here on the 15th and closed their examination on the 2d of February.

They examined 179 witnesses, 47 of whom were examined at request in New Orleans. Our history shows no riot so destitute of justifiable cause, resulting in a massacre so inhuman and fiend like.

The direct cause of the riot was the reassembling of the convention of '64, pursuant to a call by Hon. R. K. Howell, acting president.

The committee gives the history of the convention and riot. Some policemen acted to save, and not destroy life. Several members, including Fish, were saved by being arrested.

Gov. Hahn was protected in passing from the hall to the prison, though he received many blows from other policemen before falling into the hands that saved him. There were some other instances of kindliness by the police. These were exceptional cases. The police and mob, in bloody emulation, continued their butchery until nearly two hundred were killed and wounded.

Ten policemen were wounded, none seriously, none were killed. If the conventionists had been armed, or the colored people had been called in advance to protect the convention, this would not have been the case. The riot was not an accident, it was the determined purpose of the Mayor to disperse the convention. The committee proceeds to discuss the question, quoting a telegram from the President to Lieut. Governor Voorhies, which they say assured Voorhies of Presidential support in the proposed action.

The President is censured for overlooking the Governor, whom he knew to be loyal, in addressing the Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, known not to be in sympathy with the Governor, and giving directions, which, if carried out as the Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General understood them, would have placed the military with the Mayor in arresting the members of the Convention.

The President knew the condition of affairs in July, knew that the rebel thugs were disloyal men who controlled Monroe's election, knew such men chiefly composed the police, knew Mayor Monroe, an unpardoned rebel, was suspended by the military. He had subsequently pardoned him, and must have known Voorhies and Herron's rebel antecedents, knew a riot and bloodshed were apprehended, knew that military orders were in force, yet without the knowledge of the Secretary of War or General of the army, gave orders by telegraph to compel the soldiers to aid rebels against men loyal during the war. The committee discussed at length the right of Congress to legislate to place Louisiana within the control of loyal men. The military must control until the people of Louisiana adopt a constitution assuring safety to the republic, and receiving

the sanction of Congress. These results follow successful war.

These results would not follow had it been insurrection instead of civil war. Until a loyal State of Louisiana exists in full accord with the United States, and a republican form of Government is guaranteed, the object of the war is unattained. The accomplishment of this requires a temporary provisional government. The loyal people of Louisiana must form such a constitution. Meantime their safety requires a provisional government. In the discharge of their duty the committee submits the following :

Be it enacted,etc., That the President nominate and the Senate confirm a Governor of Louisiana, who will hold one year, unless sooner removed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, unless sooner relieved by a successor elected under the provisions of this act ; the Governor to be a citizen of Louisiana, and must, at all times, have borne true allegiance to the United States, and shall take the oath of July 2d, 1862 ; in addition that, he has done no act which would work disqualification under the provisions of this act.

Second—The President shall nominate and the Senate confirm a provisional council of nine persons, qualified like the Governor and taking the same oath, to continue in office unless sooner removed by the President, the Senate consenting, until a legislature is duly elected under the provisions of this bill; the council, with the Governor,are vested with legislative power. In no case shall a Governor or councilor enter office until confirmed by the Senate. The council remains in perpetual session with power to adjourn not longer than thirty days. A majority constitutes a quorum.

Third—It is the duty of the Governor to see to the execution of the federal and State laws. He shall nominate,and with the consent of the council, commission officers now existing or hereafter created to hold, unless removed by the Governor, the council consenting, until the successors are elected and qualified as herein provided. They must be able to take the oath prescribed.

Fourth—Electors are qualified by this act, unless Congress orders otherwise, the first Tuesday in June, 1867, shall elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, a Senate, House of Representative, and other officers herein provided. Senators and Representatives to be the same number, and from the same districts as now, all officers to hold one year or until their successors are duly qualified, unless sooner relieved as herein provided, with powers, duties, fees and compensations as now, unless inconsistent with this act.

Fifth—The following, and none others shall vote : Male citizens of the United States, twenty-five years old—regardless of race or color—who has resided one year in the State, and never bore arms against the country since he has been a citizen, and can duly take the oath of July 2, 1862 ; Provided,that any other person otherwise qualified as an elector, who never voluntarily gave aid and comfort to the rebellion nor government inimical to the United States, in any other manner, capacity or rank, than as a private soldier in open and civilized warfare, may be admitted to the rights of an elector by order of a federal court of record, by establishing the fact on the testimony of persons who have always been loyal, and estrblishing as aforesaid that after the fourth of March, 1864, he never gave voluntary aid and comfort to the rebellion or government inimical to the United States. Upon establishing the above facts and subscribing to an oath that the things are true which bring him within the provision, and that he will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States and the perpetual union of the States thereunder, he shall receive a certificate entitling him to electoral rights.

Sixth—The Secretary of War is authorized to make and publish rules for the just and true registration of electors prior to any election herein ordered, the time for holding election not ordered in this act, the place and manner of conducting elections, appointment and compensation of officers of election, and every other thing necessary to holding a free election ; but all persons so appointed shall be electors under the provisions of this act, and shall take the oath of July 2d, and to faithfully discharge their duties.

Seventh—On the third Tuesday of October, unless otherwise ordered by Congress, persons qualified shall vote for members of a convention to adopt a Constitution and frame a government for the State of Louisiana. The qualification of twenty-five years old, and all others, are required in the case of Governor. Under this act, the number of delegates and districts are the same as now for the House. None are entitled to seats unless they take the oath of July 2d, 1862. The Constitution shall not permit distinction on account of race or color ; shall recognize the power and duty of the government to enforce perpetual nnity of the States ; shall provide that no debt contracted in support of the rebellion be assumed or paid, no pension, compensation, gift or gratuity to be bestowed or paid by the State to any person by reason of anything done or suffered in support of the rebellion. The Constitution is to be submitted to electors qualified by this act, the election to be held under the rules prescribed by the Secretary of War, and if approved by a majority, it is to be submitted to Congress.

Eighth—It is the duty of the President to designate forthwith an officer of the army, not under a Brigadier, to be stationed in Louisiana, to be military commander within the State. It is further the duty of the President to place there under the command of such a general a requisite force to execute the duties prescribed whenever the civil authorities refuse, neglect or omit the speedy enforcement of the laws for the punishment and prevention of crime against the rights of any person whatever. The General shall arrest and hold such offender until the civil authorities prosecute. The General shall assist the civil authorities in enforcing the laws regulating elections, and insure the enforcement of the laws without regard to race or color.

Ninth.—The laws of the council or provisional legislature shall be certified to the Secretary of the Senate for congressional approval. Should Congress disapprove, the facts shall be certified to the Chief Justice of Louisiana, and such disapproved laws shall be void after date of the receipts by the Chief Justice.

Tenth—Until admitted to representation as a loyal State, Louisiana is allowed one delegate in Congress, chosen at the first election ordered herein. He must have the same qualifications as the Governor : shall have the rights and powers of territorial representatives now in the House.

Eleventh—All the laws now in force in Louisiana consistent with this act and the laws of the United States, shall remain in force until repealed or modified, provided that no person shall be competent to act as a juror who is not an elector. Under this act all expenses incident to the administration of a provisional government herein provided, be collected and paid as now done for the support of the present government.—N. O. Crescent.

[The above Bill has passed the House.—Editor.]

For the New Orleans Advocate.

Opelousas District.

BAYOU LAFOURCHE—CREVASSES—A TRAVELER.

An early start and a railway ride of about forty miles brought me to the Bayou, which, tapping the Mississippi at Donaldsonville, passes through one of the richest sugar regions of Louisiana, a hundred miles or so, to the Gulf of Mexico. Before the war, no pains or expense were spared to keep up the Levees, improve the roads and span the stream with splendid bridges. Until very lately all but the first have been neglected, and at times these were in so poor a condition that the water broke through and desolated the country. At Lafourche Crossing, a fine draw bridge has just been completed by the railroad company, and the bridge at Thibodeaux having been taken down, steamboats now pass up and down the Bayou unobstructed ; and a great convenience they are, for the boats very considerately stop at every man's door for a passenger, or a package, at times running close in to throw ashore a letter or newspaper. Complaints, however, are made that the swell of the water and careless landing against the levees, weaken them, and invite crevasses. Indeed, it has been seriously argued that the Bayou should be closed. The State Engineer has just had his attention called to a threatened overflow near Lockport, and in time of high water the utmost vigilance is required, at all points, to prevent inundation.

Passing down the Bayou, we met with a young man who had traveled on foot from New Orleans. He was seeking a good location for a school, and manifested a commendable independence and perseverance. Coming forth from a Christian home, prepared for commercial pursuits, he had met with disappointments in the city, and though his feet, unused to such journeys, had swollen so as to make it necessary to cut open his boots, the brave boy was in cheerful spirits, and we are glad to say had good prospects of a reward for his perseverance.

FIFTEEN MILES TO SCHOOL—FRENCH PROTESTANTS—THE BIBLE.

A few miles from the crossing brought us to the hospitable dwelling of Bro. Bibolet, who faithfully keeps up "the church in his house." Many of the neighbor Creole Romans attend, the services being in French and English. Here I talked with a planter who said his father built the first sugar house in Louisiana, and he had seen the first steamboat enter the Bayou. Just below here a friend offers a lot of ground for a church and school-house. If help could be obtained from the Missionary Society and the Bureau, with what the people could do, we would soon have a house here. The nearest colored school or church is over fifteen miles from this populous locality.

I was taken by my friend to visit a French family, late from Egypt. The man and his wife were pious, humble people. He had been in large business in Marseilles, France, and was trying, in a small way, planting on the Lafourche. My interview with these Christian friends was made blessed to me. They reported that in Marseilles the defection from Popery was wonderful. The people are flying by thousands from the Pope to Christ. May we not hope for a like result from our labors among the Creole papists? I deposited for sale and grant a few low-priced bibles, at small stores in this vicinity as well as farther up the Bayou. May Heaven's dew fall upon the seed and make it fruitful.

THIBODEAUX—SCHOOLS—BISHOP WILMER.

At this place I found our church somewhat encouraged. The colored people are uniting. The recent attempt to turn them all over to the Episcopal Church and their "former owners" is doing us good. Much indignation is felt because it was said to be by order of the Freedmen's Bureau, and under cover of loyalty. A gentleman was riding about the village to-day, obtaining signatures to a paper denying any political animus to Mr. McCoy's labors, and pleading for his restoration as Superintendent of Schools for the Bureau. The late agent will not deny that he urged that confederate widows should be appointed teachers of colored schools, on the plea that Southerners knew the colored people best, and were their best friends. His plan was tried at a place where our teacher is the widow of a "Federal lieutenant," as was sneered by the village paper. Rev. Mr. Trader, Episcopalian, of Thibodeaux, will not deny his statement to me, that though Mr. McCoy was the Bureau agent, the whole matter was in Bishop Wilmer's hands,and that that Prelate had directed him (?) to attend to the matter of schools and churches for the colored people in his Parish. We bid him God speed him with his churches, for those who desire to go with him, but we do not mean to be bagged in such a manner, or turned over *en masse*, even by the Bureau, which, we are glad to see, has laid aside Mr. McCoy. The worthy Bishop may have the best intentions, but he has not yet cast his net upon the right side of the ship.

1ST QUARTERLY CONFERENCE OF THIBODEAUX AND HOUMA CIRCUIT—N. O. ADVOCATE.

The Circuit was well represented in Conference. Brethren came from distant parts of Terrebonne and Lafourche, Houma, Napoleon, Raceland, and other points, were represented. We have upwards of thirty official members on this large circuit. A careful examination was made. Disciplinary rules and Conference resolutions were read. The subject of our Orphan Asylum and the Biblical Institute were presented, and attracted much interest. On Sabbath services were held in the new Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, at Thibodeaux. At the Sunday-school meeting the faithful Superintendent, Mr. Parks, was present, and assisted the Elder and Pastor in examining the scholars in their Bible studies. Much care has been taken with their singing. During the preaching services, at every opportunity offered, the altar was crowded with mourners. The church was revived, and 18 persons joined class. Not the least item of interest was, that 19 new subscribers to the N. O. Advocate were obtained, and the money paid for nearly all.

COLORED PLANTER WRONGED—BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—FATHER MENARD—OUR DEAD HEROES.

One of the worthiest local preachers, Rev. Wm. Jones, was absent, owing to illness. This enterprising colored man last year took a plantation, worked it well and for the season, and made a good crop. We are told he is in danger of losing the fruits of his labors and of being ruined, having incautiously put his crop in the hands of men who now claim that nothing is due him. The matter, we learn, is being investigated by the Bureau. The people of color here who 'can't take care of themselves' have just organized a benevolent society, to help their poor, sick, widowed and orphaned, and to bury the dead. They are getting it incorporated, and already have a considerable sum in their Treasury. I do not know that a single white man knew of the enterprise until it was in operation.

Tuesday, 5th, was a high day with the Roman Catholics of Thibodeaux ; bells were rung, stores closed, and imposing services held in the church. The occasion was the 25th anniversary of Father Menard's ministry. He is said to be very popular among his people. The church was crowded, and addresses made in both French and English. In the cemetery of this church are buried many of our heroic Union dead, and I am glad to say their graves are tenderly cared for by gentle, loyal hands of ladies of the church. How unlike another church, not far distant, whose minister is reported to have said in regard to repair of the fence and grave yard, it was not to be done because so many Yankees had been buried there.

Itinerant.

The colored people throughout the country are manifesting a commendable disposition to take care of their own poor. Societies are being formed in many of the parishes, and others are about to be organized. We call attention to the following constitution, which may serve as a model. It was recently adopted in a neighboring Parish, and seems to be well calculated to secure the objects in view :

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNION BENEVOLENT SOCIERY.

Article I.—This Society shall be called The Union Benevolent Society of ——.

Art. II.—The domicile of this Society shall be in ——.

OBJECTS.

Art. III.—The objects of this Society shall be to relieve the sick, to bury the dead,to alleviate the distress of the widow and succor the orphans of its members, to educate their children and attend to other benevolent duties.

OFFICERS.

Art. IV.—The officers of this society shall be a President, two Vice Preaidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, six Marshals and a Board of Managers, consisting of five gentlemen and four ladies. The President shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the Board of Managers, and all the officers shall be *ex officio* members of the same.

DUES.

Art. V.—Any person of good moral character may become a member of this Society. Adults by paying annually one dollar and monthly twenty-five cents. Persons under age, by paying fifty cents annually and ten cents monthly.

PRESIDENT.

Art. VI.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society ; and in his absense, one of the Vice Presidents shall preside. In their absence, the Society shall elect a President *pro tem.* The presiding officer shall take the chair punctually, and open the meeting by reading the Scriptures and prayer, announce all business in its proper order, maintain decorum in debate, decide questions of order, as who has the floor, put all motions when made and seconded, unless withdrawn, and give the casting vote when there is a tie.

TREASURER.

Art. VII.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all monies of the Society, to make such disposition of them as the Board of Managers may direct, to pay all bills and grants approved by the Board and endorsed by the Secretary. He shall keep his books so as to be ready at all times to give a true account of monies disbursed and on hand, and he shall give such security as the Board of Managers may require.

SECRETARY.

Art. VIII.—It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to conduct the correspondence of the Society. The duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a proper record of the proceedings of the Society, and to take care of its records, to read all papers handed to him for that purpose by the presiding officer, to endorse all bills and grants ordered to be paid, to prepare a roll of the members, and to make out all bills due to the Society.

MANAGERS.

Art. IX.—It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to adopt such measures as are necessary to carry out the objects of the Society, to prepare business and reports for the Society's meetings, and with the aid and approval of the President, examine and grant applications for relief, examine and order payment of accounts and other disbursements by the Treasurer.

MARSHALS.

Art. X.—It shall be the duty of the Marshals to preserve order at the meetings and elsewhere, to arrange the funeral and other processions, under direction of the President, to wait on the sick or see that it is done, to report cases of suffering and death to the Board.

MEETINGS.

Art. XI.—On the first Monday of the year the annual meeting and celebration shall take place, at which time the officers of the Society for the year ensuing shall be elected by ballot. The Society shall meet on the first Monday evening of every month, to collect dues, take in members, hear reports from the Board of Managers, and transact other business, and the Board of Managers shall have a meeting every other week.

Art. XII.—This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds majority of all the members present at any monthly meeting.

Regalia, as banner, badges, mottoes, may be selected suitable to the taste and means of the Society.

Ladies' Department.

The Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER V.

One bright Autumn day,Miriam came back to us with a little baby, Fannie, in her arms, and gracefully indeed did our angel Mother accept the grand Mama for the first time—her beautiful white hair now so becoming this new relation—but how could we little girls ever endure the weight of dignity accompanying the title of *Aunt* ? but it was soon forgotten in our caressing of the little fondling. The good neighbors came in to see the mother and the wonderful baby, as we entitled it ; but some remarked that Miriam looked a little worn,and that motherly care had left its impress on her face. Her visit would have been a joyful event had she not insisted on taking sister Agnes on her return, making the parting doubly painful.

Autumn, in the country, has its thousand charms and rich inheritance of fruits. Longfellow says,

"Thou standest, like imperial Charlemagne,
Upon thy bridge of gold : thy royal hand
Outstretched with benedictions o'er the land,
Blessing the farms through all thy vast domain !"

The abundant storing of potatoes, turnips, and all kinds of vegetables, into the cellar, and then banking around the house with earth and straw to exclude "Jack Frost," relieved the mind of any idea of want during winter's cold reign. It never failed to produce a thrill of gratitude in approaching an orchard, to see the ripe fruit lying thickly under the trees—and right jolly, while gathering the apples, to have one of our brothers spring nimbly into the tree and commence shaking the branches,and the first intimation we had was a pelting and thumping on our head, shoulders and back, which, in the gay hilarity of the frolic, appeared like mere love-taps. The large, fair apples, were selected first, and placed in baskets to be transferred to the cellar ; the others were gathered into large heaps and afterwards carried to the cider press ; then what a luxury awaited us if the straws were ready when the barrels came home! for we could drink sweet cider and not violate the Temperance Pledge which we had all signed very early in life. To prove our fidelity to temperance principles, we never tasted of it after it became *hard*, nor was it touched again until pronounced vinegar and used only as such. In temperance lectures I had heard of

"Whisky hot that makes the sot,
And brandy red that turns the head
And the sin of drinking gin,
Hard cider, too, will never do,
Nor brewer's beer our hearts to cheer."

But upon my word, until I was a young lady and left home, aside from the command "Touch not, taste not, handle not," I had never seen any spirituous liquor, except alcohol, which you well remember, dear Minnie, was kept in our house for making peppermint, which was used in alternation with paregoric as a soother of infantile ailments; also for making camphor to always have on hand in case of accidents or fainting; and last but by no means least, to make pikery ; and I confess right here that I have some scruples of conscience in even alluding to that odd, ugly looking bottle and its yellow contents, for I have never found an adjective that half conveyed an idea of its superlative bitterness ; still it would have been a reproach to any well ordered family to have intimated that it was not indispensable to the health of the children, if not the entire household ; that is, if the children's noses did have to be held, sometimes, and the mouth pryed open to force a dose down. This expedient, however, was never resorted to in our family : a lump of sugar cut from a large loaf in cone shape, seldom indulged in as a luxury,induced us to swallow it quickly,and receive the sweet reward —surely the blessing of little children, which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow thereto, must rest upon the good homeopathist and his sugar pillets, that have almost, if not entirely, consigned to oblivion this sovereign remedy.

Spring, Summer and Autumn have fled ; Winter comes with his hoary head and white mantling, and brings in his train of snow and ice many attractions.

"Chill airs and wintery winds! my ear
Has grown familiar with your song."

I listened to its hoarse music with delight, and enjoyed its pleasures. Skating, riding down hill to walk up again, and even a brisk snow balling, all brought the rose of health to the cheek.

I can never forget the joyous sport of going to school one winter, a distance of about a mile, in an ox sleigh, with Buck and Golden before it ; and how we used to stop at every house on the way and gather in the merry boys and girls until a jollier turn out was never seen —unless it be a wagon load of the peasantry of Italy, which, when I saw a few years ago, I imagined nearly equalled our sleigh load in winter. Even the good oxen which our brothers had trained since they first came into the yoke, and which I really loved much more than some persons I have since known, appeared to enjoy the pelting of snow balls they received from the gay boys, and the wild halloing of "Whoa, haw, gee," the only whip used to urge them forward. On arriving at the school house, what an unloading of dozens, I was going to say, of boys, who had been clinging to all sides of the sleigh, and next came the unpacking of the girls, big and little, that were so snugly nestled into the straw and warm blankets ; when all this was properly adjusted, the faithful oxen were turned homeward, and soberly they retraced their steps without a driver, turning out respectfully to the right whenever they met another team. On one occasion, a good natured dame of the Emerald Isle, knowing somewhat of their training and gentleness, wished to go to a neighbor's not far distant,and as they jogged along on their return, she jumped on the sleigh, and on reaching the place where she wished to stop, called out to them, "Thrush te ! thrush te !" but the innocent oxen not understanding the Irish language, became frightened at the strange voice, and instead of stopping as she intended having them, they increased their speed until, with a column of steam issuing from their frosty nostrils, they halted at our gateway, when the indignant old lady tumbled head over heels out into the snow, and was compelled to pick herself up and trudge back, a distance much farther than she would have had to walk had she not stolen the ride. When school was out at four o'clock, if the oxen failed to be sent after us,the frolic of going home on foot was no less joyous, for snow balls were sent flying thickly through the air all the way, and many a figure, both large and small, were often lost sight of in the huge snow-drifts. I was too young to withstand such rough combat, and thus dear brother Fisk, in his unselfishness, denied himself the sport and carried me on his back.

Going to school in the country was but a small part of the joyousness of winter ; the long evenings were made up of social gatherings all over the neighborhood, and cheerful sleigh rides by moonlight. I think the pleasantest recollections I retain of those long winter evenings,aside from the hearthstone gatherings, is attending protracted meetings in that dear old country church, full two miles from our home. The ride was often a cold one, but the heart was warm. The pastors from the adjoining circuits united, and for several weeks preached at one place every evening. After the sermon, which was a direct appeal to the heart and life, sinners were invited and urged to come around the altar, and sometimes they came by scores, weeping over their sins. Then the prayers of the church ascended for their pardon,and I have really imagined that heaven and earth came together as prayer and praise blended so sweetly in one ; sorrow under such hallowed influences endured but for an hour, when it was exchanged for the purest type of holy joy ; and all went on their way rejoicing as did the Shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem.

Agnes had returned to us after an absence of two years, which appeared much longer, we were so lonely without her. We were interested for days and weeks listening to her story of travels backward and forward, and her stay with Miriam, who had now a little boy baby we had never seen ; neither had any of us ever traveled half that distance—making her quite a heroine for a time in our little circle. Wilberforce had left us to become a builder instead of a farmer. Olin married and brought his dear little wife, Mary, to our home, where they lived awhile, then moved to the village near by—having a home of their own. Addison left to attend school, but returned again—as did Wilberforce—for Providence had prospered us, adding to our lands, and now we were to have a new house, Wilberforce to be the builder. It seems so much like a dream, or a castle built in the air, when I recall my delight in seeing this house assume its fair proportions. At length it was completed and painted white, and a row of maple trees set all around the ample yard, extending to the road, with a carriage drive on one side. During the joyous holidays we were busy moving from the old red house into the new one, only a few rods apart, and on New Year's day it was dedicated to social and domestic happiness, while we all united in prayer for God's benediction upon our new home, and thanking him for blessings new every morning and fresh every evening.

Evangeline.

The Light of Nature.—The celebrated Mr. Hume wrote an essay on the sufficiency of nature; and the no less celebrated Dr. Robertson, on the necessity of Revelation, and the insufficiency of the light of nature. Hume came one evening to visit Robertson, and the evening was spent on the subject. The friends of both were present, and it is said that Robertson reasoned with accustomed clearness and power. Whether Hume was convinced by his reasoning or not, we cannot tell; but at any rate he did not acknowledge his conviction. Hume was very much of a gentleman, and, as he rose to depart, bowed politely to those in the room, while, as he retired through the door, Robertson took the light to show him the way.—"O, sir," he continued, "I find the light of nature always sufficient," as he bowed on. The street door was open, and presently, as he bowed along the entry, he stumbled over something concealed, and pitched down stairs into the street. Robertson ran after him with a candle, and as he held it over him, whispered softly and cunningly, "You had better have a little light from above, friend Hume," and raising him up, he bade him good night and returned to his friends.

Mississippi Items.

Vicksburg is rapidly recovering from the effects of the late fire. New buildings are in process of erection all over the burnt district. Lumber is worth from $45 to $80 per thousand, and mechanics are receiving from five to seven dollars a day. Rents are enormous,and property is held at high rates.

Freedmen.—There is a lively competition for the services of the freedmen, and good wages are offered. Notwithstanding the unfavorable results of last year's planting, there appears to be an increasing desire among Southern men to secure their labor this year.

Educational.—The schools for the colored children at Vicksburg are in a prosperous condition. The United Presbyterian Mission has a very fine school, with over 400 in attendance,and would have more could they accommodate them. There are schools in the M. E. and A. M. E. Churches, and in some old Barracks. The Episcopal and Catholic Churches also sustain schools. In all, over a thousand pupils are receiving instruction.

Revivals.—The M. E. Church at Vicksburg has enjoyed an interesting revival during the past month. Fifteen were baptized on Sunday, 3d inst. About forty in all united with the Church. D.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

DIED.

In Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1867, of pneumonia, Rev. Matthew Patton, of Corinth, Miss.

Bro. Patton was licensed to preach by the Corinth Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church, Rev. N. L. Brakeman, P. E., on the 6th of November, 1866. At the close of the late session of the M. M. Conference, he was appointed by the present P. E., Bro. Darnell, to supply Holly Springs, Miss. He came to this city on business, on his way to his new field of labor. While in Memphis he fell into the hands of a gang of robbers, who robbed him of all his money, and came near taking his life. He called on me to assist him in raising some money with which to get to Holly Springs. This was on Sabbath, the 20th inst. I promised to see that he should have the money, but Monday, before it was time for him to leave the city, he was taken sick with a violent attack of pneumonia. We did what we could for him, but it was of no avail. We thought, Friday morning, he would recover, but toward night he began to fail, and continued to do so till Monday morning about three o'clock, when his spirit left for the other world.

His sickness was so sudden and violent I could learn but little in reference to his family or business affairs. It is to be hoped by the means of this notice his family, his Presiding Elder, and the church to which he was appointed may learn of the sad affliction.

L. Hawkins,
Pastor Centenary M. E. Church.
Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Pierce & Dwight's

SELF-RAISING FLOUR.

FOR

Bread, Biscuit, Cakes, Pastry, Etc., Etc.,

WITHOUT USING YEAST, YEAST POWDER,

SODA OR SALT.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR COOKING.—Stir in COLD water with a spoon, and bake at once, without kneading or waiting for the dough to rise.

For the healthfulness of Self-Raising Flour, consult your Physician.

Ask your Grocer for a six pound package.

For sale at

99.....Magazine street.....99

feb9 New Orleans.

To planters and other persons Employing Freedmen.—Headquarters, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana—New Orleans, La., Jan. 12, 1867.—To correct a false impression which seems to exist as to the matter of obtaining transportation for freedmen, when it is desired to procure labor from other States, under the provisions of a late order of Gen. Howard, Commissioner, etc., Washington, D. C. the public interested are hereby notified that any party can make the necessary application in person, and by complying with the regulations governing the subject, can secure for themselves all the privileges granted in the order alluded to. No person or persons have any appointment which gives them the sole right to transact this business in this state.

By order of

Bt. Maj. Gen'l. J. A. MOWER, U. S. A.,
Assistant commissioner, etc
WM. H. STERLING,
Captain 1st. U. S. Infantry,
Ja15 2t A. A. A. General.

MASON & HAMLIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CABINET ORGANS,

ALSO

PORTABLE ORGANS,

ADAPTED TO SECULAR AND SACRED MUSIC, FOR DRAWING-ROOMS, CHURCHES, SUNDAY AND DAY SCHOOLS, LODGES, &C., &C.

Uniting to a considerable extent the capacity of the Piano-Forte with that of the Pipe Organ, and costing much less than either.

They occupy little space; are elegant as furniture; not liable to get out of order, and are securely boxed, so that they can be sent anywhere by ordinary freight routes, all ready for use.

Forty Styles, plain or elegant cases; one to twelve stops; Prices, $75, $90, $110, $125, $130, $1 0, $150, $160, $170, $200, $225, $250, $300, $435, $540, $550, $600, and upwards.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs were introduced four years since, and are a great improvement upon the Melodeon, Harmonium, and other reed organs, greatly excelling them especially in the excellent quality and variety of their tones; in power and quickness of action, and capacity for expression.

THEIR SUCCESS HAS BEEN ENTIRELY BEYOND PRECEDENT,

and proves how greatly such an instrument was needed. Again and again the manufacturers have been compelled to double their manufacturing facilities, until they have been increased six-fold. From the most eminent of the musical profession, the most distinguished pianists, organists, composers, and musical directors, the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs have received an amount and degree of commendation never before bestowed upon any similar musical instrument. More than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent musicians in the country have given written testimonials to the value of the improvements contained in them, and that they excel all other instruments of this class.

FIFTY-TWO GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other highest Premiums have been awarded to Mason & Hamlin for the important improvements effected by them, and for the

SUPERIORITY OF THEIR INSTRUMENTS TO ALL OTHERS.

Constantly exhibiting their instruments in competition with others, they have been awarded the highest premium in every instance, but three or four.

For churches, sunday schools, etc., the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are the instruments long wanted, of the very best quality, abundant power, not too expensive, nor liable to get out of order.

For private use, in drawing-rooms, &c. they are not less desirable, and are finding a place in the musical families of the principal cities.

They are adapted to a wider range of music than the piano, being fitted for all sacred music and for much secular music, while their quickness of action is such that the most lively, rapid music can be played on them, Then their cost is greatly less, as well as their liability to get out of order.

BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM OPINIONS OF DISTINGUISHED MUSICIANS.

I should think they would become very much sought after as parlor instruments as well as for public performance.—Sigismond Thalberg, *the world renowned Pianist.* Sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement which can possibly afford its moderate expenses. Far superior to everything of its class I have seen.—L. M. Gottschalk, *the eminent Pianist.* Such pure musical tones, promptness and smoothness of action and fine variety of effect, I have not found in any other instrument of the class.—S. B. Mills, *the eminent Pianist.* Really so excellent that there can hardly be much difference of opinion respecting them.—William Mason, *the eminent Pianist.* The best instrument of its class with which I am acquainted, and worthy a place in every drawing room. Harry Sanderson, *the eminent Pianist.* In every respect far superior to everything I have ever seen of the kind, whether in Europe or America.—Geo. Washbourne Morgan *the eminent organist, N. Y.* I can only reiterate what so many in the musical profession have said, that for equality, promptness and exquisite tone, they are unequalled.—John H. Wilcox, *the eminent Organist, Boston.* Surpasses everything in this line I have ever seen, whether French or American.—Jon Zundel, *the eminent Organist, N. Y.* The best reed instruments in the world are made in the United States, and your Cabinet Organs are greatly superior, and by far the best made here.—Max Maretzer, *Musical Conductor, N. Y.* Far surpasses all other similar instruments, which have come under my observation.—Carl Zerhau, *Musical Conductor, Boston.* Exceeds in my estimation every other instrument of this general class. Thos. Hastings. I can recommend them with confidence.—Lowell Mason. As soon as the people become acquainted with the superior merits of your instruments, your only trouble will be to supply the demand.—Wm. B. Bradbury. I have never seen anything of the kind which interested me so much.—Geo. F. Root. Exciting much interest in musical circles, and already becoming the fashion. *N. Y. Home Journal.* The highest accomplishment of industry in this department. This is not only our opinion, but the unanimous verdict of the organists.—*Boston Advertiser.* A glorious instrument for the temple service, so readily secured as to be available for any congregation, and effective and beautiful as to meet the desires of the most refined and fastidious.—*N. Y. Observer.*

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs must not be confounded with other reed instruments, from which they vary essentially, their superiority veing largely derived from PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, which cannot be employed by other makers. Among them are,

The AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, patented, a most important invention, and greatly the best swell ever devised being much more effective and easily used than any o ther. The variety and beauty of effect of which it is capable, can not be appreciated except from actual use. The many attempts to imitate or find a substitute for this swell, prove its value. None of them, however, approach it in excellence and simplicity.

IMPROVED SELF-ADJUSTING VALVES patented, secure much more perfect action, durability, and freedom from liability to get out of order.

WOOD'S OCTAVE COUPLET patented, in effect nearly doubles the power of the instrument in which it is used.

NOISELESS SAFETY VALVES patented, prevent the hissing sound often heard.

The IMPROVED COMBINATION REGISTER patented, gives great facility in drawing stops.

Circulars, with full particulars and list with illustrations of styles and prices, sent free to any address.

Warerooms, 536 Broadway, New York; 274 Washington st, after November 1st, 1866 Tremont street, Boston.

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE!

Equal to Java!

HALF THE PRICE!

GOES TWICE AS FAR!

Recommended and used by CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS and Professional Men, as the cheapest, healthiest, and best beverage in the world!

Specially recommended by

BISHOP JANES,

and nearly all the Bishops and Clergymen of the M. E. Church. Also by

DR. IRENEUS PRIME,

Editor of the New York Observer, and by

DR. THOMAS A. UPHAM,

of Bowdoin College, Maine, and

Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL, of Hartford.

By the N. Y. EYE INFIRMARY.

(It can be used alone, or if preferable, one-third of Java mixed with two-thirds of KENT'S EAST INDIA will make finer coffee than Java alone, and destroy the nervous effect of the latter.)

For Sale by All Grocers, North and South,

The Trade supplied through the New York City Wholesale Grocers, or direct from the Manufactory,

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NEW YORK.

RICHARD DAVIES, Proprietor,

and General Wholesale Dealer in Teas and Coffees.

Put up in pound packages, and in boxes of 36, 60 and 100 pounds, suitable for wholesale and retail trade.

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50 PER-CENT SAVED By Using

B. T. BABBIT'S

LABOR SAVING SOAP.

This Soap is made from pure and clean materials, CONTAINING NO ADULTERATION OF ANY KIND, will not injure the most delicate fabric, and is especially adapted for woolens, which will not shrink after being washed with this soap. It may be used in hard or salt water. It will remove paint, grease, tar, and stains of all kinds. One pound warranted equal to two pounds of ordinary family soap. Directions sent with each bar for making three gallons handsome soft soap from one pound of this Soap. Each bar is wrapped in a circular containing full directions for use, printed in English and German. Ask your grocer for "B. T. Babbit's Soap," and take no other.

B. T. BABBIT,
Nos. 4, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74, Washington St., New York.

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50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER-CENT SAVED BY

USING B. T. BABBIT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH, or READY SOAP-MAKER. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or lye in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds 6 pounds and 12 pounds; with full directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of soft soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in the market.

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B. T. BABBIT'S BEST MEDICINAL SALERATUS, "made from common salt." Bread made with this Saleratus contains, when baked, nothing but common salt, water and flour.

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B. T. BABBIT'S STAR YEAST POWDER. Light biscuit or any kind of cake may be made with this "Yeast Powder" in 15 minutes. No shortening is required when sweet milk is used.

No 64 to 74 Washington street, New York.

For sale by E. J. Hart & Co, Webster & Co, and others at New Orleans, and by Grocers and Druggists generally.

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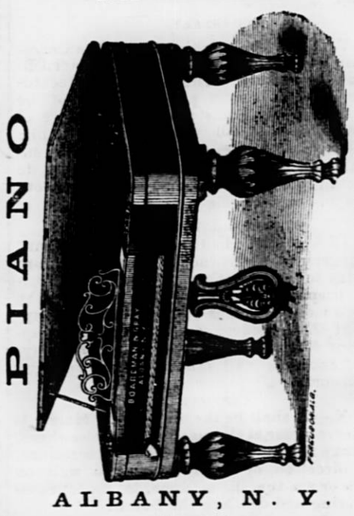
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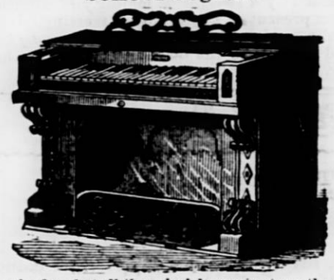
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Jan18

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VOL. II.—No. 8. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1867. Whole No.—58.

Poetry.

The Jackdaw.

Vincent Bourne, who wrote the following lines in Latin more than a hundred years ago, was an usher in the Westminister School. Cowper, the poet, was a pupil under him, and subsequently gave an English version to the poems of his former master. Towards the close of his life Daniel Webster repeated these lines, expressing his belief that poetry and wisdom had rarely been more happily blended:

There is a bird who, by his coat,
And by the hoarseness of his note,
Might be supposed a crow;
A great frequenter of the church,
Where, Bishop-like, he finds a perch
And dormitory too.

Above the steeple shines a plate,
That turns and turns, to indicate
From what point blows the weather.
Look up—your brains begin to swim,
'Tis in the clouds—that pleases him,
He chooses it the rather.

Fond of the speculative hight,
Thither he wings his airy flight,
And thence securely sees
The bustle and the raree-show
That occupy mankind below,
Secure and at his ease.

You think, no doubt, he sits and muses
On future broken bones and bruises,
If he should chance to fall,
No! not a single thought like that
Employs his philosophic pate,
Or troubles it at all.

He sees that this great roundabout,
The world, with all its motley rout,
Church, army, physic, law,
Its customs and its businesss,
Is no concern at all of his,
And says—What says he? Caw!

Thrice, happy bird! I, too, have seen
Much of the vanities of men;
And, sick of having seen 'em,
Would cheerfully these limbs resign
For such a pair of wings as thine,
And such a head between 'em.

CRETE (Candia.)

Crete is nearly equidistant from Europe, Asia and Africa, but it has always been reckoned as a part of Europe. Its length from E. to W. is about 160 miles; its breadth is very unequal, being in the widest part nearly 40 miles, and in the narrowest only 6 miles. The whole island may be considered a prolongation of that mountain claim which breasts the waters at Cape Malea, with the island of Cythera interposed. The geological formation resembles that of the Hellenic peninsula; a continuous mass of high-land runs through the whole length, about the middle of which Mount Ida, terminating in three lofty peaks, rises to the height of 7674 feet; to the W. it was connected with the ridge called the *White Mountains* (Λευχὰ Ὄρη, or *in Romaic* Ἀσπζα Βουνά,) whose snow-clad summits and bold and beautiful outlines are visible in clear weather from the southern shores of the Peloponnesus. The rivers of Crete are numerous, but are little more than mountain torrents, and are for the most part dry in summer.

Gordon (book I. Chap. 6) has given a description of Crete at the outbreak of the Greek Revolution:—"Crete is indeed the garden of Greece, and were it thoroughly civilized and cultivated, would produce in vast abundance corn, wine, oil, silk, wool, honey, and wax. In the state, however, to which this superb island was reduced, grain, silk and cotton were imported from other provinces, and its exports consisted only in a large quantity of oil (the staple commodity,) wine of fair quality, excellent soap, and cheese of Sphakia, much esteemed in the Levant. The land is stocked with game, the sea with fine fish; fruit is plentiful and of a delicious flavor; its valleys are adorned with a variety of flowers and aromatic shrubs, and with groves of myrtle, orange, lemon, pomegranite, and almond trees, as well as interminable forests of olives. The southern coast is destitute of ports, and has scarcely any safe roadsteads; but on the northern side are several excellent and capacious harbors. There is something peculiar in the appearance and disposition of its inhabitants; they are taller than the other natives of Greece, strong, active, and especially remarkable for agility and swiftness; daring, vindictive, venal, rapacious, and unwilling to submit to the restraints of law and order; they retain, in short, those distinctive characteristics of the old Cretans, which caused their mercenary troops to be so much esteemed, and their names to be so deeply detested throughout Greece and Asia. They likewise differ from their neighbors in respect of dress and arms; instead of the shaggy mantle, camise, and classic buskin of Albania, or the cumbrous garments of the Ottomans, they wear short jerkins and drawers of light texture, their white cloaks, and boots (generally red) reaching to the knee, but extremely pliable; and in place of the ill-poised Albanian musket which has hardly any stock, or the ponderous Turkish carabines, they use long and light guns mounted like European fowling pieces. In handling these weapons they display as much skill as their ancestors did in shooting with the bow; they are reckoned the best marksmen in the East, but their warfare is entirely one of ambuscade and bush-fighting, resembling that of the North-American Indians, where it is considered the chief excellence of a soldier to take aim at the foe without suffering himself to be seen." Before the Revolution the whole population was rated by a high authority at 250,000; it had sunk by war and exile, in 1834, to 150,000, and is now—1867—estimated at about 200,000, of whom not quite one-fourth are Mahommedans, and the remainder Christians.* But those Cretans who profess the faith of Islam must be looked upon as Mussulman Greeks rather than Turks, their origin being mainly derived from apostasy, and the custom of intermarrying with Greek women. So much alike are the Christians and Moslems in speech and semblance, that in action they found it difficult to discriminate friends from enemies, and the Greeks adopted a practice of fighting bareheaded, in order that their own party might recognize them by their flowing locks. It would perhaps be natural to suppose that this similarity, relationship, and continual intercourse, ought to have modified the rigor of the Ottoman yoke; on the contrary, however, no Rayahs were so harshly treated as those of Crete, and nowhere did the ruling caste exercise so inhuman a degree of tyranny. "It was this abominable system," continues General Gordon, "that pushed so many Christians to apostasy; but many, though outwardly Mahommedans, retained in secret, from generation to generation, the religion of their forefathers, and had their children privately baptised.† Such were the two brothers Kurmulis, who not only resumed at the outbreak of the Revolution, an undisguised profession of Christianity, but after spending an ample fortune in its defence, died before Athens, for the cause of Grecian liberty, in the campaign of 1827."

Crete is at the present day governed by a Pasha, and is divided into the three provinces of *Khania*, *Rhithymnos* and *Megalo-Kastron*, so named from their respective capitals—the three chief towns of the Island. These provinces are subdivided into 20 districts (ἐπαρχίαι), of which the first has 5, the second 4, and the third 11. In each province there is a local council of government, nominated by the Pasha, but composed of Christians as well as of Mahommedans. The *annual revenue* of Crete is supposed to be about 90,000*l*. The Rayahs pay the poll-tax, as elsewhere in the Turkish empire; and various duties and customs are levied. The peasants are generally proprietors of the lands which they farm; otherwise they cultivate the property of the *Agas* on a kind of *métayer* system. Agriculture is still at a low ebb, though it is now improving, and recovering from the devastating effects of the war from 1821 to 1830, when so many of the olive plantations and vineyards were destroyed and villages burnt down. The average consumption of British manufactures does not exceed 2000*l*. annually. Oil, soap, and fruits of various kinds are the principal exports. The regular garrison does not exceed 4500 men, chiefly Arabs and Albanians; but every Mussulman is armed. The chief towns are fortified, and there are several fortresses in various parts of the Island.

It has been already observed that the mass of the population of Crete belongs to the Greek church, only one-fourth being now Mahommedans. There are a few Jews and Latins in the towns. Crete is subject to the patriarch of Constantinople, and is divided into 8 bishoprics, the Metropolitan See being at Megalo-Kastron. There are 30 large and many small monasteries in the Island; all endowed with lands like the Mosques. The priesthood are generally very ignorant. There are a few schools in the large towns.

*The population of Crete in ancient times is estimated by Mr. Pashley, (vol. ii. p. 326) at not less than a million, which amount would not people it so densely as Malta is peopled at the present day.

†We may compare with this fact the assertion of Mr. Borrow, in his 'Bible in Spain,' that many of the descendants of the Spanish Moors and Jews still secretly cherish the faith of their forefathers, though openly professing Christianity, and even, in some instances, holding high dignities in the Christian Church. For a full account of the family of the *Kurmulides* see 'Pashley's Crete,' chap. vii.

The Princess de Metternich recently asked M. Alex. Dumas: "Pray tell me how comes it the Jews are so ugly, and the Jewesses are so beautiful?" "Because the men crucified our Lord, and the women wept for him."

The Impeachment Project.

HOW IT IS REGARDED IN ENGLAND—COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "We have reason to believe that the articles of impeachment to be laid before the Senate by the managers who shall be appointed by the House of Representatives to prosecute the President will be substantially as follows:

"1. That he has violated and set aside the Constitution and laws of the United States which he had sworn, as executive, to support. The chief specification as to violation of the Constitution is that he has appointed to office men whom the Senate had refused to confirm immediately after such refusal, the Constitution declaring that all appointments of the executive shall be made by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The chief specification with regard to the violation of the laws will be that he has appointed to office, and is now paying out of the contingent fund of the war department, men who have not, and who are notoriously unable to take the oath of loyalty, thus violating and setting aside a law of Congress passed July 2, 1862, and yet unrepealed, providing that no man shall hold any office, military, naval or civil, unless he has first taken the oath that he has never given support, countenance or encouragement to the enemies of the country in armed rebellion. Another specification under this head will be that he has refused to sustain the civil rights bill since the same was passed by Congress over his veto, or to instruct his agents in the South to respect and enforce its provisions, through which neglect various instances of flagrant denial of rights and perpetuation of wrongs meant to be prevented by the said bill have ensued. These alleged instances will probably be mentioned in detail and the testimony of military men will be adduced.

"2. That he is guilty of 'high crimes' against many American citizens whose lives have been cruelly sacrificed by him in his illegal pursuit of a partisan purpose. The first specification will be that by sustaining the mayor of New Orleans and his police—all of whom were ex-rebels—in suppressing a legal assemblage of Unionists in New Orleans, he was the real cause of the slaughter in that city of three hundred and seventy-eight unarmed men, amongst whom were the most eminent and devoted patriots of Louisiana. Another specification will refer to the similar massacre of Memphis.

"3. That he has been guilty of gross and serious 'misdemeanors,' in language and behavior, to an extent injurious to the peace and order of the country and degrading to the office he holds. The specifications here will be mainly these: 1, denouncing the servants of the people in Congress as 'satraps,' as 'a body hanging on the verge of the government,' as 'equally guilty with the traitors of the South,' and as 'guilty of the New Orleans massacre;' 2, declaring publicly that he could with safety have made himself 'dictator' if he had wished; 3, giving pardons indiscriminately to rebels against the government, at the solicitations of a woman of loose character, and others who made it a business to obtain and sell them, and other abuses of the pardoning power; 4, giving to the country as the regular report of General Sheridan on the New Orleans massacre a garbled copy of the same, with the intent of concealing a statement very damaging to himself in the same; 5, habitual drunkenness to the extent of interfering with his duties as President, and, also, of bringing dishonor on the country by wild and incoherent harangues, made whilst in a manifest state of intoxication. In support of this allegation the speeches made at his inauguration and at Niagara and the various other places visited during the President's recent western tour will be adduced."

The Gazette, commenting upon the event, remarks that in England impeachment "is one of the most curious branches of the criminal law, and marks, so to speak, the limit at which law in the proper sense of the word borders upon and almost merges into legislation." It adds:

"If we were to guess about the management of the trial, we should be inclined to fear that in the excited state of party feeling which at present prevails in the United States, and which indeed is the inevitable result of such a struggle as the civil war, the Senate would be in great danger of neglecting far too much the judicial view of the case, and of allowing more importance than it really deserves to the necessary vagueness of the law which they have to administer. This, however, is only a guess, and by no means excludes a strong hope that the Senate will give the world one more example of the fact which is so often overlooked and obscured, that the passionate external violence of the American character and manners overlays and conceals a solid foundation of good sense, moderation, and regard for law which makes itself felt in the long run and on great occasions."

Mr. Peabody's Donation.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb, 9.

In the execution of a favorite scheme of public benefaction, Mr. George Peabody, whose riches have been lavishly but judiciously bestowed in numerous acts of real charity, two days ago, addressed the following letter to the gentlemen named:

To Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York; Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, of Ohio; General U. S. Grant, of the United States army; Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia; Hon. John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts; Hon. William Aiken, of South Carolina; William M. Evarts, Esq., of New York; Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina; Charles Macalester, of Pennsylvania; George W. Riggs, Esq., of Washington; Samuel Wetmore, Esq., of New York; Edward A. Bradford, Esq., of Louisiana; George N. Eaton, Esq., of Maryland; and George Peabody Russell, Esq., of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen—I beg to address you on a subject which occupied my mind long before I left England, and in regard to which one, at least, of you (the Hon. Mr. Winthrop, the distinguishd and valued friend to whom I am so much indebted for cordial sympathy, careful consideration and wise counsel in this matter) will remember that I consulted him immediately upon my arrival in May last

I refer to the educational needs of those portions of our beloved and common country which have suffered from the destructive ravages, and the not less disastrous consequences of civil war.

With my advancing years my attachment to my native land has but become more devoted. My hope and faith in its successful and glorious future have grown brighter and stronger, and now, looking forward beyond my stay on earth, as may be permitted to one who has passed the limit of threescore and ten years, I see our country united and prosperous, emerging from the clouds which still surround her, taking a higher rank among the nations, and becoming richer and more powerful than ever before.

But to make her prosperity more than superficial, her moral and intellectual development should keep pace with her material growth, and in those portions of our nation to which I have referred, the urgent and pressing physical needs of an almost impoverished people must for some years preclude them from making, by unaided effort, such advances in education and such progress in the diffusion of knowledge among all classes as every lover of his country must earnestly desire.

I feel most deeply, therefore, that it is the duty and privilege of the more favored and wealthy portions of our nation to assist those who are less fortunate, and, with the wish to discharge so far as I may be able my own responsibility in this matter, as well as to gratify my desire to aid those to whom I am bound by so many ties of attachment and regard, I give you, gentlemen, most of whom have been my personal and especial friends, the sum of one million of dollars, to be by you and your successors held in trust, and the income thereof used and applied in your discretion for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral or industrial education among the young of the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States of our Union; my purpose being that the benefits intended shall be distributed among the entire population, without other distinction than their needs and the opportunities of usefulness to them.

Besides the income thus derived, I give to you permission to use from the principal sum, within the next two years, an amount not exceeding forty per cent.

In addition to this gift I place in your hands bonds of the State of Mississippi, issued to the Planters' Bank, and commonly known as Planters' Bank bonds, amounting with interest, to about eleven hundred thousand dollars, the amount realized by you, from which is to be added to and used for the purposes of this trust.

These bonds were originally issued in payment for stock in that bank held by the State, and amounted in all to only two millions of dollars. For many years the State received large dividends from that bank over and above the interest on these bonds. The State paid the interest without interruption till 1840, since which no interest has been paid, except a payment of about one hundred thousand dollars, which was found in the treasury applicable to the payment of the coupons, and paid by mandamus of the Supreme Court. The validity of these bonds has never been questioned, and they must not be confounded with another issue of bonds made by the State to the Union Bank, the recognition of which has been a subject of controversy with a portion of the population of Mississippi.

Various acts of the legislature, viz: of February 28, 1842; February 23, 1844; February 16, 1846; February 28, 1846; March 4, 1848, and the highest judicial tribunal of the State have confirmed their validity, and I have no doubt that at an early day such legislation will be had as to make these bonds available in increasing the usefulness of the present trust.

Mississippi, though now depressed, is rich in agricultural resources, and cannot long disregard the moral obligation resting upon her to make provision for their payment. In confirmation of what I have said in regard to the legislative and judicial action concerning the State bonds issued to the Planters' Bank, I herewith place in your hands the documents marked A.

The details and organization of the trust I leave with you, only requesting that Mr. Winthrop may be chairman, and Governor Fish and Bishop McIlvaine vice chairmen of your body. And I give to you power to make all necessay bylaws and regulations to obtain an act of incorporation if any shall be found expedient, to provide for the expenses of the trustees and of any agents appointed by them, and generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for carrying out the previsions of this trust.

All vacancies occurring in your number, by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by your election, as soon as conveniently may be, and having in view an equality of representation so far as regards the Northern and Southern States.

I furthermore give to you the power, in case two-thirds of the trustees shall at any time after the lapse of thirty years deem it expedient, to close this trust, and of the funds which at that time shall be in the hands of yourselves and your successors, to distribute not less than two-thirds among such educational purposes, as you and they may determine in the states for whose benefit the income is now appointed to be used. The remainder may be distributed by the trustees for educational or literary purposes wherever they may deem it expedient.

In making this gift, I am aware that the fund derived from it can but aid the States which I wish to benefit in their own exertions to defuse the blessings of education and morality. But if this endowment shall encourage those now anxious for the light of knowledge, and stimulate to new efforts the many good and noble men who cherish the high purposes of placing our great country foremost, not only in power, but in the intelligence and virtue of her citizens, it will have accomplished all that I can hope.

With reverent recognition of the need of the blessing of Almighty God upon this gift, and with the fervent prayer that under his guidance your counsels may be directed for the highest good of present and future generations in our beloved country, I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your humble servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

Washington, Feb. 7, 1867.

☞Every first of January that we arrive at is an imaginary milestone on the turnpike track of human life; at once a resting-place for thought and meditation, and a starting point for fresh exertion in the performance of our journey. The man who does not, at the least, propose to himself to be better this year than he was last, must be either very good or very bad, indeed! And only to *propose* to be better, is something: if nothing else, it is an acknowledgement of our need to be so, which is the first step towards amendment. But, in fact, to propose to oneself to do well, is in some sort to *do* well, positively: for there is no such thing as a stationary point in human endeavors; he who is not worse to-day than he was yesterday, is better: and he who is not better is worse.

The road to ruin is always kept in good repair, and the traveler pays the expenses of it.

It is from the remembrance of joys we have lost that the arrows of affliction are pointed.—[Mackenzie.

Sermon by Rev. E. Jackson, (Colored,) of Opelousas.

Matt. VI. 12. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.

Before I speak strictly to these words I shall take notice, 1st, That in this prayer there is but one petition for the body—"Give us our daily bread," but there are two petitions for the soul—"Forgive us our trespasses;" "lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." Hence, observe, that we are to be more careful for our souls than for our bodies, more careful for grace than for daily bread, more desirous to have our souls saved than our bodies fed. In the law, the weight of the sanctuary was twice as big as the common weight, to typify that spiritual things must be of far greater weight with us than earthly. The excellency of the soul may challenge our chief care about it. The soul is an immaterial substance; it is a heavenly spark, lighted by the breath of God; it is the more refined spiritual part of man; it is of an angelical nature; it hath some faint resemblance of God. The body is the more draggish part, it is but the cabinet, which, though curiously wrought, the soul is the jewel; the soul is near akin to angels; it is capable of communion with God in glory.

It is immortal; it doth never expire. It can act without the body, though the body be dissolved into dust, the soul lives, Luke, XII. 4. The essence of the soul is eternal; it hath a beginning, but no end; it is a blossom of eternity. Sure, then, if the soul be so ennobled and dignified, more care should be taken about the soul than about the body. We make but one petition for the body, but two petitions for the soul.

It reproves them that take more care for their bodies than their souls. The body is the brutish part, yet they take more care, first, about dressing their bodies than their souls. They put on the best clothes, are dressed in the richest garb, but care not how naked or undressed their souls are; they do not get the jewels of grace to adorn their inner man; second, about feeding their bodies than their souls; they are eaters for the flesh, they do make provisions for the flesh, ROM. XIII. 14; they have the best diet, but let their souls starve, as if one should feed his hawk, but let his child starve. The body must sit in the chair of state, but the soul, that princely thing, is made a lackey to run on the devil's errand.

Let us be more careful for our souls. If it be well with the soul, it shall be well with the body; if the soul be gracious, the body shall be glorious, for it shall shine like Christ's body. Therefore it is wisdom to look chiefly to the soul, because in saving the soul, we secure the happiness of the body. And we cannot show our care for the soul more than in taking all seasons for our souls; reading, praying, hearing and meditating. O, look to the main chance—let the soul be chiefly tended! The loss of the soul would be fatal; other losses may be made up again. If one lose his health, he may recover it again; if he lose his estate, he may make it up again; but if he lose his soul, this loss can never be made up again. The merchant that ventures all he hath in one ship, if that ship be lost, he is quite broken.

From the connection in the text, as soon as Christ had said, give us our "daily bread," he adds, "and forgive us." Christ joins this petition of forgiveness of sin immediately to the other of daily bread, yet all is nothing without forgiveness. If our sins be not pardoned, we can take but little comfort in our food. As it is with a man condemned, though you bring him meat in prison, yet he takes little comfort in it without a pardon; so, though we have daily bread, yet it will do us no good, unless sin be forgiven. What though we should have manna, which was called angels' food—though the rock should pour out rivers of oil, JOB. XXXV. 6. All is nothing, unless sin is done away. When Christ has said, "give us our daily bread," he presently adds, and "forgive us our trespasses." Daily bread may satisfy the appetite, but forgiveness of sin satisfies the conscience. Peace with the congregation; peace I leave with you as Christ spoke unto his disciples. Amen.

THE USE OF THE ROD.—The following story is told of a father of the Church. At an association dinner, a debate aros: as to the use of the rod in bringing ue children. The Doctor took the affirmative, and the chief opponent was a young minister, whose reputation for veracity was not high. He maintained that parents often do harm to their children by unjust punishment, from not knowing the facts of the case. "Why," said he, "the only time my father whipped me was for telling the truth." "Well," retorted the Doctor, it cured you of it, didn't it?"

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XXXIXTH CONGRESS!

The Thirty-ninth Congress has just saved itself from the eternal infamy with which all good men were prepared to baptize its name. Never before has a legislative body trifled so long and so injuriously with the peace of the country and the great interests of all its citizens. The Southern people, both the loyal and the disloyal, have had just cause to complain against a delay which brought each and all to the verge of ruin, political and financial. That which has been done at the last moment should have been done months ago; and the land would have had rest. We rejoice, however, that our National Legislators have at length acted as indicated by the following telegram to the N. O. Crescent:

Washington, Feb. 20.—Much surprise is excited here to-day by the return of Thad. Stevens and his friends to their party on the vote to recede from the resolution to disagree to the Senate's amendment to the reconstruction bill.

Reverdy Johnson voted for the bill to-night, and his conduct is generally commented on; although remarks in which he has been indulging in for some weeks, about the President, have indicated that such was likely to be his course.

A strictly party vote of 25 to 7 carried the bill.

Several of the President's friends say he will not pocket the bill, but veto it, and allow it to pass this session.

Much indignation is expressed among the conservatives at the prospect of such a course.

Death of Dr. Monroe.

We learn from the Christian Advocate that the Rev. Dr. Monroe was suddenly killed on the morning of Saturday, Feb. 9. That morning at 8 o'clock he had left home (Camden, N. J.,) for New York, to fill an appointment in Brooklyn on the following Sabbath.—When near Jersey City—at the Point of Rocks—he stepped out upon the rear platform of the middle car in which he had been sitting, probably on account of faintness caused by a momentary nausea, and it is presumed he was thrown off the platform while the train was passing round a sharp curve, against a wall of jagged rocks, causing, it appears, instant death. His body was found soon after the train had passed, and was taken charge of by Thomas Aldridge, Esq., a justice of the peace of Hudson City, whose delicate kindness in the case merits for him the thanks of the friends of the deceased.—Certain papers found upon his person led to the supposition that he might be a Methodist minister; and, accordingly, notice of that fact was given to Rev. M. E. Ellison, of Hudson City, by whom the deceased was identified, and to whose residence the body was at once removed. His funeral was largely attended the next day.

Dr. Monroe had been in the traveling connection since 1843. At the time of his death he was the corresponding secretary of our Church Extension Society. He was a devoted Christian and a faithful minister. In his death the Church sustains a great loss. But *he* is at rest

AID FOR THE CRETANS.

On our first page we publish a descriptive account of the Island of Crete, which will repay a careful reading. There is so much of present interest clustering around this small Ægian Island, as to impart a special importance to whatever pertains thereto. The noble Cretans are in death-grapple with the Turks—their political masters. Oppressed as no other people have ever been, they are manfully asserting their independence. Three several times they have risen in their own defence, and as often been compelled to submit to a government as unjust as it is inhuman. Again they are in arms; again they appeal to the Christian nations of the earth for sympathy and support. Although contending against fearful odds, yet with a heroic determination not unworthy their noble ancestry, they are imploring America to remove their women and children to a place of safety, while the men fight for liberty with the hated Turks. Their appeal should be heeded and assistance afforded at the earliest possible moment. Humanity, justice, and the love of liberty, demand a favorable response from our country.

The appeal and response may open the question of non-intervention, and some may hesitate on the ground of national neutrality; but their claims on our assistance are too reasonable to admit of a moment's doubt. Themselves Greeks in origin, language and religion, they are naturally a part of the Greek nation, and should be nationally and politically connected with the kingdom of Greece. They are subject to the Turks not from choice or conquest, but by the settlement of 1827, at which time the Allies confirmed the gift of their island by the Sultan to Mahomet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, in requital of his great services during the war for the suppression of the Greek rebellion. Through a long series of years, they have been denied their rights; robbed of their property and murdered in the most barbarous manner. Their sufferings appeal to us, and laying aside our illiberal theory of non-intervention, we should demand of Turkey a cessation of hostilities, until an impartial investigation is had. Rejecting the selfish, political maxims of the past, we are bound, as a great Christian power, to defend the weak against the encroachments of the strong, and the oppressed against the intolerance and cruelty of tyrants. Impelled by no motives of national aggrandisement, but led by a humane and lofty sentiment of universal justice and a common brotherhood, we should demand of other nations the exercise of justice and mercy towards all their citizens.

Were the Cretans Mahommedans, and prompted by sectional ambition to establish an independent government, this appeal would be less reasonable; but they are Christians, and are hated and oppressed for their religion's sake. With a consistency which admits of no doubt, they are contending for annexation to that other part of themselves—the kingdom of Greece—to which they are bound by the sacred ties of a national faith. After enduring the most heartless persecutions for years, not a few of the Cretans have assumed the Mahommedan religion that they might live in comparative peace. But this is temporary. Disregarding the sacred precincts of the Church and monastery, the infidel Turk has polluted both in search of the faithful priest and venerable bishop. The Turkish ferocity displayed in the war, springs from hatred of Christianity. It is Mahommed against Christ. It is the intolerant spirit of 1453, when Constantinople fell beneath the arms of Mahommed II.; when the noble Church of St. Sophia was converted into a Mosque, and when the cry was raised "Death to the Christians."

The story of the fall of the monastery of Arcadi is a story of Christian martyrdom. Situated in the town of Canea, it was one of the oldest and strongest monasteries on the island. Erected 800 years ago, its wealth was considerable, and in its library were many rare Byzantine manuscripts, all of which perished in the ruins. Around its ancient walls the fierce Turks had assembled to the number of 3,000. For a whole day they cannonaded the convent with four mountain howitzers, but not till the second day were they able to force the outer walls, when for two hours a desperate hand to hand fight took place. Many fell; the surviving Cretans then retired within the strong walls of the monastery. Within were 316 women and children, and 200 men—516, in all. When the building was found untenable, the Greeks resolved to die rather than surrender. It was a sublime moment! The Superior of the monastery gathered around him the women and children and lifting his hands to heaven, he commended them to God, while at the moment, a priest, by the name of Mansissi, applied the match to the powder magazine, when a terrific explosion followed; from out the flames and smoke the Christians ascended to heaven, while over 2000 Turks descended *to* flames and smoke.

A people capable of such sublime courrage and faith are worthy of all sympathy. The sacrifice of Arcadi, is the promise of success; God never gives men such a lofty spirit except to inaugurate some grand movement. At present that movement promises to be the annexation of 23 Ægean Islands, now subject to Turkish rule, to the Kingdom of Greece. And even more—the overthrow of Mahommedan rule in Europe and the re-establishment of the throne of Greece in Constantinople. This is not improbable, for according to some German journals, who profess to be extremely well posted in regard to the affairs of their formidable neighbor, Russia, that enterprising and barbaric power is about to adopt certain rather stringent measures toward the rival barbarism, Turkey. That is ro say, the following extensive demands are about to be made upon the Ottoman Empire, preferred in the form of requests, but supported by the substance of menaces:

1. Egypt must be allowed to set up for itself as an independent State, under the government of the viceroy, who is to assume the title of Sultan of Egypt, and resume in himself the glory of all the Pharaohs and Ptolemies.

2. The islands of Crete, Cyprus, Rhodes, Chios, Mitylene and Lemnos are to be freed from the Turkish yoke, and the memory of Homer and the Templars cleared from the stain of foreign oppression. 3. Thessaly and Epirus must be remitted to Greece. 4. The independence of Roumania and Montenegro must be assured, and also that of Servia. In the 5th article is guaranteed the formation of an independent State of Bulgaria, under the sovereignty of a Russian Grand Duke. The Ottoman Empire, after the fulfilment of these conditions, would then be reduced, as far as its European possessions were concerned, to Roumelia and Albania.

Mr. Peabody's Donation.

We know not which to admire more, the munificence of the gift or the wisdom of the purpose. The former awakens our gratitude and excites our admiration; the latter convinces us of the discrimination of the donor, and is proof of his practical mind. Impressed with the immense importance of a common intelligence in a country whose government is republican in form, the plan contemplates the education of the masses. Here, where the *people* are the government and the rulers but their agents; where each man is a *republic;* where each man is a sovereign expressing his will by the ballot—the necessity of intelligence is greater than in those lands where the few do the thinking for the many, and aristocratically control the whole. No one can contemplate the tremendous power of the American franchise without the deepest concern. A single ballot may decide a Presidential election; the vote of the humblest citizen may change an administration and radically affect the policy of the nation at home and abroad. With us the vote of a fool counts as much as the vote of a philosopher.

And the influence of knowledge on the morals of society is no less worthy of profound consideration. Ignorance and vice naturally co-exist. The baser passions control the life of him whose mind is uneducated. The perceptions of right and wrong are dull; the distinctions between truth and error are blurred; the relations of the soul to God, and of man to his fellow are unappreciated; and the regal benefits of virtue upon home, society, government, time and eternity, are not realized.

With these lights around us, we cordially approve the expressed intent of Mr. Peabody's princely gift; and more particularly so as its benefits are to accrue to a class of persons who have waited long for such advantages. Animated by the loftiest patriotism, and embodying the noblest conception of Christian philanthropy, his donation of a million of dollars is to be applied for the "promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral or industrial education among the young of the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States of our Union; my purpose being that the benefits intended shall be distributed among the entire population, without other distinction than their needs and the opportunities of usefulness to them." His only distinction is between the rich and the poor. Rising superior to the prejudices against race and caste, he recognizes the common brotherhood of man and the equality of a common citizenship. His benefactions are to fall to the more "destitute portions of the South," and be "distributed among the entire population." By the terms of the bequest, the "poor whites of the South" and the "children of the freedman" will be the beneficiaries. Sadly neglected from generation to generation, the former may yet enjoy the advantages of education, and the latter be qualified for their new and untried relations.

The trustees of this large fund are to be governed in the distribution thereof by two general rules: 1. "The promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral, or industrial education. 2. Among the young of the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States of the Union." By the first rule they may establish new literary institutions, or aid those now in existence; or found libraries and museums of natural history; or institute courses of popular educational lectures; or tempt the young by prizes to habits of mental culture. In view of the actual destitution to be met, and the vast area whose youths are the appointed heirs, it were not possible, from the amount placed at their disposal, for the trustees to do more than inaugurate some general plan, to be carried forward by the States severally, and by the aid of other private donations, as suggested by Mr. Peabody.

In the inception of this great movement, we bespeak systematic and harmonious action. Let Mr. Peabody's gift be the *first* contribution toward an Educational Fund, to be increased by the Southern States and from private sources. The application of the funds may not be easy for the time being. Many plans will be suggested, but the necessities of the people will soon appear. The most simple plan should be adopted. Some of our cotemporaries have suggested a State University for Louisiana, as the object for which her portion of the gift should be applied; but Louisiana has more need of a system of free schools, in which all her children shall be educated, than a grand University. And there should be established in New Orleans a Free Academy, similar to the one in New York, as the centre of this great system. Hitherto only the children of the rich have enjoyed the advantages of education. There are now in this city 65,952 educatable children between the ages of 6 and 18; 43,769 are white children, and 22,183, colored. Not more than half of the white children attend school, while less than 3,000 of the colored attend. The balance are growing up in vice and ignorance. The proportion of educatable children in the country parishes, white and colored, who do not attend school, is far greater. Private and taxable schools cannot meet this great want, either in the city or country. What we most need and must have, are free schools, everywhere established throughout this State, where all classes of our children can attend without embarrassment from their social condition.

Human Experience and Bible Truth.

It has ever been a favorite plea of the wicked against Christianity, that, to them, there is no *experimental* evidence of its truth. Of the positive in religion this is true, and must be; for God has ordained that only the obedient shall eat of the good of the land. "If any man will do His (God's) will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." Again: "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." That is, *know* these things, *do* them, and then you shall be happy. Here is knowledge, obedience and enjoyment; which last is experimental evidence—spiritual demonstration, which ends all doubt of the Bible's truth. This experience, of course, the ungodly cannot have. But have they therefore no experience which is to them proof positive of the truth of Revelation? Yea, verily. For as in the natural world, "The invisible things of God from the creation are clearly seen, being understood by the things which are made, even His eternal power and Godhead; so that they (Atheists) are without excuse;" so is it in the moral world: "For the wrath of God is revealed from Heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who hold the truth in unrighteousness; because that which may be known of God (of the truth of Christianity) is manifest in them"—the unconverted—"for God hath shown it to them," in their own experience.

Let us, at a few points, compare the teachings of Scripture with the experience of the wicked, and see how exactly they correspond; and in the mouths of these two witnesses let our words be established: The Bible represents the sinner as in a state of moral and spiritual darkness, and this is his experience. Without the light of God's word and Spirit, what knows he of his own origin or end? Ignorant of God, what knows he of himself?—his nature, relations, or duties? Of life, death, eternity? Of human freedom and accountability; or right and wrong, virtue and vice; of the great mystery of human suffering? In all of these respects, "the way of the wicked is as darkness—they know not at what they stumble." "They grope at noon-day" What better is the poor blind sinner of the present, than the benighted philosopher of past ages? of all ages, and of every clime? or than the pagan nations of to-day?

But the Bible represents this darkened mind as opposed to God and goodness, and this is his experience. His heart is at enmity with God—not subject to His law. In darkness, he loves it rather than light. He desires not the knowledge of God's ways; spurns His authority, denies His word, grieves His spirit, rejects His offer of life, and abuses His mercy. His whole nature—intellect, sensibilities and will—is averse to holiness and heaven; it is arrayed against God's Church and its ordinances, His ministers and people, His providence and grace, insults His dignity, provokes His judgments, and defies His power. Of all this every sinner is conscious, in some degree, and his experience accords with the testimony of Scripture.

Again, Revelation asserts that there is a conflict in the sinners nature—"a law of his members warring against the law of his mind." And it is so. Sin has never so reigned in the human heart, but that a voice there protested against its lordship. This it was that made Xenophon exclaim that he felt "as if two souls" were lodged within him; that made Seneca write (Epistle xxii.) "We are carried up into the heavens, and down again into the deep by turns; we are torn to pieces betwixt love and anger, hope and fear;" that made Plato set forth at one time the soul of man "as a chariot drawn by two horses, one white and one black"—representing the good and the evil in man; and again, to declare "There is that in every man which is drawing him up to God, there is also that in him which would drag him down into the mire of sensual and beastly lust;" that led Ovid to pen the oft quoted line:

"Video meliora probqoue, deteriora sequor,"

and Saul of Tarsus to exclaim: "O! wretched man that I am; who shall deliver me from this body of death." [See Rom. vii., 14 to 24.] With all this accords the experience of every sinner;

"They see the right, approve it, too:—
Condemn the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue."

The Bible also declares that sinners have "a conscience of sins"—a sense of guilt and dread of danger. [See John 8th and 9th; 2d Cor. 4 and 2; 5th and 11th; Heb. 9, 9 to 14: 2d and 22d.] To the correctness of all this let human history, from Cain, the first criminal, to Byron, the misanthropist, and down to the last heart-sick, sin-stained, sorrow-darkened, fear-haunted soul bear testimony. Byron, in his "Manfred," tells us most fearfully how a soul may be tortured with conscious guilt. In "Childe Harold" he calls it

"The ineradicable taint of sin—
The boundless Upas, the all-blasting tree;"

and tells us how its keen pangs are ceaselessly throbbing "thro' the immedicable soul with heart-aches ever new." It was of this he wrote:

"Still, still pursues where e'er I flee,
The blight of life, the demon thought."

And again:

"I have thought till my brain became,
In its own eddy boiling and o'erwrought,
A whirling gulf of phantasy and flame."

In Manfred, Act. ii., Scene ii., he writes:

"My solitude is solitude no more, but peopled with the furies;—
I have gnashed my teeth in darkness till returning morn,
Then cursed myself till sunset;—I have prayed
For madness as a blessing—'tis denied me.
I have sought for death—but in the war
Of elements the waters shrank from me,
And fatal things passed harmless by—the cold hand
Of an all-pitiless demon held me back.
In phantasy imagination, all the affluence of my soul—
Which one day was a Crœsus in creation—
I plunged deep, but, like an ebbing wave, it dashed me back
Into the gulf of my unfathomed thought.
I plunged amidst mankind—Forgetfulness I sought
In all, but where 'tis to be found I have yet to learn—
I dwell in my despair, and live—and live forever."

Witch:

"It may be I can help thee."

Man.:

"To do this thy power
Must wake the dead or lay me low with them.
Do so—in any shape, a any hour, with any torture,
So it be the last."

Once more: Of that "demon thought" which pursued him thro' every lane of life, he wrote:

"Dost ask that thought? Nay, do not ask,
In pity from the search forbear;—
Forbear, nor venture to unmask
Man's heart, and *view the hell that's there.*"

This is a common experience with the guilty, and many a conscience stricken soul has groaned inquiringly with our poet in his "Prayer of Nature:"

"Can guilt like mine be e'er forgiven?—
Can vice atone for crimes by prayer?"

In all this how perfectly human experience harmonizes with Bible truth!

But Scripture, again, represents the unregenerate man as, of himself, powerless to contend with his spiritual enemies—as taken captive by the devil—as the slave of sin, and increasing in wickedness. He adds sin to sin. His course is marked out in the first Psalm: he "walks in the counsel of the ungodly, stands in the way of sinners," and at last "sits down in the seat of the scorner." Let the history of great men, of all the men who have been ruined by vice, bound with the chains of habit, imprisoned by association, tell how correct is this representation. And let the confirmed transgressor compare his immoralities of to-day with the purity of his childhood, and mark the progress he has made in sin!

Again: The Bible teaches us that "the way of the transgressor is hard." And is it not so? Let any sinner read the 20th and 21st chapters of Job, and then read the book of his own life and see the harmony between the two. According to the word of God the wicked live in fear of death. And is not this true, also? A great purpose of redemption was, to "deliver them who, thro' fear of death, were all their lifetime subject to bondage." To no one is the monarch of the grave clothed with such terrors as to the wicked. None so fear him. Thought of him, withers their every earthly joy! [See "Course of Time," book vii., near the close.] And at last, "the wicked is driven away in his wickedness," and dies without hope in his death.

Now, the Bible declares that in all this journey of the wicked, from the cradle to the grave, they have found no rest for their weary feet—no real happiness. And where in all the devious way was it to be found? In that night of moral darkness wherein they were born and had lived? In that enmity against God which rankled in the heart? In that conflict we saw raging between the flesh and the spirit? under the inflictions of a guilty conscience which chastised them as with a scourge of scorpions? In that fatal progress they were daily making in the downward road? When under the judgments of God they were "receiving in themselves that recompense of their errors which was meet?" When tortured by the fear of death, his gloomy terrors, dipped in sin, before them frowned? When shrieking in despair they gave up the ghost, and took a leap into the dark? Ah, no! There was no rest in all that weary road.

And finally: The Bible teaches us that with all this sad experience, wicked men, the majority of mankind, love sin more than they love life, and prefer its dark and deadly way to the peaceful, pleasant path of piety. And what need we say more? The comparison might be extended, but time fails us. We have been able only to suggest the train of thought. But enough has been indicated to show that the experience of the wicked in this life demonstrates the truth of the Bible; so much of it at least as applies to them. Let their experience challenge their faith in the whole Divine record: let them "do God's will," and they shall have still more ample experimental evidence that Christianity is from heaven, and not of men.

Methodist Quarterly Review

We had intended an earlier notice of the January number of this able Review. The Quarterly stands as a prince among the journals of our periodical literature. The general newspaper press aims to give the facts transpiring in the community, the church and the nation. The aim of the Review is to give the philosophy of these facts, to trace the progress of great principles, and the bearing which recorded facts have upon the general advance of society. Its contents should be carefully studied by all our ministers and leading laymen who would wish to understand the tendency of the events which, with such rapidity, press upon us. We, who live in this transition period, in the forming time of a new civilization, would but half discharge our obligations to society and to the church if we failed to keep pace with great movements. Our ministers especialy should be "men having understanding of the times," forecasting with a clear eye the future and sounding the proper rallying cry to the church. Society moves in masses, and no minister should consider himself well-furnished until he has carefully studied the tendencies of the times.

This important department of our church literature is in able hands. Dr. Whedon is a first-class thinker, profound, searching, accurate. His keen logical acumen, terse and vigorous style, and his familiar acquaintance with the learned discussions of this and other lands give special zest and add great value to the critical notices which form such an important part of a learned review.

The first article in the number before us is a review of "Hursts's history of Rationalism," from the polished pen of Dr. McClintock, one of the most finished of American scholars. It outlines the history of the great struggle between rationalism and Christianity, which is but "the conflict of the ages," in a revived form, between Christianity and the powers of darkness. The American church needs to be forewarned of danger from this source. Already the outcropping of this rationalistic theology is seen in some of the most popular literature of the day. Our civilization is indeed "undergoing a complete revolution" and if the true form of christian faith is to be maintained we must guard against the insinuating skepticism that seeks to undermine the ancient pillars of our faith.

This history of Rationalism says our reviewer, "gives a map of the field of free thought in the present age, showing where it trenches on the domain of faith, and where it reaches into the dark territory of unbelief." He states that the issue now at stake is over the person of Christ, and that "So long as the majes-

tic figure of the perfect Man, the Son of God remains in its ineffable grandeur, at the head of the march of humanity, so long is christianity master of the intellect, as well as of the heart of the human race."

The second article traces the relation of Methodism to the great principles of our Republican government, and gives some stirring views of the responsibility and duties that now press upon our denomination

The articles entitled "Adam Clarke, as a Preacher" and "The New Testament Idea of the Pastoral Office" should be especially studied by all our younger ministers.

But to our mind the chief attraction of this review is its Synopsis of the other Quarterlies and its Quarterly Book Table. In this deparment Dr. Whedon shines pre-eminent. His sharp critical notices often contain nuggets of richest gold, real gems of solid, sparkling truth. Not unfrequently we find interspersed among these notices, the broadest views of the great questions of the day, and appeals to the highest motives that influence humanity. As a specimen, take his notice of "the Great Rebellion, by John Minor Botts," in which occurs the following striking views of the growing power of the West:

"This contest North and South is transient. The West, the mighty West comes bounding into exultant existance and boundless empire. She rises over our horizon like a young omnipotence. The thunder tones of freedom, the death knell of obsolete oligarchy, come rolling from her sky. She will soon obliterate, as with the swelling surge of an incoming ocean, all traces of the old antithesis between the North and South. But in principle she is intensely one with freedom and nationality; and north and west are rolling on the day when our South will be in spirit and in institutions completely one with both. The sectional spirit that creates caste, that abolishes the free common school, that suppresses free discussion, that excludes immigration, that despises industry and destroys prosperity and progress, must disappear. The broad sunny plains of the South must be filled with a free, educated, industrious, prosperous yeomanry, and freedom must inaugurate the era of a new and nobler South. Unless the southron is born with a twisted neck and a face reversed, and perpetually looking backward, let him promptly and forever renounce the dead, buried and putrid past and heroically cast forward his welcoming eyes toward the new and better age."

Send your subscriptions for the Quarterly to Carlton & Porter, 200 Mulberry st., New York.

Editorial Items.

Rev. Dr. Newman

will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Dedication.

The new church at Carrollton will be dedicated to-morrow, Sunday, Feb. 24, at three o'clock P. M. The friends of the enterprise are cordially invited to be present. Sermon by Rev. A. C. McDonald

Ristori.

We regret that M'me. Ristori has consented to appear on the stage on Sunday night. In so doing she has not only offended the Christian sentiment of our community, but has lessened the admiration of many, who hitherto have been loud in her praise. The Sabbath is God's Holy Day and should be so observed.

We are glad to learn by a note from Mr. Willson, Superintendent of the freedmen's schools at Columbus, Miss., that the citizens of that place (that is the better portion of them) have subscribed some $1,200, toward building a schoolhouse for the freedmen, in place of the one they burned up, which was worth $5,000. Mr. Willson assures us that many of the citizens really regret the burning of the house, and that the teachers have succeeded in renting a house for a dwelling. In every community there are those, doubtless, who regret these acts of violence, but they are in the minority, and powerless to stay the hands of the assassin and the incendiary.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.—For churches and all public uses these Cabinet Organs are admirably adapted, having great power, and being furnished in plain cases at very moderate cost. But their widest use is in drawing rooms and private houses. Unlike the melodeons, they are adapted to secular as well as sacred music, for their action is so quick that the most rapid music can be performed upon them, while from their sustained tones they are capable of a variety of effects which cannot be obtained on any other single instrument. Most opera music, and music originally written for orchestral instruments, is better upon the Cabinet Organ than upon the piano-forte. A great advantage of these instruments is their quality of keeping in tune. One may be used for years without needing to be tuned. They are made exclusively by Mason & Hamlin, who are the inventors of several of the improvements from which they derive their fine qualities. Other reed organs are made, more or less resembling the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, but there are important differences of construction which seem to give them acknowledged superiority. Nearly all the artists of note pronounce them superior to all others, the best instruments of their class in the world. The popularity which these instruments have acquired in fashionable circles has led to their manufacture in very elegant cases, and we have not seen more attractive pieces of furniture than are some of them.—*New York Day Book.*

Mississippi Items.

The civil authorities of Yazoo City, Miss., are enforcing the laws passed by the legislature of the State in 1865, and afterwards set aside by military authority, prohibiting negroes from buying, leasing or renting real estate, and requiring every negro and mulatto to be under contract to work for some white person by the year, and to have a license from the Mayor to remain in the city. The freedmen are being much annoyed and oppressed by the Mayor and Sheriff. They arrest and fine them, and put them in jail without any just cause. The officers admit that many of those they arrest are industrious, orderly people who take good care of themselves.

The principal reason of this seems to be that the dilapidated chivalry are short of funds and are trying to raise a little whiskey money by extorting it from the freedmen under these infamous laws.

Joseph Davis, brother of Jeff., has sold his plantation on the Mississippi river, to one of his former slaves for the sum of three hundred thousand dollars. Poor negroes! how unfortunate they are to have no master to take care of them!

D.

Local and Southern News.

Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S VETO.

State of Louisiana,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, Feb. 18, 1867.

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my signature, "an act to take the sense of the people on the expediency of calling a convention to form a Constitution and to provide for the election of delegates, and for the holding of the convention."

If the general object of the bill received my sanction, I could not, consistently with regard to a sense of my constitutional duty and respect for the prerogatives of the office I hold, give it my approval. First, because I believe the bill in its title and substance is in violation of Article No. 118 of the Constitution of the State, which provides that "every law enacted by the legislature shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title." I regard the sense of the people on calling a convention, and voting for delegates, as distinct and separate objects. Secondly, the bill ignores the governor in the issuing the usual writs of election, and to that extent is an invasion of his constitutional rights, which make it his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. I must further construe this feature of the bill as intentional under the belief that I would refuse to obey the law, an imputation I am not willing by any act of mine, to countenance or admit. These objections are regarded by me as justifying the withholding of my approval of the bill, and I, therefore, refrain from entering into a discussion of the question as to the expediency of the measure. I concede in the fullest sense the right of the people to alter the laws or amend the Constitution, provided they are loyal and true to the Government of the United States.

I am justified in believing, from events transpiring in Congress, that a Convention of the people, as provided for in the bill under consideration, would not be permitted or recognized. Whether in view of this almost certain and fixed fact it is expedient or politic to persist in the enactment of a law that cannot be executed, is a question I leave to the consideration of the legislature. I will only further say, if the bill is submitted to me, on its merits, as regards expediency, free from all objections in its phraseology, I will be prspared to meet the issue.

(Signed) J. Madison Wells,
Governor of Louisiana.

CONGRESS DENOUNCED.

Mr. Palfrey offered the following preamble and resolutions relative to the proceedings of the Congress of the United States:

Preamble and Joint Resolutions in relation to the proceedings of the Congress of the United States.

Whereas, On the second day of April, A. D. 1866, the President of the United States did issue his proclamation making known that the late civil war had ceased, that peace was re-established within the borders of the said United States, and that the States in which the laws of the United States "had been opposed and their execution obstructed," retained their integrity of dominion as before the war, which dominion consisted in their participation in the sovereignty of the Federal government, and the establishment and operation of their own State governments, as the same existed before the war, in all the departments thereof; and

Whereas, One department of the said Federal government consists of a Congress, which should be composed of members elected under the Constitution of the United States from each and every State in the Union; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding the said proclamation and the entire cessation of the said war, and the return of the people of the said States to a condition of allegiance and submission to the government of the United States, and notwithstanding the said States are carrying on their several State governments in good faith and fidelity, in entire loyalty to the Federal government, and with patriotic regard for the prosperity and renown of the entire nation, yet the said Congress of the United States having, since the date of said proclamation, pertinaciously refused admittance to the halls of the Congress of United States [by arbitrary rules and regulations of their own, adopted by a factious majority,] to members of said Congress constitutionally elected as they themselves were, to that body from the following named States, viz: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Florida and Louisiana, without show of right, or legal or constitutional capacity, thereby effecting a usurpation of power, without precedent in the annals of civilized nations governed on republican and constitutional principles, and revolutionary in its character; therefore,

1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened.* That the said so-called Congress of the United States is not a constitutional body, inasmuch as it is not composed of representatives and senators from the several States as required by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and consequently all acts emanating from said Congress of the United States which affect the status or integrity of the States unrepresented, since the date of said proclamation, are usurpations of power, and are null and void.

2. Be *it further resolved, etc.*, That copies of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the governors of the several States of the Union, to be laid before their several State legislatures

3. *Be it further resolved, etc.*, That a joint special committee of both houses of this General Assembly be appointed, to consist of —— members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives to agree upon a remonstrance on the part of the General Assembly of this State, to the people of all the States of the Union, setting forth the injustice and unconstitutionality of these enormous usurpations, and urging the people of all the States, and more particularly the constituents of the members of the said Congress as at present constituted, to adopt some mode for producing a cessation of the usurpations herein complained of.

4. Be *it further resolved, etc*, That a new national flag be procured, to be displayed over the halls of this General Assembly, "with not a stripe erased or polluted, or a single star obscured," to be paid for out of the contingent funds of the General Assembly.

The above was unanimously referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Kentucky House of Representatives has passed a bill to set apart the taxes collected from the colored people for the support of separate schools for that race, and for the relief of paupers.

A marble bust of Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated with impressivee ceremonies at the Academy of Music in Louisville, Ky., on the 12th. Governor Bramlette presided, and ex-Attorney General Speed delivered the oration, being followed in short addresses by Generals Thomas and Davis.

Ladies' Department.

The Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER VI.

With what sisterly pride and admiration did I gaze on Addison as he came in one morning attired *a la militaire*. He was really Captain in the State Militia, and dressed for "General Training." His uniform was so becoming his tall and dignified figure—I thought him not only noble, as he really was—but quite majestic. Fisk was sergeant, which was an honor for one so young, but his trappings were far less brilliant than Addison's. This was a high day throughout all the surrounding country, for old and young, high and low, turned out "to see General Training;" but our discreet parents believed it to be no place for young girls, and so we never saw Addison or Fisk upon the field of glory. Dear Fisk made many mortal enemies at court martial—faithful in the discharge of his duty, it was beneath him to spare any man who in peace refused to prepare for war by soldiery drill. I saw one man cry like a big baby when he said to brother, "How could you return me court-martial?" He may have died of grief long ago; if not, I presume he was one of the champions of Bull Run in '61

Wilberforce married Mary, sister to Miriam's husband, who lived at the west, and when she first came to visit us, I could not think she was nearly as handsome as our brother; but she was so good, we looked into her heart and saw the beauty there, which our Mother taught us was more to be prized than outward charms.

Addison married the daughter of a wealthy farmer, living in an adjoining neighborhood. She belonged to the same church we did; I had seen her there every Sabbath, richly dressed, but I never dreamed of her becoming my sister; yet it was evident Addison had more than dreamed. Our Father married them one evening at the bride's home, and the next day the bridegroom's wedding was to be celebrated at our house. We little girls were considered too young to attend the evening wedding, but it was a great event to be dressed in our best and to enjoy this occasion. Our long table was made still longer by the addition of another table, and ornamented with a set of new dishes loaded with wedding cake. Several of our good neighbors were invited to meet the newly married couple, and the young people, who were coming after the ride. In those days, dear Minnie, you know it was a custom to invite the bride's young lady friends and their beaux to take a ride from the bride's to the groom's house, and there enjoy what was known as the second day wedding. These processions were recognized, when seen approaching, by the single carriages containing each but one gentleman and lady, and the full speed of the gay horses, so unlike the measured tread of those in funeral processions. The company was to be at our house at precisely three o'clock, but it was now nearly dark and our little eyes were growing dim looking out at the open gateway. At length the joyful note sounded out, "They are coming!" but when they drove up to the door, instead of the joyousness I had anticipated seeing, every countenance wore a shade of sadness. Two or three of the gentlemen sprang from their seats to assist Addison in helping our new sister from the carriage, and the ladies followed her quickly to her room. It was soon discovered that an accident had occurred, and my little ears were all attention to know the true version of the sad event. That they might enjoy a longer ride the party had decided, with the groom, to prove the old adage "the longest way round is the shortest way home." The bride and groom led the way in the first carriage, when suddenly they came in close proximity to the steam cars. Addison's horse was young and gay, and not having a very good reputation in the presence of the iron horse, at this time, quick as thought he whirled, upsetting the happy pair in the mud. They were soon gathered up, not much injured, but greatly to their mortification, for it marred the pleasure of the young people. Our Father and Mother and the good neighbors agreed that it was a great mercy that they were not killed, thanking God that it was no worse. Such is life, that even the most joyous events often become darkened by clouds.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

It was a fearfully dark night when I rode for the first time nearly five miles to visit Addison in his new home. The next morning, which was the Sabbath, shone out in all the beauty of a glorious May day. I did not go to church, but remained to keep company for sister Anna, who was not able to go. During the morning her elder sister came, and as their conversation did not exactly belong to a little girl not a dozen years old, I became restless. Dear Anna noticed this and asked if I would like to take a walk, and said, "If you desire, you can go a little way into the woods just in the rear of the house." This was a charming idea, and away I glided quick as thought. I had not advanced far in the open field when little voices I had often heard before when tempted to do wrong, whispered to my heart. I quickly silenced them by saying to myself, "Sister said I might go, and of course she knows what is right." I soon reached the woods, which appeared like a magnificent grove, so level and so unlike the hilly woodlands on our farms. The green meadow extended far into among the trees like a soft carpet. There were half trodden paths, I discovered, striking out in several directions; following one of these, I soon found myself in the dense forest—the grand old trees seemed like magestic giants looking up to heaven, and stretching out their arms to God in adoration—while the birds had selected this sublime temple as their orchestra, and were warbling their ravishing notes on my ear. The glorious sunlight streamed down in irregular lines of light, tinging every leaf with gold and silver, and adding new lustre to every floweret opening its petals to inhale his genial warmth. My whole soul so reveled in this elysium that I lost all idea of time or distance. I gathered the spring beauties and young wintergreens till I could no longer hold them in my hands, then taking up the folds of my dress I commenced to place them there in abundance, and still enchantment led me on. In stepping out of the pathway to pluck a little flower that peeped its bright eye at me from among the bushes, I discovered a little bird's nest with four dear eggs in it. I tried to convince my mind that the mother bird had forsaken them, and thus I could take it and place it in my dress among the flowers. I did so, but at this time I hushed the sweet voices much easier than when they whispered after leaving the house that it was Sabbath. As I advanced I found other nests filled with eggs, and now I reached out my hand in wholesale theft, and did not even hear the sweet voice whisper "thou shalt not steal." But the music of the warbling hosts seemed hushed, and the countless leaves hung like mourning drapery; even the hum of the insects had died on my ear, and no gentle voices whispering in the inner temple of my soul, telling me to look from Nature up to Nature's God. An awful silence reigned around me, and I stood in this universe of trees alone; even God appeared to have forsaken me. Like one in despair I cried out, "I am lost!" I looked on either side, then before and behind, but could not tell which way I came. I wandered, it seemed to me, for hours, and just as I was ready to sink down exhausted, I came to a place that looked familiar, when, lo! I had come back to the very place where I first knew I was lost; a poor little bird fluttered around me songless, but reminding me that I had something belonging to it. I opened the folds of my dress which I had held with a death-like grasp, and the little eggs in the nests were like so many eyes staring into mine; the flowers, so fresh and gay wher I gathered them, bowed their heads in shame as they looked at me. I took the nest of eggs carefully, and tried again to place them in the shrubbery where the old bird could find them; some of them were broken, and the others left on the cold ground. I could no longer carry them, for far too heavy were their weight for me. I then fell on my knees and prayed to God to forgive me, and promised if he would lead me out of the woods safely I would never break his commandments again. After a little, a gentle, yet unseen hand seemed laid in mine, and I arose and started in the way I imagined would lead me out. After wandering long I saw an opening, and my heart leaped for joy as I thanked God. On reaching the open field, it was rough and uncultivated—not like the soft green meadow I had passed on entering the woods; again despair seized me for it might be miles from brothers. In the distance I saw a house and resolved to reach it. Onward I rushed, running over the newly ploughed ground until my shoes became so clogged I was obliged to take them off and go in my stockings. I leaped over the fences for I was as wild as a deer, and ere I was aware I was in a field among cattle that stared at me so maliciously that I ran and cried pitiously; again I begged God to direct and save me, and once more the gentle hand seemed in mine as I pressed on. Before reaching the house I met a young man, and running up to him I said, "I have been lost in the woods. Can you tell me where my brother lives?" He looked at me with an air of pity and said, "why, little girl, what is your brother's name?" I stood a moment for I had almost forgotten it, for had not an age elapsed, and had I not grown old since I had pronounced his name? I told him, and he said, "it is away off yonder, two or three miles; you can just see it in the distance." I looked eagerly, but doubted, saying, "his house is painted red;" "but those you see are only the barns and out-buildings." I thanked him as he stood there like a statue, while my little heart throbbed double quick time. I was not long in jumping the fences and bounding over the fields towards the cluster of buildings I had seen in the distance—fearing after all they might not be brother's. Before reaching them I saw two ladies approaching; I imagined they beckoned to me, still I thought them strangers. I flew, however, toward them like a wild girl who had lived, at least, a brief lifetime in the woods—Judge of my joy and surprise Minnie, to find dear Anna and her sister, who thought I stayed too long and thus walked out to meet me. They laughed when they saw my muddy shoes in my hands, and opening the folds of my dress to find the crushed flowers and wilted wintergreens, I had retained to give them. I could hardly take another step but wept like an infant in its mother's arms. Only saying, I have been lost and will never ramble in the woods again on Sunday, nor will I ever rob the sweet bird's nest again.

Evangeline.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

Friendship.

You and I, dear reader, may be expecting to meet some one in a few days, who, though a stranger to our sight, is yet familiar to our thoughts. She may be the intimate acquaintance of one dear to us, and we have often heard of her cultivated mind, quick sympathies, and our eyes have dwelt on the clear, beautiful words penned by her hand. Anxiously we look for the day that brings us the meeting, for have we not heard only good spoken of her always? Her heart will be the fountain of gentleness in which our soul will find repose and strength; her true instincts will be like waves of joy passing o'er our soul.

The day comes, and we meet a graceful lady whose countenance wears the refinement of culture; we see immediately that everything about her is exquisite—her dress soft and elegant—all her ornaments rare and artistically arranged; and the outward adorning adds a charm to her sweet voice and the words of welcome. As the conversation continues, we become more convinced that at last we have found the perfect friend for whom we have been seeking; until suddenly some word is spoken that causes our pleasant aircastle to vanish. She gives expression to a prejudice or stubborn ignorance—pardonable faults in an acquaintance, but impassable barriers to all—demanding friendship.

How many of us have like failures to record. We approach a desired acquaintance with trembling. We long to give him or her our admiration, but the fear that we will again be mistaken draws us away. I have known persons whom I regarded as almost saints, the beauty of whose character caused many an exultant thrill, and yet those persons I would not seek. Let me keep in thought the ideal picture of loveliness for which they sat, unsullied by temper or failings.

If there are those whom we wish always to love and reverence; let us hold them charily, as many do sacred relics, only to be seen and worshipped with clean hands and pure heart. Let us struggle in secret with the ugly demons of anger and selfishness and appear before our friends in the mildness of principle. In this way we will call up in their hearts gentleness and confidence, and our communion rare must it be—partaking of the love which chargeth never.

*

Intelligence from our Mission Rooms.

Revivals and Collections.—A pastor in the East Genessee Conference, who writes to us for more Missionary Advocates, says: "Our missionary collection yesterday was a success; compared with last year will be about as 4 to 1. This increase is largely owing to the glorious revival with which the charge has been favored during the last three months."

The Junior Division.—We really cannot afford to have this department of the grand missionary army diverted from its course as appointed and prescribed in the Discipline of the Church. We had the pleasure to witness the movements of the juveniles of the Seventh Avenue or Central Methodist Episcopal Church on Sabbath, Jan. 27. Under the inspiration of their pastor, Dr. Hare, Rev. H. B. Ridgaway and Gen. Clinton B Fisk, who severally addressed them, they offered willingly thirty per cent. more than was given last year.

The Subject Well Put.—Rev. Dr. Nesbitt, of the Pittsburgh Advocate, has some of the best put paragraphs for the missionary cause which have fallen under our observation for some time. They are like a charm.

But our centenary offerings were special offerings. They will have been laid on the altar to very little purpose if they are given at the expense of other objects. They will not rise as grateful incense to the Deity if we have withheld in any other directions. O, brethren in the ministry, we must not allow our missionary collections to fall off. It is true we have had much to say concerning the duty of giving these last twelve months, and we would love to sound other notes, and many of our people will plead for rest. But the gospel must not be hindered. The missionaries must not be called home. The work of the Lord must not stop Let us lead our people once more. They will follow us. Everywhere let the resolve be to increase a little—*at least* a little over last year. The people can stand it. Much as they have given, they have not given more than they have received. God gave them all they have. When He converted them they gave it all back to him. Let us remind them of this. Every one that is still converted will acknowledge the covenant, will respond to our solicitation in our Master's name, there will be meat in the house of the Lord, the angel flying through the heavens having the everlasting gospel to preach to the dwellers on the earth will continue his flight of mercy, and the world receive another impulse toward the hour when

> Jesus shall reign where'er the sun
> Does his successive journeys run—
> His kingdom spread from shore to shore,
> Till moons shall wax and wane no more.

Law Point.—It sometimes occurs that those who have the distribution of missionary money appropriated to conferences have not a proper understanding of the mode of doing it. Hence, we find a decision of the bishop, in one of the conferences, the following language: "I. The missionary appropriations are made to the *charges* respectively, to aid them in supporting their preachers, and *not* to particular preachers. II. The appropriations are due to the charges at the maturity of the drafts, but the usage is general, perhaps quite universal, for the presiding elder to pay in the appropriations at the quarterly meetings."

The Missionary Treasury.—Dr. Cobleigh, of Zion's Herald, is a faithful sentinel in the missionary cause. Looking out upon the current of trade, the rapidly-shifting winds of the times, and the instability of all earthly things, he takes occasion to utter the following words:

In this state of things, and in view of the possible contingencies of the year before us, we desire to have our readers see two points very clearly, and to feel their importance very forcibly: *First, that no individual member or society in our Church should contribute for the Missionary cause less this year than last;* and *secondly, that every one should try to make, at least a slight advance upon his last year's contribution.* Striving earnestly to reach one or both of these objective points, by the pastors and people, will, in our judgment, be the only safe line of policy to be pursued. The missionary cause must not be allowed to abate its earnestness, or slacken its efforts, for the want of funds.—What we write now is not in fear caused by any present embarrassment: but in the spirit of a prudent forecasting and caution that there may come no embarrassments with coming events.

Some of our readers may be thinking that, in view of their large centenary subscriptions, they will be justified in giving less to the missionary cause than they did last year. This is precisely what some feared and predicted, but what we hope will not be allowed to come to pass.

Smithfield-street, Pittsburgh Conference.—This charge was among the first west of the mountains, if not the first, to make her missionary offerings for this year, and true to herself and the demands of the cause, has so advanced that, if every other congregation will follow, the one million and thirty thousand called for will be forthcoming.

Notes Suggestive.—We have before us communications from the Illinois Conference, showing that they had in 1865-6 ten domestic missions within their boundaries, three of which returned to the treasury more money from their missionary collections than had been appropriated for their own support. Three of the ten missions have become self-supporting. Two of the ten missions made no returns of mission money—some mistake somewhere in their cases. The conference adopted the following resolutions:

1. That while we have increasing faith in the missionary cause, we will strive to advance our collections for the ensuing year to an average of one dollar per member.

2. That we will endeavor to infuse additional missionary life and strength into all our Sunday-schools.

3. That we do most heartily indorse the efforts of our bishops and ministers that are now being made in the Southern States, and will devoutly pray for their ultimate success.

4. That the first quarter of 1867 be set apart as the time when we will take up our missionary collections and subscriptions in our respective charges.

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To planters and other persons Employing Freedmen.—Headquarters, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana—New Orleans, La., Jan. 12, 1867.—To correct a false impression which seems to exist as to the matter of obtaining transportation for freedmen, when it is desired to procure labor from other States, under the provisions of a late order of Gen. Howard, Commissioner, etc., Washington, D. C. the public interested are hereby notified that any party can make the necessary application in person, and by complying with the regulations governing the subject, can secure for themselves all the priviliges granted in the order alluded to. No person or persons have any appointment which gives them the sole right to transact this business in this state.

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Very respectfully yours,
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[From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor, Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

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Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptis Church, Philadelphia.]

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles, I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

[From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Milville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMTH,
966 Hutonchis st., Phila.

[From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor Tenth Baptist Church.]

I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very useful to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
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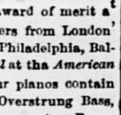
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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No. 9. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867. Whole No.—59.

Poetry.

SLACK A LITTLE.

Slack a little! Slack a little,
Darling wife;
Why such breathless haste and hurry
All thy life?
Slack the vigor of thy striving,
Ere too late.
Tell those monsters, care and labor,
Just to wait.

Slack a little! Slack a little,
Busy hand!
Slack thy rubbing and thy scrubbing,
Drop the sand!
Minister thy blessings slowly,
And the longer;
Bind love's thousand precious tendrils
All the stronger.

Slack a little! Slack a little,
Weary feet!
'Tis a thorny road ye're treading
Death to greet.
Slack your quick and fearless stepping,
Spare your strength!
Ye the golden streets of Heaven
Shall tread at length!

Slack a little! Slack a little,
Precious heart!
Slack the fervor of thy throbbing,
Ere we part.
Thrill not thus with every sorrow,
Anxious ever;
Trembling like an Angel Lyre
Forever.
Strung for high and holy themes,
Slack thy sorrow,
Heaven those rapturous themes may wake
Perhaps to-morrow.

Slack a little! Time, how fleeting,
Slack thy wing!
To my heart's long cherished treasure
Let me cling!
Go to mirth and from his chalice
Take the pleasure;
Pilfer wealth, and from his palace
Take his treasure;
Why such haste my night to bring?
Slack, O Time, thy scythe and wing!

Slack a little! Slack a little,
Death, O Death!
Vain thy strife and panting haste,
All out of breath!
See! she fears not thy approaching—
Thou hast no sting!
Clasp her in thy cold embracing
She will sing!
Slack, O Death! how sure thy loss,
Thou wast conquered on the Cross!

Harper's Magazine.

Gems.

"To one who ever felt the sting
Of sorrow, sorrow is a sacred thing."

"No wounds like those a wounded spirit feels,
No cure for such; 'til God who makes them heals.

"And thou sad sufferer, under nameless ill,
That yields not to the touch of human skill,
Improve the kind occasion—understand
A Father's frown, and kiss the chastening hand!

"There are two considerations upon which my faith in Christ is built as upon a rock: 1st. The fall of man, the redemption of man, the resurrection of man, the three cardinal articles of our religion, are such as human ingenuity could never have invented, therefore they must be Divine. 2d. If the prophecies have been fulfilled, (of which there is abundant demonstration,) the Scripture must be the word of God; and if the Scripture is the Word of God, Christianity must be true."

Dr. Young.

"He that slanders me, paints me blacker than I am, and he that flatters me, whiter. They both daub me, and when I look in the glass of conscience, I see myself disguised by both.

"Life is but the parenthesis (—) of eternity."

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"Had we eyes sharp enough, we should see the arrows of Death flying in all directions, and account it a wonder that we and our friends escape them but a single day."

Cowper.

Remarkable Religious Movement in Shantung Province.

Foo Chow, Nov., 1866.

A communication with the above caption has just appeared in the *China Mail*, Hong Kong. It is from the pen of Rev. J. Doolittle, of the North China Mission, and, therefore, reliable. As your readers may not otherwise see a narrative whose facts seem so strange, yet blessed here, I cheerfully communicate it through your columns. I must condense somewhat, but will be faithful in every essential particular.

About last February an aged stranger was seen in one of the streets of Tientsin (where Mr. Doolittle resides) inquiring where he could get information about the *Roman Catholic* religion. Some one directed him to the Protestant Chapel of the English Methodist (new connection) Mission. He eagerly sought the place, and found the native assistant preaching from the Beatitudes on the "blessedness of the pure in heart." He manifested great joy on hearing the discourse, and subsequently made the following statements:

He lived in Loh-Ting, distant from Tientsin about 450 li (over 100 English miles) and about 7 or 8 only from the south border of Chili province. His age was 68 years. Some months previous he was sick, and believed himself near death. He felt that he was a very great sinner, and unprepared. His mind was deeply depressed, and he could find no rest nor satisfaction. One night he dreamed that he was conducted by a superior being, to the gate of a magnificent palace. He had never seen anything so grand and beautiful. Looking in, he saw that it was filled with splendor, and inhabited by many happy beings like his conductor. On attempting to enter, he was told that such as he were not admitted. No unclean or vile person was allowed within. And then the great difference between himself and these happy ones was pointed out to him. He was assured, however, that he was not to die for some time, and that, if he became pure, after death he could enter the palace and join in its pursuits. He awoke astonished, but could not comprehend the dream. Full of longing to understand it, he slept again, and dreamed substantially the same dream. In the morning he told it to his friends, but no one could give a satisfactory explanation. He recovered from his illness, but his distress of mind increased in view of the vision. At length it occurred to him that there were some native Roman Catholics in his neighborhood. He went to them and described his feelings and his dream, but they were utterly unable to answer his inquiries. They directed him, however, to go to Tientsin, and seek instructions from Roman Catholics there. He started without delay, and, on reaching the city, was directed to the Protestant chapel above referred to.

His story and evident sincerity excited much interest at the time. For several weeks he attended the chapel services, read Christian books, and learned all he could about the new doctrine, which he embraced joyfully. Finally, he returned to his distant home, carrying with him the precious books.

After several weeks had elapsed, he appeared again at Tientsin, with a letter signed by a number of his neighbors, who had become deeply interested in the statement of his experience at that city, and in the truths of the books. The letter requested that a native Christian might be sent to Loh-Ting to explain them more fully. It also stated that the interest was widening, and that many desired instruction.

In accordance with this request, the Methodist Mission sent back with the old gentleman a supply of books and a native assistant. The latter was absent about a month, and on his return gave wonderful accounts of the serious attachment of a comparatively large number of the people to the Gospel. Soon afterwards, two colporteurs were sent to Loh-Ting, who spent a month there. On their return they confirmed the previous accounts, and bore an invitation for a foreign missionary to go and administer baptism to those who should be judged suitable candidates. But as one of the two members of the mission was then absent at Shanghai, and the other could not be spared from his post, a native preacher and his wife were sent instead of the foreign missionary.

On the 4th of September, one of the missionaries started for the place, and in nine or ten days sent back intelligence of a deeply interesting nature, more than confirming the statements made by the natives. The other missionary then went to Loh-Ting and assisted his associate in the work of examination and baptism. They both returned on the 29th of September, and made known the following interesting facts:—After careful and prayerful examination, they baptized 45 persons, of whom 18 are women and 27 are men. There are several tens more, a good portion of whom are females, who desire baptism. The village of Loh-Ting district, where the chief interest centres, bears the name of the family clan, of which the old gentleman above mentioned is the head. It is a small village, surrounded by similar ones, only a few *li* apart. The interest extends in all directions. Some come on Saturday afternoon from 20 to 40 *li* and more, bringing food and bedding, so as to attend the Sabbath services, returning Sabbath afternoon after the second service. One old man aged 72, living 45 *li* distant, was heard to say that, if the foreign teachers could afford to come 450 *li*, he could come 45, and so he walks that distance Saturday afternoon to hear the Gospel.

The native helper, before the missionaries arrived, remarked publicly, one Sabbath, on the duty of destroying their idols and instruments of superstition. On the following day, 17 families brought their images, pictures, etc., and burned them in the helper's presence.

The Sabbath is strictly observed in some things. The Christians, of their own accord, have made a rule that, during the intermission of the services while preparing and eating their meals, no secular topics of conversation shall be introduced, as those relating to their farming and gathering the crops. As those attending the meetings are farmers or laborers on farms, it is manifest that the rule is a practical one, and evidences their earnestness and sincerity.

Those living in the village go to their farm-work early in the morning. Returning for breakfast about 9 o'clock, they meet in the chapel for worship about half an hour, and then go again to their work. In the evening, after supper, they assemble again for worship.

The women are not so reserved as respectable Chinese females usually are, often meeting in the same building with the men, and manifesting a desire to hear the word for themselves. The wife of the native helper has a good influence among them, and sometimes twenty or thirty of them bring their needle-work, etc., to her house, and sit and work while she reads and explains the Bible. Some of them, too, can read.

These Christians are said to pray with fervency and propriety, and to sing hymns, if not according to rules of music, yet with animation, with the Spirit, if not with the understanding. They have, what cannot be said generally of native Christians, an affecting and profound sense of their personal sinfulness and unworthiness. They manifest an ardent desire for the conversion of their families and neighbors, of which their prayers, as well as their daily conduct, give abundant evidence.

Our missionary brother, in conclusion, speaks of the above movement as "unprecedented," so far as China is concerned, and requests the reader to "remember that the work was commenced and carried on, till less than one month ago, without the presence of a foreign missionary, and that previous to last spring no one in Loh-Ting knew anything about the Bible or its doctrines as explained by Protestant Missionaries." The future, he says, will tell more perfectly than we now know, the real nature and extent of the work. It appears to be an extensive and genuine turning from idolatry to the worship of the true God.

I beg that your readers will ponder carefully the deep significance of this movement. Look at the wonderful providences and the means, then at the glorious results and the precious promise for the future. Surely, God is with us, and China's redemption seems near at hand. Dear brethren in the ministry, and all who love Christ and the souls for whom he died, take this account to your monthly concerts and family altars, to the secret place, too, and pray over it. Men are needed simply to guide such movements and other more ordinary operations. Who will come in the love of Jesus, and lend a helping hand in this grand work of China's regeneration?

As ever, yours truly,

C. C. Baldwin.

A Night in the Senate.

The important debate upon the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States attracted crowds to the Senate chamber last week. The climax of the debate as well as of the public interest in it culminated on Saturday evening. It was understood that the Republican members of the Senate would refuse to adjourn until they reached a vote upon the bill. In the early part of the evening the Senate galleries were well filled, and the large audience remained intact until a very late hour. After midnight, however, a large number retired, but even then, and until the adjournment of the Senate on Sunday morning, a respectable audience remained. The interest and the curiosity of the auditors seemed to be aroused soon after midnight, and became more intensified every hour until the morning. There was a disposition upon the part of the Democratic members of the Senate to fillibuster by calling for the yeas and nays upon every motion, and to speak against time with a view to delay a final vote. One by one the Democrats gained the floor and discussed the entire question of reconstruction, many of them commencing with the period of the rebellion itself and ending with the future glory of the Republic which shall be revealed when "my policy" becomes popular and the Democratic party obtains the reins of power. The leader on the Democratic side of the House, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, retired rather early, and the honors of opposing the substitute for Mr. Stevens' bill proposed by Senator Sherman were equally divided between Senators Hendricks, Doolittle, Cowan, Davis, Buckalew, McDougall, Saulsbury and Norton. Some of these gentlemen contented themselves with a single speech of moderate length, while others repeated themselves several times. It seemed to be understood among the opposition that each member should speak as long as possible, and tell the country all he knew upon this important question, and that they should relieve each other by turns. Mr. Saulsbury led off and was followed by Mr. Davis. Mr. Cowan and Mr. Buckalew next gave their views. At two o'clock on Sunday morning, Mr. Saulsbury again obtained the floor and made an able plea for the sanctity of the Sabbath, concluding with a motion to adjourn; but the implacable Radicals, recognizing the fact that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath, and that they were entrusted with the accomplishment of a work of paramount importance, refused to adjourn without a vote upon the bill. The Democrats, doubtless foreseeing the ultimate result, determined to sell the victory as dearly as possible, and seemed to take delight in keeping the Republicans out of their beds. When the result of the motion to adjourn became known, Mr. Hendricks immediately took the floor, and the Republicans seemed as patient as ever. The people in the galleries began to give signs of fatigue, and not a few of them fixed themselves in comfortable positions for sleeping, like persons in a railroad car who were starting on a long journey. They seemed to feel that, notwithstanding the gloomy predictions of Mr. Hendricks should the bill become a law, the country was, for the present, at least, comparatively safe—safe enough to warrant them in indulging in a little sleep. When Mr. Hendricks became exhausted, Mr. Buckalew came to the rescue, rushing into the breach with an ardor worthy of a better cause. So much inspired was he with the importance of the occasion that, contrary to his usual custom, he spoke entirely extempore. After him came Mr. Cowan, who talked for an hour and more to the indifferent Republican Senators and the listless sleepers in the galleries. Before he had concluded it was observed that Garret Davis was preparing to follow. He was turning over some manuscript upon his desk, and eagerly searching into some authorities. When he obtained the floor the drowsy people in the galleries yawned more incessantly, and those of them who were yet awake prepared to follow the example of their more philosophic neighbors, who were already asleep. A few Senators laid themselves down upon the sofas in order to obtain a few moments of repose. Even the gentleman who occupy the reporters gallery seemed to have abandoned hope, and set about the work of making themselves comfortable for the remainder of the night. Mr. Davis was followed by Mr. McDougall, and so on till the end of the programme. The Republican column was unbroken; its members stood as firm as a rock, but there was no speaking among them. At last, tired out and seeing opposition useless, the Democrats ceased to speak, and at half-past six o'clock the vote was taken, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

—*Philadelphia Press.*

Temperance Meeting at the Capitol Last Night.

The National Temperance Society, composed of members of both branches of Congress, held a meeting at the Capitol last night. The hall of the House of Representatives was crowded until there was not room enough left for standing, and the galleries were packed almost to suffocation. Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, presided, who, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting in a strong and powerful appeal for the cause of temperance, after which Hon. Hiram Price, of Iowa, presented the claims of the cause in an able and argumentative speech of some fifteen or twenty minutes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Price's remarks Senator Wilson introduced Hon. Samuel McKee, of Kentucky, who so gallantly fought against treason and rebellion during the war, and who has now enlisted to fight against the foul demon, alcohol. Colonel McKee said he had never made use of ardent spirits as a beverage, and deprecated the use of the article all his life. Although he had never been a candidate for the suffrages of the people for any office until he made the canvass of his district for Congress, where no man had ever before been elected without the use of liquor with which to make friends by treating, he succeeded in his canvass after a positive refusal to take part in the spread of whiskey to secure votes. His only platform was truth, justice, and the right.

Hon Richard Yates, Senator from Illinois, was next introduced, and was received by the audience with the most rapturous applause. He said that he had but just embarked in the cause of temperance, and gave an account of his signing the pledge. Having signed it after carefully reading the same, he rose from the place where he had been sitting in his own private room, promised his God and himself that he would keep it, and felt that he was free. His speech was exceedingly interesting, and abounded in many pleasant and humorous thoughts which he connected with his former use of liquor. At the close of his speech he was presented with a very beautiful basket of flowers, after which he retired from the stand amid general applause.

Hon. F. E. Woodbrige, of Vermont; Hon. William E. Dodge, of New York; Speaker Colfax, the veteran champion of the cause of temperance; Hon. Josiah B. Grinnell, of Iowa, and Hon. J. W. Patterson, of New Hampshire, each addressed the meeting in speeches of ten to fifteen minutes.

At 9½ o'clock the Rev. W. C. Van Meter, superintendent of the "Home for Little Wanderers," in New York, entered the hall with ten little girls of that institution, who added much to the interest of the occasion by singing several appropriate hymns. At 11 o'clock the meeting dispersed, and all seemed highly pleased with the exercises of the evening.

A SERMON

BY REV. EUGENE ROYAL, (COLORED,) OF THE LAHARP ST. M. E. CHURCH.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.—Matt. v.: 8.

While I stand before you in the name of my Master, who sent me, I want you to give me your faithful prayers and your quiet attention. These words were spoken by our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ, while he dwelt upon the earth, establishing his gospel among men. He saw that the time would soon come that He would have to depart from this earth. He went about Galilee and the river Jordon, selecting his apostles, that when He departed from this world these men should go preaching the kingdom of Heaven. And after He had chosen them, they followed him everywhere, and he taught them. He then went on the Mount and said to his disciples, "Blessed are the pure in heart."

Now from this text we learn that God intended that man who worshipped him should worship with a pure heart, for he saw that in that day and time that man's heart was corrupted, which made it necessary that some change must take place that the heart of man may become pure. The change to take place is what Christ said to Nicodemus, that man must be "born again." A man must repent of his sins; turn from his evil thoughts and come to Christ. The heart which is prone to evil and is a fit temple for the devil and all his imps, must become a temple for the Holy Ghost. Then the heart is pure where God dwells. In a state of nature, man can't love himself, can't love his neighbor, nor his Maker. Now to become right, man must renounce the devil, himself and the world, and feel that he is nothing in the presence of his God. And he must forsake all his deeds, and come with a heart unto righteousness. When he comes before God, and says that he is undone, he feels that his house is against him, that his friends have turned against him; and then he says within himself—I go and make my last prayer and give up all for God to be merciful unto me. His heart is now surrended, and Jesus looks down from the shining seats above and sees the penitant, and reaching down his lily white hand He lifts him up as a brand from the eternal burning. Then he hears the small, still voice, telling him to tell to all the world what a dear Savior he has found. His goings are now established and God's love fills his heart; then the soul is pure. This is the heart that shall see God.

But understand that we do not say that you shall see God with the natural eye, for God is a spirit, but every heart shall feel the Lord, and that is better than seeing Him. We neither do not mean to tell you as the Catholic priest tells us, that we must come to him with our sins, and that he will carry our sins to the Virgin Mary, and Mary carry them to Christ, and Christ carry them to God. In the dispensation of Moses, man confessed to man, but now each man may come God for himself, for Christ, when he preached this sermon knew that man would do better to come directly to Him. Now what do we understand to be "pure in heart?" It is to desire nothing but God, walking in self-denial, and following Christ in evil and good report. The cross may be heavy and the waters deep and chilly, but Christ is our helper. It is to love our fellowmen; your brother's cross is yours. We do not mean by being pure in heart, it is to undermine his fellow-men, and wrong him of his rights.

But some may say—I have been for 40 years, in my weak manner, serving the Lord, yet I have never seen God. This may be true, yet you are to see Him here with spiritual eyes. But the time will come when you shall be called to depart from this earth; when physician, wife and children shall weep over you, then the Lord shall come and you shall see Him as He is. But you must be pure, to see Him. If you are, you shall see Him in that city where there is no need of the sun, or moon or stars, for Christ is the light of that place.

Perhaps the ungodly may ask, "Shall I see Him?" Yes, you shall see Him, but you won't want to see Him long! Because John says that every eye shall see him, when he comes with the clouds to judge the quick and the dead. Then He shall say to the ungodly, "Depart from me, ye cursed!" but to the righteous He will say, "Come, ye blessed of my Father." Then the godly shall be the jewels to adorn His crown.

Now I hope that my congregation will treasure up these words, and will live close to the cross of Christ. Have the mind that was in the apostle Paul, who received many stripes for his Master; was bound in prison, yet he stood to his integrity, and said, "none of these things move me." This was by being pure in heart. May the Lord bless you and keep you always. Amen.

Slow Marriage Ceremony.—Recently, not far from Washington, a couple, whom we will indicate as Mr. J——— and Miss H———, were to be married, and the somewhat slow-going Elder ——— was called upon to perform the ceremony. The parties all being ready, the Elder proceeded as follows: "Gentlemen and ladies, I hold in my hand authority from the State of Maryland to unite Mr. J——— and Miss H——— in the bonds of matrimony. Doubtless you all expect some sort of ceremony this evening, but my voice is weak, my health is bad, and I have had disease of the throat a year or more. Different churches have different forms, and different people have different forms; for my part I have no form. I do not remember any form. In some countries it is not so easy to get married as in this once free and happy country; and in some States they marry without license. In some countries it is required that the marriage shall take place at the hour of midnight; just as the clock strikes twelve the company take their lamps and go forth to meet the bridegroom, and then they all go into the house, and the door is shut, and no one is allowed to enter in afterward. Yes, my friends, the door is shut, and if you come then, you may cry your eyes out, and you may wear your knees out praying, but you'll never get in, for the door is shut. But this is not the case in our once free and happy country. As I said before, my lungs are weak, and I must make the ceremony as short as possible. My friends, it gives me much pleasure to see a young and loving couple like this, with their hearts united in the bonds of affection, come to be joined in marriage; and you must recollect, my young friends, that you cannot live together always—one of you will be taken by the cold, icy fingers of death and laid in the dark and narrow grave, and the other will be left to weep over the dear remains. Marriage is an old institution; it is spoken of in the first part of the Bible. It is an old institution; it is an honorable institution; it is a moral institution. All of you like it, and you all encourage it—all of the young people like it. The old would like to be young again that they might once more feel the influence of Cupid's darts. Come on, all of you. I do not remember any ceremony, but I reckon I know enough to join these two together. I suppose before I proceed I must ask the usual questions. Is there any one present who knows any just cause why Mr. J. and Miss H. may not lawfully be joined in the bonds of matrimony? [After a pause.] No one says nothing, as I suppose there is no reason. Mr. J. and Miss H., will you please give your right hand? Mr. J., will you take the lady whose hand you hold to be your lawful and wedded wife? Will you love, cherish and protect her? 'Yes, sir.' Miss ———, will you take the gentleman whose hand you hold to be your lawful husband? Will you love, honor and obey him in all his reasonable requests? 'I will.' I now pronounce you husband and wife, man and wife, or man and his helpmate, which I much prefer." The ceremony was concluded with a long prayer, in which he prayed for all mankind, collectively and individually, and at the end the contracting parties and the guests joined with considerable heartiness in the "Amen."

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Reconstruction Bill.

After two years of thorough investigation, mature reflection and earnest debate, the XXXIXth Congress has crowned its labors by adopting a plan for the reconstruction of the Union, which the people should willingly accept, as by it peace and justice may be secured to all the States, and all the inhabitants thereof. The expression of the Southern people thus far, whether given through the press or legislative bodies, is not favorable to the bill. There are loud complaints of military despotism, and solemn appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, in behalf of an injured people, and some *little talk* of revolution. Doubtless it were too much to expect a cordial acquiescence in such a measure, and therefore we are not disappointed at the "much talk and some bluster," from the opposition.

The military feature of the bill is not really objectionable In its adoption, Congress acted but consistently with its own theory of the war, and in accordance with the war-power of the Constitution. By this action Congress has placed the ten States, named in the bill, where they were when Lee surrendered—that is, under military control.

Viewed from a war stand-point, this is their logical position. They are conquered provinces, having been subjugated by the military power of the nation. And it would have been better for the South and the Country at large, had military supervision been continued uninterrupted up to the adoption of a plan for political reconstruction. The logic of war would have justified such a course, and the people of the South expected the same. While we regret the length of time intervening from the suppression of armed rebellion to the adoption of the bill under consideration, yet we deem it most fortunate that by the provisions of this bill, the States late in rebellion are subject to military control Whether for the protection of "life, liberty and property" from the violence of individuals, or for the suppression of armed resistance on the part of whole communities, (in view of the contingencies which may arise,) the military authority under which we are now placed is preferable. The loyal people of these States are content with this measure, and we hazard nothing in saying that it is more acceptable to the other portion of the people than to have the civil authority of these States pass directly into the hands of a new class of office holders. Some of the southern press complain of military despotism, but this is for *bunkum*, rather than from any serious dread of illegal military interference. Louisiana has everything to hope and nothing to fear from such an officer as Maj. Gen. Sheridan, should he be appointed. Instead of being an overshadowing military despotism, the bill is eminently magnanimous. The work of reconstruction is entrusted to the southern people themselves. When they shall determine, they may take the steps necessary to restoration to self-government on the one-hand, and to representation in Congress on the other. As subjugated insurgents, they cannot demand more magnanimous terms. It is all they deserve; it is more than they had reason to expect. The disfranchisement of the rebel leaders and the enfranchisement of the men of color, may offend their pride; but the comparatively small number affected by the former, and the good effect to be realized by the latter, should allay opposition and prompt to a hearty co-operation.

According to the provisions of the bill, the present State governments are not only provisional but are "in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control, and supercede the same." Thus by this, the sixth section of the Act, Congress has reserved the right of future legislation, to be used if necessary. Is not this a warning to the people of the South to act at once? Had they voluntarily adopted the proposed Constitutional Amendment, that would have precluded the necessity of further legislation, and they would have been admitted to Congressional representation. But they indignantly rejected the Amendment, and hence the bill now under consideration. Should they continue to resist, their contumacy may provoke even severer measures.

The bill provides for the continuance of the present State governments, subject to certain conditions: I. They are to be considered provisional, and subject to be abolished, modified, controlled or superceded by Congress. II. That in "all elections to *any* office under such provisional governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, under the provisions of the Vth section of this Act."

Thus the extension of the franchise to the people of color becomes operative at once, and the last clause of this section also excludes from office all such persons who are now in office who cannot qualify under this bill: "And no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments, who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment."

And the people of the Rebel States, whenever they are tired of this government, may, by a vote of all their citizens, without respect to color, except those disqualified from holding office by the Constitutional Amendment, elect delegates to a Convention to form State Constitutions. When these Constitutions are established upon the basis of impartial suffrage, and and are ratified by the people, and when the States thus organized have adopted the Constitutional Amendment, they shall be admitted to representation in Congress, when military rule will cease, and South Carolina and Texas will hold the same places in the Union as New York and Massachusetts.

Sunday Amusements.

On Feb. 21st, Mr. Mohan iutroduced in our State Senate an act providing for the closing of all places of amusement, except markets, from midnight on Saturday to Monday morning. It underwent two readings, and was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

This bill has greatly offended the religious notions of our neighbor, the *Picayune*. Singularly enough, the *Picayune* commences its article of Feb. 24 with the remark.

"We have a natural aversion to the moral ideas of New England, and would protest with all our might against the introduction of anything savoring of that locality into our community."

Pray, what have the moral ideas of New England to do with the great question of the proper observance of the Holy Sabbath in New Orleans? Is it not the old question, "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" We insist that this important measure should not be embarrassed by sectional prejudices. It is a question of universal application, and should be discussed upon its own merits. It is wholly irrelevant whether New England enforces the Fourth Commandment by statutory enactments or not. The practical point is, what is the duty of the Legislature of Louisiana in the premises? The obligation to observe the Sabbath in a becoming manner is a duty no less binding on legislative bodies than on individuals. As the representatives of the Divine Law-giver, human legislators derive their authority from God, and are responsible to Him. They are bound, not only to embody His will in their legislative enactments, but also not to become party to the violation of His law. Taking the Ten Commandments as the expression of His gracious will, it may not be possible to prevent the infraction of some of the precepts thereof. It may be impossible for human laws to prevent profanity, or covetousness; yet it is a fact that the most enlightened of civil governments have embodied in statutory law, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth of the Ten Commandments, as being promotive of the well-being of society.

Laws are mandatory and prohibitory. We do not favor a mandatory Sabbath law,—compelling people to do this or that, but we advocate a prohibitory law—restraining citizens from doing certain things. To illustrate: Places of Sunday amusements are usually *licensed establishments*. We would have the legislature pass a law limiting such licenses to the six secular days of the week, and making it a penal offence for the proprietors of such establishments to keep open on the day *excepted*. We hold that the party that issues the license which does not *except* Sunday, is no less guilty of the violation of the Sabbath-law than the man whose licensed place of amusement is kept open on that day. Under existing circumstances, the evil may be cured by the adoption of Mr. Mohan's bill, thus making *void* that part of the licenses already granted which include Sundays. And we heartily hope his bill may become a law.

New Orleans would be the gainer—financially, morally and religiously. Sunday would then be a day of *rest*, and not, as now, of feverish excitement in the pursuit of worldly pleasure. The attention of the young would be turned to the attainment of knowledge. Thousands of dollars would be saved to the employer and the employee. The debasing associations of theatres, of drinking and gambling saloons would be superseded by those of a purer nature.

It would have indicated the philosopher and the philanthropist, had the *Picayune* approved of Senator Mohan's bill, and then suggested to the honorable member the importance of asking an appropriation for the erection of Museums of natural history and galleries of sculpture and paintings, where the taste of our people could be cultivated, and their love of novelty gratified. Attached to these buildings we would have elegant parks with noble walks, and adorned with sparkling fountains and fragrant flowers, where the laboring man and his family might wander on Sunday—his day of leisure; and where the minds of the young might be lifted from Nature to Nature's God. But such thoughts are too high for the *Picayune*.

We do not agree in the statement of our cotemporary that the good people of this city are opposed to Mr. Mohan's bill. It is a notorious fact that the better class of our citizens do not patronize "Sunday amusements;" but strangers who are detained here over the Sabbath are tempted to these places of demoralization. And it is a fact which should be well weighed, that the performers at such places are themselves opposed to the demand for "seven days of labor." They need relaxation, but are compelled to yield to the greed of their employers. These facts indicate that the proposed law could be executed without serious difficulty, and also indicate the greater guilt of those who grant the license without *excepting* God's Holy Day.

Dying of Dignity.

Dignity is a disease with which a certain class of people and certain churches seem to be wonderfully afflicted. The Rev. Sydney Smith, himself an Episcopal clergyman, once said that the church of England was "dying of dignity." Of course there is a true dignity which belongs to real worth and to right conduct; but there is also a sham dignity which goes with principles and practice, that are simply mean and contemptible.

True dignity is distinguished by this, that it may be left to take care of itself, requiring for its preservation no special nursing or diplomacy, whereas the counterfeit, ever suspicious of encroachment, is on the continual lookout for its own standing, which it seeks to bolster up by resolutions. True dignity is self-forgetful, while its opposite is terribly self-conscious. The former, intent on duty, thinks not of itself, assured that the performance of duty is true glory. The latter, caring more for the praise of men than of God, is ever looking into the faces of men, dreading the frown of mortals far more than that of the Eternal.

These remarks have been suggested by the late action of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church, to which we called attention in a recent issue, in an article upon "Caste in the Church." This Southern body—Church we can hardly call it—seems to be laboring under a severe fit of *dignity*. It is anxious to drive out of its fold all the poor who belong to the despised class of so-called Africans. These "people" are not respectable enough for so august a body as the Southern Presbyterian Church. For how else can we interpret its action in utterly refusing ordination to a black man, and the bold endorsement of that action by a leading member of that church, Dr. J. H. Rice, editor of the Presbyterian *Index*, published at Mobile; in a late number of which paper he says: "Instead of repelling the charge made against our General Assembly of trying to hold the colored man in the Church just as he was before his emancipation, we confess it and glory in it." This is not the first time that men have "gloried in their shame." Shame, shame, we say, on such abominable, unchristian sentiments, and let all Christendom shout, Amen! Let the angels who sang, "Glory to God, peace on earth, and good-will to men," when He was born who should preach the gospel to the poor, fold their wings and weep over the apostacy of a so-called Christian Church. The primitive Christians gloried in this noble distinction of their religion, that it was the gospel of the poor. It remains for the Southern Presbyterian Church, in this nineteenth century, to repudiate this distinction, and to ally itself with those dainty Pharisees who, gathering up their sanctimonious robes, exclaimed—"Have any of the rulers or of the Pharisees believed on Him? But this people who knoweth not the law are cursed."

We learn that these "people," treated with such supercilious indignity, shut out of the parlor, and compelled, if they remain in the Southern Presbyterian Church, to live in the kitchen—not as brethren, but as servants, in the "household of faith," are rapidly migrating to less dignified churches, where their christian manhood will be fully recognized. Fifteen hundred colored Presbyterians, it seems, of North and South Carolina, have left the Southern Presbyterian Church, for the newly organized Presbytery of Catawba, which is in connection with the Northern Assembly, and has colored men among its ministers. Others, we are told, are elsewhere leaving the Southern Church for other denominations which do not object to colored ministers; and a religious journal states that the Methodist, Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches at the South are rapidly waking up to the conviction of the propriety of receiving colored men into equal church rights and privileges. The Southern Presbyterian Church will be left "alone in its glory,"—a dignified body. But let it beware lest it "die of dignity." We would say to, it what Christ said to some of his day who were in that very predicament: "Go, and learn what that meaneth, I will have mercy and not sacrifice." A mere *cultus* will not suffice, however carefully and even expensively it may be arranged, if the spirit and practice of true Christianity be wanting. Your boasted orthodoxy and your sacrifices in other directions cannot save you from the anathemas pronounced against those who preach "another gospel." You are ever defaming the Northern Churches as infidel, but at least they respect the rights of man, irrespective of the conventional distinctions which prejudice and pride have erected, and so far prove themselves to be Christians. They believe that within the Christian Church *all*, as being alike the purchase of the blood of the Son of God, are entitled to an equality of rights, and they have no fear that their dignity will be compromised if they receive to such fellowship those for whom the "Lord of all" was not ashamed to die.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the following, from the pen of Rev. Dr. Atkinson, a distinguished member of the Southern General Assembly, has fallen under our eye: "No particle of warrant can be found in the standards of the Church for the inhibition to men of any race of any of these offices" [preachers or deacons.] This shows the presence of a wholesome leaven in the Southern Church, and we predict a fearful fermentation. If the Church should refuse to accept the leaven, it must perish in its corruption. The righteous ones will come out and be separate, and touch no more the unclean thing.

Dedication at Carrollton.

The reader will recall the interesting account of the "dedication of the first M. E, Church, built in free Louisiana," published in Vol. 1, No. 11, of this paper, and the sad announcement some months later of said house being burned. It has been rebuilt, and on last Sunday the new house was dedicated. The services of the day began by a prayer meeting at sun-rise—a joyous time for the few members of the long scattered flock who gathered together to enjoy it. At 11 o'clock, A. M., Rev. N. L. Brakeman, Presiding Elder preached a sermon on "Consecration to God," showing its nature, obligation, extent and results. A very good congregation toward the last had gathered, and a good state of feeling prevailed.

But 3 o'clock P. M. was the great hour for the people, as then commenced the dedication services. They began to assemble two hours before the appointed time, and ere it had arrived the house was filled to overflowing. The "Band" from Jefferson City was out, well "officered" and in full regalia, and gave efficient aid in the singing. Marais, Wesley and First Street Churches each contributed to swell the congregation, and at 3 o'clock, the house was filled, packed, and scores standing without at the doors and windows.

The services were conducted according to the form in the Discipline. Rev. A. C. McDonald, preached an able and interesting discourse; a synopsis of which we give below:

The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob.—Psalms, 87: 2.

In his introduction he dwelt upon the love which God had to his ancient Israel and the special regard he had for Mount Zion. He then announced as his theme:

The manifestations of the high regard, the constant care, and the ineffable love of God toward His church.

1. It is specially blessed with the Divine favor. There is a sense in which God bestows favor even on the ungodly, but it is that of forbearance, of temporal good, of offers of salvation, and not of approval. But the obedient Christian enjoys God's smile. Enoch had the testimony that he pleased God. Abraham was called "the friend of God." Paul testifies of *peace*.

2. Distinguished gifts are conferred upon it. The Church is the repository of Divine truth. It has for its lamp the Holy Bible; for its illumination, the Divine Spirit. It enjoys holy altars of worship, sacred ordinances, the blessedness of pardon, joys of devotion, communion of saints, fellowship of the Spirit, communion with the Father and Son. As the building reposes on its foundations, as the branch is imbedded in the vine, as the members are united to the head, as the bride is cherished by the bridegroom, so the Christian rests in Christ. Who can measure the riches of these glorious gifts?

3. The honorable work to which the Church is called. Privilege is ever joined to duty. The noble gifts God has conferred on the Church guage his estimate of what it can do.

Trace the position of the Church. It is a "city on a hill," a "candle on a candlestick." The church is the most prominent institution in the world.

View its mission. It is the "salt of the earth," the "light of the world," the "leaven" of humanity. The church is the only hope of man. The conversion of the world rests instrumentally upon it.

Look at its efficient instrumentalities. It is the mightiest agency upon the earth. The omnipotence of God is in it. Its entire organization is in reference to aggressive effort. The pulpit is the throne of power.

See the fellowship of labors to which we are called. Patriarchs are fellow-workers; prophets, martyrs, apostles, are partakers in the toil; angels are our servants to "minister" unto us; more even than this, "we are workers together with God." What honor! What encouragement in such fellowship of labors! Shall we fail, then, or be discouraged? Never, never! Lo, Christ leads the way; angels beckon onward; shouting veterans, gone before, urge us forward; a "great cloud of witnesses" are about us. Then run; never remit your toil till crowns are given and kingdoms are administered.

Note the success already attained. Empires and kingdoms have passed away, but the Church lives, and is stronger than ever before. She is girding herself for the last great moral fight and glorious victory. The dawn of the future is tinged with beauty. Its crimson flushes betoken the coming of a brighter and better day.

4. The love of God to the Church is further seen in the sure defences he has provided for it. That which is highly prized should be well protected from danger. There are enemies, human and Satanic, that have tried to overthrow the church. Its existence, at times, has seemed imperilled, but a strange Providence has guarded it. When the corrupt, infidel and scoffing antediluvian world was overthrown, an ark bore up the Church. When the Church wore manacles in Egypt, Moses was preserved in his little ark, and afterwards sent to its deliverance. When a cruel captivity dispersed and oppressed the Church, Cyrus, miraculously preserved in infancy, was raised up to restore it. When Jesus came, and the implacable Herod sought his life, he escaped the slaughter of the Innocents, and re-adjusted the foundations of his Church so that the "gates of hell" may strive in vain against her. The Church is secure. Its foundation is Christ; its bulwarks are the truth of God; its sentinels are the angelic guard; God himself is in the midst of her.

5. The Church is to be crowned with glory. She is to be placed near the throne. The Zion below is to become the Zion above. Would you know more? Look up. Lo! "a Lamb standing on the Mount Zion," and the "redeemed" about him. See, "the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven. * * Having the glory of God and her light like unto a stone most precious." A little while and all that sleep shall wake; the trump shall sound, the dead shall rise, and the new Church "without spot, or wrinkle or any such thing," shall be presented "faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding great joy."

Then love the Church; sustain it by your contributions, and above all, never bring a reproach upon it."

Tears and shouts of joy and triumph told how the truth took hold upon the hearts of the people, and they will long remember the day, and the sermon. After the sermon a collection, nearly meeting the entire indebtedness was taken up, and the house dedicated. It is five feet longer than the former building and will furnish seets for fifty or a hundred more people.

After meeting closed, the religious feeling which had been high, and somewhat demonstrative, still continued and broke out afresh in the cars as we returned to the city, and found expression as usual, but chiefly in sacred song Brother Williams, the pastor, has kept his flocks well together, while his churches have been in ashes. The church at Jefferson is being built and will be completed in three weeks. Thus is the church moving forward in spite of foes and persecution.

Editorial Items.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

The Methodist Home Journal.—We gladly place on our list of exchanges this journal. Mechanically, it wears a handsome appearance, and editorially, it has a freshness and simplicity which we much admire. If we judge correctly, the *Journal* has before it a bright future. Published in Philadelphia, where we have so many churches, it cannot fail of support. Such a city should have such a paper. We hazard nothing in saying that Methodism in Philadelphia has lost much by not having, years gone by, its own organ. In every large city in our Union, our Church should have, at least, a weekly paper.

The Charleston Advocate.—We salute our new cotemporary with a hearty welcome. We readily imagine the difficulties attending the inception of his enterprise. Not fifteen months ago we were in the midst of similar labors. We feel now as we felt then, that our church in the South should have the aid of its own weekly journals. We rejoice, therefore, that our brethren in South Carolina have commenced the publication of the Charleston *Advocate*. We assure them of our sympathy with the divine sentiments they announce, and wish for them large success. The first number of the *Advocate* is worthy of them and the cause they represent.

A letter from brother Moses Adams, of Meridian, informs us of the prosperity of his chapel, and also that he has visited Marion, the county-seat, five miles North of Meridian, and organized a class of fifty members. They have engaged an acre of ground for $75, for building purposes. Half the money for the land has already been given, and one brother subscribed $300 worth of lumber for the church. Last Saturday and Sabbath brother Adams was to have spent at Enterprise, where he had been sent for, to organize another society. Thus the work goes on. Brother Moore, a local preacher, has charge of the new society in Marion.

We have also received a note from J. H. Mason, of Meridian, in which he speaks of the prosperity of the school in Meridian, of 150 pupils, under care of Miss Lou Jarvis, and states that himself and Jesse Phering have established a night school of 25 scholars. Miss J. needs and will soon have an assistant. A benevolent society has also been organized to care for the aged and sick, and bury the dead.

Rev. W. N. Darnell, Presiding Elder of Mississippi District, was in this city Tuesday last, in good health and spirits. He gives an encouraging report of the work in his field, which in spite of devils and wicked men, through storm and flames, is prospering. The church blown down in Jackson will be rebuilt immediately.

In a letter to Bro. Brakeman, Rev. Bishop Thomson says:

"You are still in the war, but I hope none of 'these things move you.' The time of peace is coming. Meanwhile let us stay ourselves upon the living God. Patience, prayer, perseverance and piety, can do wonders in a short time. I rejoice in every success, and watch with great interest all your proceedings. Dr. Newman's paper is indispensable, and he makes it interesting. Nothing do I deplore so much as the spirit of the A. M. E. Church. The colored population must continue to be depressed as long as they sever themselves from those whites, who are their true friends."

"Great Fun for Sunday.—We know that the announcement made in our amusement columns this morning will attract crowds—half the population of the city, we should think—to the Metairie track on Sunday next. The long-talked of pony race, in which three well-known nags are entered as contestants, viz: Martin Lee's *Eagle*, McKay's *Bonnie Lassie* and Boyle's *Dan. O'Connell*, will positively take place. Further entries can be made until 9 o'clock this evening. As each of the ponies named has a large list of friends and backers, there will be big excitement at the sale of pools by Dr. Underwood, at the Cafe Imperial, this evening.

Next will come a mule race—mile heats—six entries, all from a drove or pen. We see Dr. Underwood, the famous pool-seller, has entered, and it must certainly be a "stunner," or the Dr. would have nothing to do with the animal. Further comment upon this amusing "bill of fare" is unnecessary. The advertisement tells the whole story. But there will be fun, sure!"

The above is from the N. O. *Times* of the 23d ult. It is the witness against vile breakers of God's holy day and the journal in which it is published. The morals of any community must be low where such scenes occur, and where they are not only *not* rebuked by its *professedly* leading journal, but warmly encouraged. God save the State!

Duel Across the River—Both Parties Die

FROM THEIR WOUNDS.—We had hoped that the duel reported to have taken place Thursday, in which one party was killed and the other wounded, would have proved to have been without foundation, but the facts, as now known, are still more melancholy than at first stated.

It appears that at the ball given by the dry goods clerks, a married lady, dressed in the customary evening toilette, was so grossly insulted by an indignity to her person as to cause an appeal to her husband. The latter sought an interview, and upbraided the party who had offered the indignity. In this quarrel the husband was struck, and the matter at the time was only quieted by the interference of other parties. A challenge from the husband of the lady soon followed.

The terms agreed upon were double-barreled shot-guns at thirty paces distant—weapons, the use of which, in duels fought near this city have, in several instances, been attended with fatal consequences. The ground selected was upon the other side of the river, below Algiers.

At the first fire the challenging party fell, mortally wounded through the hip, and died in twenty minutes after. His antagonist was also mortally wounded, a ball passing through his neck. He, however, survived until two o'clock yesterday morning.

The name of the challenging party is well known to our Creole population. His antagonist was from France. Both parties were young men with many friends and acquaintances, and the event has caused in this city as much excitement as any duel that has been fought for years. —*N. O. Crescent.*

The murderous duello is still in vogue in our community. We have not yet reached that civilization when civil law and public sentiment prevent such a barbarous practice. God holds the community responsible for such terrible deeds.

Rev. H. G. Jackson, one of the loyal men who was shot at in the great New Orleans massacre, lectured in the University Chapel, Greencastle, Tuesday evening, February 12th; subject, "Southern Loyalty and the New Orleans Riots." Mr. Jackson is an alumnus of Indiana Ashbury University.

In an article upon the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ the *Boston Journal* says: "The establishment is now turning out from sixty to seventy instruments per week, and there is a steadily growing demand for the instruments, which in the four years which have elapsed since it was first put in the market, has become more widely introduced, and is much more extensively and generally used, than any other of this class that has ever been invented."

Local and Southern News.

Legislature.

HOUSE.—Mr. McEnery introduced a joint resolution, to advance from the State treasury $1000 to each member of Congress from the State, who shall go to Washington to claim his seat.

On motion $2000 was inserted in place of $1000, and thus amended, the resolution was adopted.

The Senate bill requiring those appointed judges, either in the supreme or district courts to have been citizens of the State, and licensed practitioners at the bar in the State, five years before the time of their appointment, came up, which was discussed and adopted.

Mr. Kidd offered the following:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened. That the judiciary committees of the House and Senate be instructed to investigate, jointly, and report as early as practicable, the best and most expeditious method of testing before the Supreme Court of the United States, the constitutionality of any act which has been or may be passed by Congress infringing upon the rights of Louisiana as a sovereign and duly organized State.

Mr. Kidd. The resolution having been read by the clerk, observed that it must be evident to all, the dominant party in Washington—notwithstanding the submissiveness of the people of the South; notwithstanding they had gone to the very verge of sacrificing honor in their desire to conciliate—were bent upon moulding the States to their own wishes. The conservative power in Congress was not sufficient to defeat their designs. It was powerless to help us. No matter how much we might admire President Johnson, it was obvious he had not the Jacksonian will; he did not possess that great moral force, which resolving to abide by his oath of office, and to maintain the Constitution, would demonstrate itself in such a manner as would make radicalism tremble in its presence. We had but one refuge, and that was the Supreme Court. As had been eloquently remarked by the distinguished gentleman from Indiana, who lately spoke in this hall, (Mr. Voorhies) we should thank God that we had a Supreme Court to appeal to for protection. True, there was neither a Marshall nor a Taney now presiding in that court; its chief was openly in alliance with the radical party, yet there was every reason to expect that when a great constitutional question should go before that tribunal, there would be found there honor and justice. This was the rainbow of hope. Mr. Kidd trusted the judiciary committee would be able to mark out a course by which the issue, so vitally affecting the liberties of the country, could be properly brought before the Supreme Court, and should the decision of the court be such as there was reason to hope it would be, he believed two millions of swords would leap from their scabbards to maintain the decision, if necessary.

After being discussed the resolution was adopted.

The bill for a State Convention has been passed over the Governor's veto.

The constitutionality of the Reconstruction bill is to be contested.

GALVESTON, Feb. 26,—Advices from Mexico show that the recent defeat of the Liberals has been greatly magnified. They are still on the offensive, and there is every probability that they will take the capitol. Bazaine openly says Maximilian ought to retire, as it is impossible for him to retain the government. Liberal Mexican papers justify the execution of the Miramon prisoners.

LATER:—According to later reports, the Liberals were not defeated.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—The Missouri Senate passed a bill by a vote of 19 to 7, submitting to the people, next general election, the Amendment to the Constitution striking out the word "white." A similar proposition has been introduced into the House, and made the special order for Thursday.

PASSAGE OF THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE BILL IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 18.—The Senate has passed the bill conferring suffrage on negroes. A motion to strike out the clause preventing them from serving on juries, or holding office, was rejected by a tie vote. The bill having previously passed the House is now a law, unless reconsidered, and that event is not probable.

PREPARING TO GO INTO A TERRITORY.—A gentlemen residing on a farm near Richmond, a few days since, in view of the passage of the territorializing bill, addressed the commissioner of agriculture, begging him to send on about five hundred bushels of prairie grass and ten buffaloes.

The amount expended for the support of freedmen and refugees in Louisiana is $88,000

Mississippi Items.

The unreconstructed still exist about Vicksburg. Young children occasionally use offensive language towards the teachers of freedmen's schools, calling them "Nasty old nigger teachers." One specimen of female chivalry relieves her mind by going on the street near one of the schools and loudly pouring out a tirade of abuse against the "nigger teaching Yankees."

WANTED A GUN.—While in the office of the sub-commissioner of Freedmen at Vicksburg, we saw a one armed man taking an oath and giving a bond, with a one legged man going his security, not to violate the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill. He had taken a negro's gun under the State law prohibiting Freedmen from keeping arms.

AN UNJUST JUDGE.—The judge of the Probate Court for Hind's County, refuses to grant license to colored minsters to solemnize matrimony.

DIDN'T WANT OFFICE.—We heard a man lamenting the fact that in one County no one could be found willing to serve in the Legislature. Will not some patriot migrate to that county?

MERIDIAN.—The Brethren at Meridian are building a Parsonage.

CORINTH.—Brother Williams, reports prosperity in the church at Corinth.

DESTITUTION IN MISS,.—Many of the people are utterly without means to cultivate their lands. We hear of many who are unable to feed their old servants who wish to remain with them, and are willing to wait for wages till crops can be raised.

DELIVERING THE MAIL ON YAZOO RIVER.—They have an original way of delivering the Mail on the Yazoo. A colored gentlemen on board provides himself with a quantity of short clubs. Around the heavy end of each of which he wraps papers and letters for a certain point, securing them by driving a nail through them into the wood. With these he takes a position on the upper deck The river is narrow and he can easily throw them to the shore, without stopping the boat.

HARD ON THE SOUTH —A Southern man said he somtimes wished that not another boll of cotton or another blade of grass would ever grow in the South, that the country would become a desert and the people all die.

The Pope in the Freedmen's Bureau.

We noticed at the time the fact that President Johnson attended the closing session of the Council of Roman Catholic Bishops in Baltimore. On this subject the Independent holds forth as follows:

"The Pope sent word to the late Council of Bishops at Baltimore that they must look after the emancipated negroes. This letter of instructions was made public, contrary to the intentions of the Council. The action of the Council is kept secret until it is approved by the Pope. But the *Bird* says that a plan was concocted. to which President Johnson is a party, to this general effect:

The object is to bring the body of Freedmen under the influence of the Church of Rome. As a means for this end, the President is to take the Freedmen's Bureau out of the hands of Gen. Howard and the Evangelicals, and give it to Gen. Rosecrans, who is a Romanist and brother of one of the bishops, and who would be willing at least to be President of the United States. The three or four millions of dollars a year passing through the hands of the Bureau and its agents would supply handy change for all the parties—President, General, Bishops, Jesuits and Pope."—National Baptist.

Special correspondence for the N. O. Advocate.

Letter from Texas.

MR. EDITOR.—Is it necessary for a man in order to maintain a show of consistency to continue wrong? And yet sir, such is the decision of the great majority of the people here in the South. If a man abjures his former belief in the *jure divino* of slavery, and the non interference of churches upon political subjects, when a moral principle is involved, or that a State has a right to secede from the Union, I care not how many other excellencies he may exhibit in his character, he is condemned, ostracised, outlawed. In their estimation he was a hypocrite from the beginning, or else a panderer to the taste and feelings of those in power. But if he will only believe that slavery is of God—that they have been wronged out of their property in freeing the negro—that the Southern people are the bravest, most magnanimous race of people that now flourish—that the yankee army stole all the silver tea-sets and pianos in New Orleans and South Carolina—that they are all a set of scoundrels, liars, intriguers—that the Methodist church, North, is a political church; if he will believe this, it matters not how deficient he may be in other respects, they are ready to cannonize him a true Southern saint. You may grow in their Southern virtues, but you must not apostatize from them at risk of being cast out of their synagogue. That same intolerant spirit that characterized them in ante-war times, is still as manifest as ever, though it dare not now as it did then exhibit itself in the same manner. As a specimen of it, I will give you an instance. Some week or so ago, I organized a freedman's school in the town of ——and appointed one or two colored men to see the owners of the town property in my absence in order to get a lot to put a school-house on. As soon as "their old masters—their best friends." (?) heard of it they were much displeased at the idea of having a negro school in their town, but having no power to forbid it, they could only exercise their prerogative by refusing to sell them any land, so an end was put to the school. And yet sir, they will have the unblushing effrontry to tell the negro, "we are your best friends." No longer than last Sabbath I heard a preacher of the church South, make this assertion with as much earnestness as, I reckon, he ever said his prayers. But cuffee can't some how or other see the "spint," when he knows that the "chivalry of the South" poured out its best blood in many hard contested battles for four years to keep him in slavery. That now they are not willing that he should testify on oath against a white man—not willing he should be enfranchised—not willing that he should be educated. These quasi friends of the negro, are frequently heard to say, "beware of the Yankee—all he wants is your money." Do you see the *bunkum* in it?

And sir, is it possible that "the slavery question is a mere accident" in the controversy between the Northern and Southern churches, as asserted in the Texas Christian Advocate of the 17th of Jan.? Do you see with what pusillanimity, the editor of that paper tries to get out of its disgrace of having been a pro-slavery church? He forgets how prominent the slavery question was made here as a justification for separation from the North. He forgets with what a hearty endorsement the church papers and preachers gave Dr. William A. Smith's work on slavery, and also Dr. Rioer's moral philosophy, which was made a text book by the general conf. which justified the institution upon Bible grounds. But he contends that the main point of difference, is the right of churches to interfere with affairs of State. Have you noticed with what horror the church South, looks upon political subjects? No doubt, sir, you think them perfectly free from all political interference, but I tell you that during the war, when the T. C. Advocate had been suspended for some time and the Texas conferences resolved on resuming its publication, the publishing committee fell on the expedient of making it a semi-religious and semi-political paper in order to get help from the outside, and the agents were sent round to solicit donations of cotton to send to Mexico to purchase printing material; and the appeals they made to the cotton planter to get his cotton, was that the Rev. Mr. Cairnes the editor could write the ablest articles in defence of the war, and the fast expiring cause of the Confederacy; and so he *could* and so he *did*, as the files of that paper will show. And yet that church will have the temerity in the face of all these facts, to assert, that they have ever ignored politics.

The ecclesiastics of this church, in order to prevent any of their members from leaving them and joining the M. E. Church, will represent to them that that church is nothing now but a political organization—that the immence centinary fund that was raised this year was for political instead of ecclesiastical purposes, to pay political propagandists, to preach anti-slavery and negro equality, etc. Their editors are continually garbling the northern Advocates and giving such extracts, as will have a tendency to influence and irritate the public mind. Why, sir, to hear the fireside tales that are handed round among the members of their flocks, how Southern Methodist preachers are murdered in Missouri and Kentucky, and East Tennessee, by mobs, always headed by northern Methodists, is truly appalling. From this you may judge of the obstacles we have to meet, and the animus of the people towards us. But, sir, "truth is mighty and will prevail."

More anon. T. B. F.

Ladies' Department.

From "Records of Five Years," by Grace Greenwood.

The Baby in the Prison.

A few years ago I visited a grand model prison, conducted on the solitary system.

Slowly we passed down the long, melancholy corridors, now and then entering one of the cells, to exchange a word of human cheer with its lonely inmate—utterly lonely but for the mute companionship of his labor, that primal penalty of sin, transformed into a consolation and a blessing. Occasionally we paused at a cell, but did not enter, being invited by the warden to look in upon the prisoner through a minute loop-hole in the heavy iron door.

Thus I gazed upon some of the most hardened and hopeless criminals in the penitentiary, as they bent over lap-stone or loom, or stood at the carpenter's bench, all unconcious that a human eye was dwelling on them, watching the dull gloomy face, the mechanical movements, with a sorrowful awe, a sombre curiosity, a shuddering yet yearning pity. The women looked thinner, paler, more haggard and desponding than the men, though some seemed making a desperate effort at defiance. It is hard to defy solitude, silence and that dismal annihilation of identity, where one's very name is merged in the number of a prison-cell.

Evidently these things told more upon their spirits than on those of the male prisoners, and the more quiet and monotonous nature of their occupations seemed to weary and wear upon them. Their eyes met ours with a dull and stony expression, or retreated with shy, evasive glances. Yet the most sad or sullen among them followed us from the cell door, with a look of longing and mournful envy more touching than the wildest appeal for freedom and human companionship.

On the floor of one these cells we found a little child, a baby-girl, somewhat less than a year old. The sight surprised me, as the appearance of *La povera pacciola*, the poor little flower, springing up from between the flagstones of his prison-yard, surprised the sad captive of Fenestralla. A pale and sickly blossom this seemed, though not without a certain plaintive beauty in her wan and wistful little face. She was very fair, too fair. There seemed no sunshine in her veins, no stir of life in the pale-golden hair which hung dejectedly about her waxen forehead.

The eyes were blue, but of the dull uncertain hue of violets that have grown in the deep shade. I fancied they might have caught all they lacked of light and color from the gleam of running waters, or the rich depth of summer skies. They had, too, a strange blank look—from striking ever against dull prison walls, I thought. They certainly had not the eager, distant reaches of expression, flashing out from the eyes of happier children. Was the infant's sight dwarfed to suit the dimensions of its mother's cell?

How strange and sad it seemed! The earth had almost made its mighty revolution around the sun, passing through all the wonderful changes of the seasons, through the countless phenomena of nature, since this baby was born in the prison; and she knew nothing yet of spring's fair bloom, of summer's glory, of autumn's ripeness, of winter's splendor, nothing of winds, or waves, or woods, or birds, of skies, or stars, or rain, or snow. I fear her little feet had never been set in the grass, her little arms never been thrown round a pet or a playfellow. I fear she had never looked into the heart of a rose or the face of a little child. Surely the sight of either would have kindled a faint momentary flush in her palid cheeks.

It was a cloudy, showery day, and double gloom pervaded the prison. Suddenly the sun shone out and sent a glad beam through the high, narrow, grated window, to fall on the prison floor, beside the child. For the first time I saw the little creature smile as she bent forward and clutched eagerly at the dancing ray. It was a pretty yet piteous sight, that instinctive, hungry grasp at her small ration of God's free sunshine—her crumb fallen from the Master's table—while the outer world were feasting half unconscious, and all too unthankful, on the rich, life-giving bounty.

In another instant a pitiless cloud swept over the sun, and the radiant stranger was gone. Then the bereaved baby cried, in a silent, old way, which showed one that tears were more native to her than smiles. The mother took her up and strove to comfort her with a few feeble love words and a languid caress. Then I regarded the mother. She was little more than a child herself, "a going on eighteen," she said; and looked a weak, inoffensive creature, with no muscle or fibre, desponding, listless—a frail and sorry thing for the law to wreak itself against.

The babe ceased weeping presently, but began again, as we drew nearer, hiding her face against her child-mother's breast. "Don't mind her, ladies," said the mother; she is a puny, scary thing. She ain't used to strangers, and don't seem to take kindly to prison life, for all she was born to it. I hope she will be better when we get out, but I don't know. You see, she did not have a fair chance at the start, I fretted so much 'fore she was born, and a good bit after. She don't know what it is to be lively and cherry, like other children. I think a little more of the fresh, open air would do her good, and she ought to see more folks, especially young folks. I doubt I am a poor hand at brightening her up, I feel so odd, and it's so dismal here."

"Could not some friend take the child away and care for it till your term is out?" I asked.

"I haven't got any friends that know I am here but one, and he's in too," she replied, with a faint flush. "Some of the prison visitors have offered to take care of her, but I can't live without her. I should fret myself to death in a little while, and I ain't fit to die. I expect to have a hard time to live, when I get out; but if I don't go wrong again, it will be because of baby. 'Pears to me God has got a hold of me there."

Let us trust that he has—a sure, eternal hold! Let us hope that this sorrowful *picciola*, this little drooping flower, springing from a sinful love, bedewed with tears of shame, nurtured in prison gloom, may yet instruct the mother's simple heart in the divine lesson of virtue, and breathe into it the balm of God's peace.

This young mother, I was afterwards told, was sent here for larceny, for a term of two years. She had been a servant girl, and had stolen from her mistress a diamond brooch. Whether from the promptings of evil counsel, or the sudden, wild temptation of girlish vanity, or from an insane, inborn propensity for thieving, she committed the crime, I know not. At all events the penalty was a hard one. Sure the poor girl was too young to be beyond the hope of reformation through milder means. For all the diamonds in Victoria's crown, I would not deprive an unfortunate sister, so young and but lately so innocent, of God's free air and sunshine for two years, condemn her to meet her time of peril and of pain, to bring forth her first baby in a prison-cell.

A MAN IN A MILLION.—Mr. Beecher relates the following incident in one of his sermons:

Not long ago a gentleman who was engaged in the oil business had made some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, and he concluded that he had made enough—extraordinary as it may seem—and that he would wind up his affairs and come home. I do not believe one of you would have done it! Fifteen thousand dollars! Why, that is just enough to bait the trap of mammon. Well, he wound up his affairs, and was on the point of leaving, when he was met by a young man of his acquaintance, (I believe they both reside in New York,) who had invested six thousand dollars, all he had, in an experimental well, and had been boring and boring until he had given out in discouragement, and coming to this man he said: "I shall lose six thousand dollars if I am obliged to take up my interest in that well," and begged him to take it off his hands. "I am selling out and not taking on," says the man.

But the young man plead with him, and out of personal kindness he said: "Very well, I will take it." In two days they struck a vein in this well, and it was an immensely fruitful well, and he sold his share for two hundred thousand dollars. The young man was present, and saw the check drawn on New York for the amount, and he felt like death, and mourned and said: It is always my luck; I am always a little too late." And the man said: "You may take ten thousand of it if you want" The young man thought he was jesting, but he assured him that he was not, and said: "I will make it twenty thousand, if it will do you any good." "O," said he, "I will make it fifty thousand." "Well," said he, "take the whole of it, I do not want it. Give me the six thousand, and you may have the advantage of the good luck." And so he gave the young man the advantage of the two hundred thousand. All of you that would have done that may rise up.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A Western exchange says that two men were recently engaged in securing drift-wood on the Mississippi, when they noticed, at some distance from the bank, a large trunk. As it seemed sound, they exerted themselves to bring it in, and, with much difficulty, succeeded. On examining their prize they found that one end had been partly split open, and appeared to have been filled up with moss or leaves. The curiosity of the men was excited, and they went to work, and by inserting wedges in the crack, succeeded in splitting the log open, when they discovered that it was hollow on the inside, and that the cavity was partially filled up with what, at first sight, appeared to be the full form of a man, wrapped up in a buffalo robe.

Naturally, their nerves were a little shaken at so unexpected a sight, but at length they sufficiently recovered themselves to prosecute the examination. They removed the buffalo robe, which, although bearing indications of great age, was still unbroken, and discovered inside the skeleton of a man, the flesh entirely wasted away, but the bones still adhering together, and preserving the form and outline complete. Beside the bones of this departed brave were found, it is said, a tomakawk, a quiver full of arrows and a bow, all exhibiting marks of great age, and doubtless having been preserved from decay by the exclusion of the air.

Sunday School Collections.

The Missionary Advocate reports 70 dollars received from a Mission Sunday-school at the North. Some of the children brought a few pennies at one of the sessions, and inquired whether the teachers were "going to take up a collection?" The teachers taking the hint, received the pennies, encouraged the practice, and at the year's end, had seventy dollars.

We commend this practice to all of our Sunday-schools. On the Opelousas District it is made the duty of each superintendent to see that a collection is taken at every Sunday-school session, and last year the school at Franklin, by this means, obtained fifteen dollars for singing books; five dollars for Sunday-school papers, and five dollars for the Sunday-school Union. We say to all "Go and do likewise." D.

The Internal Revenue of the Government, from the City of New York, reached $35,706,588 in 1866, against $37,158,412 in 1865, $18,340,773 in 1864, $7,912,105 in 1863, and $1,011,765 in 1862. The revenue from this City in the last calendar year was more than a tenth of the aggregate excise revenue of the National Treasury collected in all the States of the Union in the last fiscal year.

The City is divided into seven collection Districts, the most important being that denominated the Thirty-second District, which has yielded $27,591,697 to the National Treasury since it was organized in 1862. The next in point of magnitude of the Government income is the Fourth District. It has paid into the Treasury $22,344,480 since October, 1862. The Eighth District has yielded an income of $21,313,610; the Sixth District of $12,831,370; the Ninth District of $5,709,005; the Fifth District of $5,338,733; and the Seventh District of $5,098,848, since they were organized.

N. Y. Times.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The editor of the Church Almanac for 1867 has compiled the following statistics of the Episcopal Church in the United States:

Dioceses	34
Bishops	44
Priests and deacons	2,486
Whole number of Clergy	2,530
Parishes	2,305
Ordinations—Deacons	98
" Priests	86
Candidates for holy orders	236
Churches consecrated	33
Baptisms— infants	23,974
" Adults	6,527
" Not stated	898
Confirmations	16,296
Communicants—added	14,183
" Present number	161,224
Marriages	9,900
Burials	16,828
Sunday school teachers	17;570
Sunday school scholars	157,813
Contributions	$3,051,669 94

Acknowledgement.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts from the 10th U. S. Colored Artillery Regiment for the Orphan's Home Society:

Surgeon Wm. H. Mather, $5; Capt. John H. Varney, $5; Major Albert Loring, $5; Lt. G. W. Knight, $5.

From Co. "A," received of Chas. Phillips, $2 50; L. Washington, $2; A. Robinson, $1.75; W. King and P. Dalone, each $1. A. Spencer, M. Clay and E. Hill, each, 50 cents. Total from Co., $9 75.

From Co. "B," received of J. Marriday, $1.

From Co. "C," received of H. Givens, $1.

From Co. "D," received of Sylvester Caffrey, John Robinson, George Hayden and Perry Brown, each $5. Jesse Miles, $4. Bristow Smoothe, $3 25. John Jones, T. Arms, H. Magee and J. Rhodes, each $2. Jas. Taylor. $1 50. G. Mitchel, P. Buohoist, L. Brown, J. Bicum, G. Brown, W. Bean and J. Rollins, each $1. O. George, J. Henderson, A. Jackson, F. Morrow, J. Nelson, L. Poplar and H. Scott, each 50 cents. C. Vabass, 25 cents Total from Co., $47 50.

From Co. "F," received of Richard Randolph, $5. J. Vollaire, C. Wilson, S. Young, each $2. J. Camel and S. Hed, each $1. E. Freeman, Wm. Turner, G. Washington, H. Washington, each 50 cents. Total from Co., $15 25.

From Co. "G," received of F. Ellis, John Gantt, M. Rope, R. Thomas, J. Thomas, Wm. Vickers and Dudley Warner, each, $2,00. L. Simms, $1,50. G. Brown, J. Anderson, R. Richard, J. Basile, J. A. Brown, D. Brown, S, Collins, S. Crowder, R. Carter, C. Coleman, A. Fernandez, F. Green, P. Jackson, W. Johnson, D. Madison, S. McLain, F. Orwait, John Paul, E. Prorant, W. Romas, J. Foney, C. H. Turner. H. T. Thompson, G. B. Washington, V. Williams each, $1,00. J. Williams, 80 cents; P, Carter, 75 cents. M. Smith, E. Brown, M, Enoch, J, Scippear, each, 50 cents; J. Eli, 25 cents. Total from Co., $48,30.

From Co. "H," received of Wm. Thompson, $2,50. E. Augustus and O. Ross, each, $2,00. N. Ellis, H. Alexander, B. Bridget, L, Turner, N. Young and J. Philip, each, $1. Paul Martin, J. Richards, R. Smith, each, 50 cents. J. Brisco, S. Ray, S. Williams, each, 25 cents. Total from Co., $14,75.

From Co. "I;" received of Thomas Watson, 50 cents. A. Mitchel, 25 cents.

From Co. "K," received of Dominick Cavorick and Peter Murphy, each $5. S. William and M. Smith, each $2. Thomas Marbro, Leon Jones, Walter Henry, H. Eugene, R. Morgan, R. Allen, each $1. D. Strother, 75 cents. S. Whatesley, 50 cents. Total from Co. $21 25.

From. Co. "L," received of J. Meride, H. Miles, each $1. John Henry, 75 cents. Total from Co., $2 75.

From Co. "M," received of R. A. Smith, J. Wesley, W. Allen, G. Watkins, M. Marcellan, L. Arrapas, T. Griffin, each $1. Total from Co., $7.

Total from the Regiment, - - $188 05

W. B. ARMSTRONG,
Treas. Orphan's Home Society.

Information Wanted.

By Ellen Jackson, of the City of Washington, D. C., who desires information concerning her aunt named Ellen Thomas. Ellen Jackson did belong to a man named Wm. A. Linton, in Washington. Her brother Syles was in Leesburg, Va.,—did belong to a man named Henry Harrison. Also a brother named Wm. Jackson, and one Nat Jackson.

ELLEN JACKSON, New Orleans.

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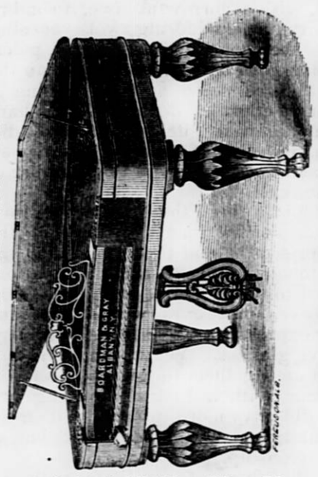
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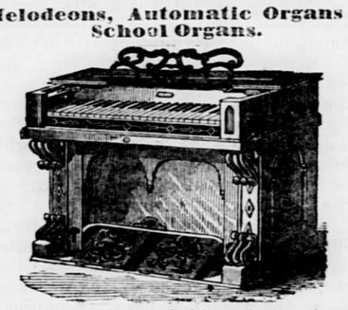
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VOL. II.—No 10. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1867. Whole No.—60.

Poetry.

The Infant to its Mother.

Oh! cradle me on thy knee, mamma,
And sing the holy strain
That soothed me last, as you fondly press'd
My glowing cheek to your soft white breast
For I saw a scene when I slumbered last,
That I fain would see again.

And smile as you then did smile, mamma,
And weep as you then did weep,
Then fix on me thy glistening eye,
And gaze and gaze till the tear be dry,
Then rock me gently and sing and sigh,
Till you lull me fast asleep.

For I dreamed a heavenly dream, mamma,
While slumbering on thy knee,
And I lived in a land where forms divine
In kingdoms of glory forever shine,
And the world I'd give if the world were mine,
Again that land to see.

I fancied we roamed in a wood, mamma,
And we rested as under a bough;
Then near me a butterfly flaunted in pride,
And I chased it away through the forest wide,
And the night came on and I lost my guide,
And I knew not what to do.

My heart grew sick with fear, mamma,
And I loudly cried for thee,
But a white-robed maiden appeared in the air,
And she flung back her curls of golden hair,
And she kissed me softly ere I was aware,
Saying, "Come pretty babe with me.

My tears and fears she 'guiled, mamma,
And led me far away,
We entered the door of the dark, dark tomb;
We passed through a long, long vault of gloom;
Then opened our eyes on a land of bloom,
And a sky of endless day.

And heavenly forms were there, mamma,
And lovely cherubs bright;
They smiled, when they saw me, but I was amazed,
And wondering around me I gazed and gazed:
And songs I heard, and sunny beams blazed
All glorious in the land of light.

But soon came a shining throng, mamma,
Of white-winged babes to me;
Their eyes looked love, and their sweet lips smiled,
And they marvelled to meet with an earth-born child,
And they gloried that I from the earth was exiled,
Saying, "Here, love, blest shalt thou be."

Then I mixed with that heavenly throng, mamma,
A cherub and seraphim fair;
And saw as I roamed thro' the regions of peace,
The spirits which came from the world of distress,
And there was the joy no tongue can express,
For they knew no sorrow there.

Do you mind when sister Jane, mamma,
Lay dead a short time agone?
How you gazed on the sad and lovely wreck,
With a full flood of woe you could not check,
And your heart was so sad you wished it would break,
But it loved, and you, aye, sobbed on.

But oh! had you been with me, mamma,
In the realms unknown to care,
And seen what I saw, you had ne'er had cried,
Though they buried pretty Jane in the grave when she died:
For shining with the blest and adorned like a bride,
Sweet sister Jane was there.

Do you mind of that sickly old man, mamma,
Who came so late to our door,
When the night was dark and the tempest loud,
And his heart was weak but his soul was proud,
And his ragged old mantle served for his shroud,
Ere the midnight watch was o'er?

And think what a weight of woe, mamma,
Made heavy each long drawn sigh,
As the good man sat in papa's old chair,
While the rain dropped from his thin gray hair,
And fast as the big tear of speechless care,
Ran down from his glazing eye.

And think what a heavenward look, mamma,
Flashed through each trembling eye,
As he told how he went to the Baron's stronghold,
Saying, "Oh! let me in, for the night is so cold!"
But the rich man cried, "Go sleep in the wood,
For we shield no beggars here."

Well, he was in glory too, mamma,
As happy as the blest can be;
He needed no alms in the mansions of light,
For he sat with the patriarchs, clothed in white,
And there was not a seraph had a crown more bright,
Nor a costlier robe than he.

Now sing, for I fain would sleep, mamma,
And dream as I dreamed before;
For sound was my slumber and sweet was my rest,
While my spirit in the kingdom of life was a guest,
And a heart that has throb'd in the realms of the blest
Can love this world no more.

Remarkable Revival in South Africa.

UNDER THE LABORS OF REV. WM. TAYLOR, OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

The Wesleyan Missionary Notices for January are nearly filled with letters from different stations in South Africa, where his labors, or the efforts of those who have entered into them, were continuing to be productive of blessed and abundant fruit, in the awakening of the very heathen, in the conversion of the nominally Christian, and in the general edification of the Church and its ministers. The letters date between September 25 and October 27, and cover a considerable width of ground, from Algoa Bay to beyond the Umzimvubu The tale of results comprises some thousands as having been added to the number of the saved. The bulk of them, perhaps, are persons who were already members, or at least hearers; but many hundreds appear to have been "brought in," who had before no tangible connection with the mission. The immense majority are natives; but not a few Europeans are among the new converts. The Queen's Town circuit, for example, had added above a hundred Europeans, besides colored men. Many of the Africans who have participated in the revival were, in some parts, in the habit of attending upon the ministry of missionaries of non-Wesleyan bodies At Hankey, a station of the London Missionary Society, one hundred and fifty had become earnest seekers for salvation; and at Kat River, another, three hundred had been added The accounts open with one striking proof of the divine power that was being put forth. A gentleman, un-named, attended the meetings held in the Graham's Town District. "When," says a private letter, this person was at a place the name of which is suppressed, "he stood up without hesitation, in answer to an invitation from Mr. Taylor, to 'tell what Jesus had done for him, and encourage the seekers,' and before a chapel full of people, bore testimony to what the Lord had done for him, 'I have lived,' said he, 'forty years in sin; tried horse-racing, cards, billiards, and other worldly amusements, and never knew what happiness was, either at home or in the world, until the Lord pardoned my sins, and ever since then I have been happy.'" Another European convert at the same place, avowed that, though he had ten children, "they had never till then heard their father pray."

With regard to the general effect of Mr. Taylor's visits, we have the testimony of Mr. Green, of Bathurst, that a tide of spiritual influence everywhere attended him. This missionary saw revivals in England, "many years ago," but never saw so remarkable a revival as this, which he compares to the "deep, calm flow of the river of life." The stir made among the missionary brethren is indicated by many tokens. On one occasion we find three of them walking a distance of five and twenty miles to join in the glorious work, and hear Mr. Taylor's last sermon, which seems to have been as fruitful as the first. Mr. Fish, of King William's Town, speaks, indeed, of the work as going on "slowly and gradually," none the worse on that account, perhaps; yet, in another part of the same letter he states that eighty persons, chiefly young, were converted in three services, with forty more at the same place. The reality and depth of the work appear by various signs. One is, the confession of an individual: "You heard me once tell the minister that I had found peace. I told a lie; but now God has really converted me."

The work had attracted the attention of the colonists, and been discussed in the newspapers. One writer in a local journal, avowing himself a member (and reported to be a minister) of the Established Church, argues that the great religious results Mr. Taylor aims at, and (under God) secures, by his preaching, may well cast into the shade all that has given rise to hostile criticism. Another, in another paper, vindicates the work from the charge of creating confusion, and of promoting enthusiasm, in the style of apologies for revivals published in this country in former years. Mr. Dugmore answers for himself. "All this 'religious excitement,'" he says, "does not evaporate in mere feeling." The change in manners and in action displayed by those whom God has brought to himself by this man's instrumentality has astonished and confounded their former associates. Leaders in vice have become champions of religion. Men of profligate lives have, with bitter shame, made confession, and are endeavoring to repair the evil of their former courses by zealous and courageous activity in a new one. Drunkards who were the terror of their families, and the pests of their neighborhood, have renounced the use of intoxicating liquors; and the very alteration in their outward appearance proclaims the change within. Profane swearers are shuddering at the recollection of their favorite oaths and blasphemies. Frauds and wrongs have been acknowledged, and restitution has been made. Men who had taken advantage of the detected villainy of others to escape from their own responsibilities, have come forward and paid the demands which they had asserted were forgeries. Long standing family discords have been healed; and quarrels that had lasted for years have ended in overtures for reconciliation by those most aggrieved. These practical effects of this preaching tell their own tale."

The power of Mr. Taylor's preaching upon the natives was, humanly speaking, attributable to the point with which he addressed himself to their prevailing characters and besetting sins. In them, indeed, he raised no small excitement, and what wonder? "Any man of common sense," as Mr. Dugmore observes, "would expect this. Unrestrained by the conventionalities of civilized life, the expression both of joy and grief has, in many cases, been uncontrollable. Mr. Taylor took for his text the Ten Commandments, explaining and applying them, and dwelling especially on the evils to which the Kaffirs are specially addicted—theft, falsehood, and licentiousness. Persons who listened to the entire discourse remarked, that, had the preacher been twenty years on the frontier, he could not have preached a more suitable sermon. The usual effects followed." Among those who looked on was a gentleman who talked of "calling in the civil powers to put a stop to such proceedings." But no such proposal was heard when the drunken and idolatrous practices of some of these same natives disturbed the whole neighborhood. However, it was not all noise and confusion, even among the natives. 'The grief of two thirds of the number," writes one of the missionaries, "was silent grief, or expressed in whispered earnestness." In fine, "thousands in the two districts of Graham's and Queen's Towns," says Mr. Shepstone, "are converted to God, and rejoicing in God their Savior;" and the "irresistible influence was still in operation."—*Christian Advocate.*

Tour to the East.

ROUTES TO JERUSALEM—EGYPT—JOPPA ON THE SEA.

(Editorial.)

Spring is the most delightful season of the year in which to visit the Holy Land, whether to enjoy the pleasures of the climate, or behold the magnificence of the scenery. Then the skies are bright, the air balmy, and the vernal sun lights up the landscape with a thousand forms of beauty; sparkling fountains are unsealed, silver brooks go murmuring by, and wild cascades, leaping from their rocky heights, come dashing down the mountain side, scattering wreaths of rainbow spray; then the valleys and hills are clothed with verdure, the fields are green with grains and grasses, the fig and palm are in blossom, the almond and apricot, the olive and pomegranate are ripening, the cypress and tamarisk, the oak and walnut, the sycamore and poplar, are decked with the clean, fresh foliage of a new year; then, herds of camels and cattle are browsing on the plain, and flocks of sheep and goats go frisking up the hills; then, in all the glens, on all the vast prairie plains, and over all the highest mountains, are flowers blooming—anemones, oleanders, amaranths, arbutuses, poppies, hollyhocks, daisies hyacinths, tulips, pinks, lilies and roses, growing in unbounded profusion, greeting the eye and transforming the land into a garden of flowers. Could Gibbon have seen the Promise Land in all the wealth and beauty of spring, from Dan to Beersheba, he would not have written against it, as unworthy the wisdom of God and the acceptance of a chosen people. In summer the heat is intense, the soil is parched, and the streams are few and scanty. In autumn the air has an unsurpassed balminess, and the time of vintage has come, but the fountains have failed, the physical and animal world languish for refreshing showers, and the bloom of spring is wanting. In winter the rains fall in torrents, the atmosphere is cold and nature is dead.

There are two general routes from New York to Jerusalem: One direct to Joppa or Beirute, over the Atlantic, through the Straits of Gibralter, along the Mediterranean, touching at Sicily, Malta and Alexandria; the other, to Havre, by steamer, and thence by rail to Paris. From the French capitol to the East there is also a choice of routes; from Paris to Strasburg by rail, over the Rhine to Stutgard, to Augsburg, through Bavaria to Vienna, on to Pesth in Hungary, down to Baziasch on the Danube, and descending that noble river to the Black Sea; thence threading the Bosphorus to Constantinople and passing through the Dardanelles to the Mediterranean, touching at Smyrna, Rhodes and Cyprus, and landing at Beirute in Northern Palestine. The other is by rail from Paris to Geneva, thence by rail and coach over one of the Alpine passes to Genoa, or from Paris to Marseilles direct; thence by steamer on the Mediterranean, touching at Leghorn, Civita, Vecchia, Naples, Malta, Alexandria and landing at Joppa, in Southern Palestine.

Having arrived in the East, there are three general routes to Jerusalem. One by rail from Alexandria, in Egypt, to the Isthmus of Suez; thence by camel to Mount Sinai, to Akabah, to Petra, to Beersheba, to Hebron, through the vineyards of Eschol to Bethlehem; thence to Jerusalem, five miles to the north from the city of our Savior's birth; or, landing at Beirute, in Northern Palestine, thence on horseback either along the coast southward to Sidon, to Tyre, to Akka, crossing the foot of Carmel, dipping into the Sea, to Ceasarea; thence turning eastward over the Plains of Sharon to Samaria, to Nablous and Jacob's Well; thence along the beautiful Plain of Mukhnah, over the Heights of Ephraim, to Shiloh, to Bethel, to Gibeah, (the birth-place of King Saul) and thence to Jerusalem, entering the city by St. Stephen's Gate; or from Beirute, ascending the new macadamized road over the Lebanons to Damascus; thence turning to the southwestward, around the base of snow-capped Hermon to the Sea of Galilee by Banias and Ceasarea Philppi, the fountains of the Jordan; thence to Kurun Hattin, through Chorazin, Bethsaida, Capernaum, and Tiberias; thence to Nazareth and Tabor; thence over the Plain of Esdrealon, by Nain and Endor, and Shunum, and Jezreel, to Carmal; thence over the Hills of Samaria to Jerusalem, by Jacob's Well, and Shiloh, and Bethel. Or landing at Joppa and taking the third route, ascend on horseback up the roots of the Judean hills to Ramleh, to Lydda, thence passing the two Bethhorons, and crossing the summit of Scopus, enter Jerusalem by the Damascus Gate.

Of the three routes thus described, the latter is the one by which I reached the Holy City, and is the shortest and most uninteresting of the three. Were I to visit that land again I would choose a fourth, and in some aspects, a novel route, possessing features of new and rare interest. Landing at Beirute and following the coast northward to Tripoli, I would enter the sublime valley of Kadisha and ascend to the cedars of Lebanon, amid profound ravines, through which foaming cataracts rush in wildest grandeur to the sea, and surrounded by beetling cliffs and snow-capped summits, ten thousand feet high, rivaling in the diversity and sublimity of their scenery the grandest of the Alpine passes. Reaching the cedars, I would cross the Lebanon range, covered with a bed of snow to the depth of a hundred feet, and look down upon the noblest landscape in the East; thence descending, I would cross the great plain of the Buka'a to Ba'albeck and linger amid the wonders of ancient ruins; mounting the Anti Libanus I would descend along the embowered banks of the Abana to dwell with Paul in Damascus; passing thence to Mount Hermon, to catch its dews and stand upon its eternal snows, and to Banias, where spring the fountains of the Jordan, I would follow that sacred river to the sea, to sail with Peter, James and John upon its clear waters, and muse amid the silent desolations of the upbraided cities; thence crossing the rugged hills that bound Tiberias on the west, I would sit with Christ upon the Mount of Beatitudes, dwell with Him in Nazareth, stand with Him on Tabor, and sweeping over the Plain of Esdraelon, light my torch on Carmel, drink at Jacob's Well, pray at Bethel, and rest in Jerusalem amid its hallowed memories. Thence making detours eastward and westward, pass southward to Bethelehem, to Hebron, to Beersheba; then, turning to the northwestward, strike the Plain of Philistia at Gaza, where Sampson perished, and following the coast northward linger at Ascalon—a royal city of the Philistines, at Ashdod, where Dagon fell before the Ark; at Joppa where Peter saw Heaven open; at Ceasarea, where Herod died and Paul preached; at Tyre, where Hiram reigned; at Sarepta, where Elijah raised the widow's son; at Sidon, whose famous architects reared the Temple of Solomon, and passing through its gardens of unrivaled beauty, re-embark at Beirute.

Having spent the winter months in Lower Egypt—in Alexandria, the scene of Cleopatra's shame and glory; of Anthony's defeat and Cæsar's triumph; in Cairo, the purest Oriental city in the world; on the Nile, whose gentle waters rocked the infant Moses; at Heliopolis, whose solitary obelisk marks the spot where "Joseph married the daughter of the priest of On;" at Geizeh, whose pyramids of forty centuries look down upon the mutations of time; and at Memphis, where the Pharoahs held their court; and, after a journey over the Arabian peninsular to Mount Sinai, I sailed from Alexandria to Joppa, in the Grand Duke Constantine, a Russian steamer, whose officers were as obliging as the accommodations afforded were excellent.

There are periods in human life when a moment's joy repays the anxious wishings of the past, in the consumation of long maturing plans and in the realization of fondly cherished hopes. Such was the moment to me, when, after a sail of thirty hours, far to the southeast appeared the long coast-line of Philistia, with the hills of Judea beyond. Images, which had lived in my imagination since childhood, assumed the well defined proportions of realities, and the manlier hopes of riper years brightened, as, in less than an hour thereafter, the Grand Duke anchored in the bay of Joppa. As Jaffa has neither harbor nor pier, small boats came out for freight and passengers. Owing to the dangerous reefs which abound along the coast, and also to the violence of the waves, it is impossible at times to land, and the steamer sails northward for the safer haven of 'Akka. The winds of the previous night had caused the sea to roll in long swells, and for a time a landing seemed impracticable. Impatient to tread the sacred soil, we determined to risk the danger, and, ordering a boat, two half-naked Arabs pulled bravely at the oars, the boat rising and falling from six to ten feet with each successive wave. Compelled to pass, on nearing the shore, between two perilous reefs, less than twelve feet apart, it was a moment of triumph, when, having threaded this Syrian needle, we landed at the base of the high rock on which the city stands. Having neither ladder nor rope, an Oriental staircase was improvised. An Arab kneeling upon one knee, we first stepped upon his upright one, then upon his shoulder, and, catching hold of hands reached down from above, sprang to the top of the rock. Our landing place was the Custum-house, a rickety, filthy old shed, where passports and baggage were examined, and where a crowd of donkey-drivers, with their braying asses, greeted us, willing to do any service for money. Following a dragoman through the lane-like streets to a small inn—the only hotel in the town—we immediately prepared to visit the scenes of interest within this ancient city.

(Continued next week.)

The Military Government Bill.

[The following is the full text of the Military Government Bill, which is now the law of the land. We publish the same, together with a copy of the Constitutional Amendment, that our readers may possess true copies thereof.—Ed.]

Whereas, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter described, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2.—*And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3.—*And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders; or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be null and void.

Sec. 4.—*And be it further enacted,* That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unnecessary punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act except in so far as they conflict with its provisions; *Provided,* That no sentence of death under this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That when the people of any of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race or color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates; and when said constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this bill shall be inoperative in said State: *Provided,* That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That until the people of the said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United State, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional government, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none other, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear

(Continued on 2d page)

to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

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The New Era.

Loyal men breathe freer. The long night of their social and political ostracism is past. The rosy fingers of freedom's dawn have touched the mountain tops. The patriot's patience is rewarded, his sentiments are honored, his fidelity is vindicated. The victories of the sword are assured by the law of the land. Congress has acted nobly, wisely, and the Secretary of State has affixed the seal of his office to the law by which four millions of people are elevated to the rights of citizenship. Such grand events are centennial; they require centuries of preparation for their consummation. They are the *indicia* of the triumphal march of civilization; they are the corners of history, around which progress sweeps in her onward course.

With what spirit should we hail such glorious events? Certainly neither with pride, nor haughtiness, nor contempt for others, but rather with that gratitude which bespeaks dependence on God; with that meekness, which ever becomes true greatness; with that kindness, which "works no ill to its neighbor." Decisive for the right, steadily pursue it; strong in convictions of duty, boldly avow them; conscious of success, meekly wear the honors Heaven hath awarded.

New Men.

What Louisiana most needs and needs now, is a new and better class of office holders. Too little attention has been paid in the past to the moral character of our public men. It is not enough that a candidate for office has intellectual fitness and undoubted loyalty; he should also have those moral qualities, which will command public respect, and preserve him from the corruptions of party. Such men can be found, and in the inauguration of our new political era, such men, and only such, should be put forward as the standard-bearers of those great principles for which our armies fought, and which the National Congress has embodied in its recent action for the reconstruction of the Southern States. We do not hesitate to express the opinion, that the Loyal Party of Louisiana, has suffered more from the character of many who were its professed adherents, than from any other cause. Connected with that party were men of incorruptible honesty; of sterling integrity; of temperate and virtuous habits, but their influence for good was paralyzed by political associates, whose known official dishonesty, and low, immoral lives cast the shadow of suspicion upon all with whom they held party relations.

The latter sought office for money, and then spent their ill-gotten gains in places where virtue is a stranger, and where decent men never go. Revolution threw such men to the surface, and by the social and political demoralization which always follows war, they rose to positions of trust and power. Not a little of the opposition to the Union cause in New Orleans, on the part of the better class of our citizens who sympathized with the rebellion, had its inspiration from this source; and to this cause, more than to any other, may be attributed the reluctance of many union men, whether of the South, or from the North, to participate in political matters in Louisiana. It were better to be defrauded by our enemies, than cheated by our freinds.

Now we insist upon it, that we should have New Men, to fill all places of power and trust within the gift of the people. It is not only right in itself that such men should be elected, but they will command greater respect, exert a higher influence, and harmonize the discordant elements of the hour. We shall go for such men only. And we counsel our friends that they are bound by every principle of human and Divine law, and by every sentiment of justice and virtue, to elevate to official dignity and honor, those whose hands are clean of bribes, and whose antecedents for honesty and morality are well established.

The New South.

In a recent number of a Richmond paper there was an editorial calling upon the Southern people to throw aside the old political leaders, saying, "the time has come for new men and new ideas." It does seem, now the chains being broken that kept the southern people bound to one idea, that there should be sought a higher standard of excellence by the people, in all that pertains to a wider diffusion of knowledge, a loftier code of morals and a nobler christian spirit. There be those who if they would but remember to forget that the hour of strife has passed, might achieve triumph in the paths of peace far nobler than those written on the field of blood. In their minds some remembrance of the old hatred still lingers that should have died out with the last lingering sparks of the camp fires of the battle field. They would rather see the South outstripped in commercial prosperity, the arts, and sound learning, by its natural rival—rather see her clad in ancient error, crouching beneath the spirit of a mean pride, than to see her lifted, enobled and spiritualized by thoughts not of her own "clime, complexion and degree." Richmond was the last quarter we should have thought of turning our eyes to in the hope of witnessing signs of progress, and therefore we hail with double delight this indication that there is at least one editor of the old school, who dares advise the permanent interment of the dead politicians, placemen and tricksters, and as well the choosing of men who are actuated by the ideas that may be said to govern the age. God in his own way has beaten down the partition walls that shut in the black night of ignorance, and Low is beginning the new day, the new birth—we may call it the new South. We are to have freedom in these States, for all time. With freedom of action comes freedom of thought, and where there is freedom of thought, education is sure to follow. Labor, and especially educated labor, ennobles all that is touched by it—for by it nations become great, and man advances. It, so to speak, harnesses science and the arts for man's advantage; it gives increase, wealth, culture. A noble fate lies hid in the lap of these broad fields. These sunny lands are beckoning to the suffocating laborers of the old world, to come hither and breathe a new life. The builder must come with his rule, the artisan with his nimble fingers, the laborer with his iron-like muscle. And you, oh brother of the North, must come with your red blood and quick brain. For in this wokr of reformation there is a share for all. But there is another—higher, holier work, that crowns material prosperity, and without which the South can never be made new. It is cheering to believers in Divine Providence to feel assured that, though a missionary may be struck down here, a church or a press destroyed there, the great work of humanizing and christianizing the land will go on in the face of all opposition. To bear up under the scoffs and frowns of bitter prejudice requires stout-hearted workers; and as we cannot all enter the field as laborers, and as some of us must "stand and wait," we should at least strengthen the hands of those who sow the seeds of a higher christianity, a nobler civilization.

Rev. Dr. Curry on Personalities.

In our issue of Feb. 16, we took occasion to refer to a labored article by the edtor of the *Christian Advocate*, on the "Church and the Free Negro." We attempted to establish three points:—I. That there are not half a million of free blacks in the Northern States. II. That those who are there are not a neglected class. III. That our church has a sincere and deep interest in their welfare.

We hesitated to controvert the positions of the chief editor of our Church, and especially of one who is deservedly distinguished for his controversial abilities; but the interests of our mission in the South demanded a reply, and we sought to vindicate our church to the extent of our ability.

But our response offended our venerable *confrere*, and he has called us to an account. He complains of our use of "personalities," but we think the complaint is unfounded. Since reading his strictures upon us, we have carefully reread our own article, and failed to find in the whole column but one word that can be considered a "personality." The word "spleen," to which he refers, was selected, not as indicative of motive, but as descriptive of the spirit which momentarily possessed him. Of man's motives we claim no right to judge; God only is capable of such judgment. But the spirit of a man—as manifested in word or act, comes properly within the province of human judgment. Pope has well said.

"In noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purged off, of spleen and sour disdain."

But while we sincerely regretted our necessity to dissent from the expressed views of one "with whom we have held long and intimate friendship," yet we have just cause of complaint, that in his reply, he himself should deal so largely in "personalities." What has the "administration in our New Orleans mission" to do with the controversy in hand? Wholly foreign to the subject, it is alluded to in a manner to excite suspicion. Like any other man, he has a right to his "misgivings," and where so much is at stake, he is bound as a member of the Board, to see that an investigation is immediately instituted. *Insinuations* are more to be deprecated than *personalities*. For the present, it is enough for us to know, that the "administration of the New Orleans mission" has received, both orally and by letter, the cordial approval of the three bishops, who have severally had the supervision of this "mission." Two of them have visited New Orleans, since our arrival, and after a thorough examination, as is their custom, they had no word of censure to pronounce.

And it is no insignificant fact, that every important movement in this Department has been made, either at their suggestion or with their approval; and whatever may be the "misgivings" of my venerable friend or the "doubts" of others, the Missionary Board has approved the administration of this mission. At his leisure the Doctor can step to the Mission Rooms, opposite his office, where he will find the official correspondence complete. Had we reason to believe that there are as many "misgivings" on the part of the Church, as to the administration of the mission in New Orleans, as there are as to the editorial management of the Christian Advocate, we should certainly feel distressed. And now in view of all the facts it remains for others to decide, whether personal allusions are more to be deprecated than insinuations, which have no foundation in truth.

The Freedmen must be Educated.

Statistics reveal the startling fact that less than one seventh of the colored children in New Orleans attend school. In the country parishes the proportion of those in school is said to be still less, presenting the fearful spectacle of a large majority growing up without any adequate training for the duties of life. This is a state of things that demands immediate and serious attention. Evidently a great wrong and an alarming blunder has been committed somewhere, and one which must be immediatly repaired or untold mischief must result. It is not the fault of the colored people, for everywhere, with wonderful unanimity, they have manifested an intense anxiety for the education of their children. At one time thousands of them were in school and were making gratifying proficiency in their studies. That many of these schools have been discontinued is but another of the bitter fruits which have followed the mistaken policy of the administration.

But what is to be done? Twenty thousand colored children in this city are upon the street rapidly acquiring the fearful education which it imparts. Throughout the State the prospects are equally gloomy. The great curse of the old slave system was the growing up in a promiscious herd of the slave children. Left in utter ignorance, bereft of every worthy aspiration, and associating in a condition of half nudity, need we wonder at the rank outgrowth of sensuality that was produced. Their training was equivalent to a street education of the vilest kind, and that there is any virtue or christianity left is so much to the credit of the race. Nor were the results of this fearful education confined solely to the blacks. It was impossible that the children of the planter should escape the contagion. Do what he might, by parental authority, his children would associate sufficiently with the blacks to learn their vices, and thus upon his sons and daughters, as well as upon the poor slave, fell the heavy curse of this degrading institution. The dark cancer had struck its fiery roots to the core of Southern society. Its young men were ruined and even its fairer and better portion, instead of deploring the fearful evil, were led by a terrible infatuation to become the fiercest upholders of a system which was bringing disgrace upon their fathers, brothers, husbands and sons.

The greatest work before the philanthropists of this land is the lifting of the South from the dark, pestilent marsh of its past social life. The task is as difficult as it is imperative. The bitterest prejudice exists in the Southern mind against all efforts for its elevation by any who may be lovers of freedom. Blinded by a prejudice that would discard from their schools all text books whose authorship can be traced to the North; engaged in systematic effort to set aside all northern teachers; determined to give their children a southern and sectional education; they are no less determined to harrass and ostracise from society all who in any way endeavor to elevate the freedmen. Teachers in Freedmen's schools are insulted on the streets and public highways, and systematically sneered at and denounced by the Southern press. Papers, professedly religious, jeer at Biblical Institutes established for the training of colored ministers. Every hindrance which an unreasoning prejudice can invent is made to block up the work of elevating the freedmen.

And yet this policy is most suicidal to its authors. Southern society can never be elevated from the barbarism to which slavery brought, and in which it has left it, to the true standand while there remains an ignorant and uncultured element in the social state. The elevation of freedmen tends equally to the elevation of whites. Leave them a degraded element in community and, by an irrepealable law of the social forces, you bring down the whole fabric of the social state. It is the blindest folly that opposes the education of freedmen. Let him rise. Prejudice in you may be against his elevation, but you have interests at stake in your own children, in public virtue, and in the general prosperity which ought to impel to a wiser course.

A potent reason is now urgently presented for the immediate education of the freedman. The fiat has gone forth that he is to be vested with all the rights and responsibilities of a free citizen of this great Republic. Equally with ourselves, he is to cast the ballot of a free man. Henceforth he is charged with his full measure of responsibility in our government. It is right it should be so, Providence has willed it, and the nation has so decided. It is now irreversable. Under these changed circumstances he is a madman who longer fights against the education of the blacks. They must be educated or the nation will be covered with dishonor. How this great work can be done may form the inquiry of a future article.

From Aberdeen Miss.

A letter from the above named place brings us strange intelligence—strange, but not new, for our readers will remember that we published not long since, similar facts which came to us from Yazoo County, Miss. These things show the necessity of a radical change in the administration of government in the South, and loudly call for and justify the "military bill" of Congress. But to the letter. It is dated Feb. 24th, and says:

"To-day our town has been threatened with a riot. There is a man here who calls himself an officer of the Bureau, and says, he was sent here by the government, and who is enforcing the "Vagrant Laws" of Miss. (They require all colored persons not under contract for the year, by the 20th of January, to be arrested as vagrants.) He has imprisoned a number of persons and they have had to pay $10 or $12 to get out again. He has arrested persons who were working for themselves and families. In one instance a man had gone to a distance to work, leaving his wife here, and leaving money with her to support her while he was away. This "Bureau Officer" arrested her, forced her to contract with a planter, who lives 15 miles from town, and her husband knows nothing of it.

"This man gives us no authority for his acts; he has issued no laws, and we can get no understanding of him, or his business. He has arrested a great many people. He said he had fought five years to free the blacks, and that now he would fight ten years to enslave them again. His course has excited the colored people very much, and the whites fear a riot. To-day we all crowded to the mayor's office to see if we could not get some understanding about the matter, but we got no satisfaction. He told the guards to go to the school-house and arrest all the large boys and girls, and force them to contract, and they did so, and the school was closed for two days. We then went to a lawyer to see if we could not get justice, or defend ourselves. Our lawyer says he will stand by us, but we don't know. Who can we trust? Can't you get the law (the Civil Rights Bill) and send it to us so we can read it to our people and know for ourselves?

"The course this man has pursued will keep many of us from getting pay for last year's work. He forces men to contract with planters who did not pay them last year. It is rumored that the planters pay him for every one he forces to contract with them. We told him we would report to the "higher powers" and they would give us our rights. He told the whites if they did report the military would send troops here, and that frightened them, and they have pursuaded him to change his course. But he does not do right. Send us the law if you can."

Is it not strange that the intelligent and law-abiding (?) people of Mississippi will insist upon enforcing their odious vagrant laws, when General Wood long since notified them that all such laws were null and void? But we say to the poor outraged freedmen, be of good cheer, Uncle Sam will "send the laws" in a few days, and soldiers to enforce them, and you will, indeed, have your "rights." Meanwhile be patient, deliverance is at hand. Let there be no riot—no talk or thought of one. Return not evil for evil, but overcome evil with good. You can well afford to wait a little while longer. You have a stainless record for patience and forbearance; do not blacken it at the last, by yielding to anger and violence. Be like your Divine Master. Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, and pray for those who despitefully use you and persecute you.

Why is it?

We have often been asked by friends at the North and the colored people at the South, why it is that the A. M. E. Church has allied itself with the church south, and pledged opposition to the M. E. Church, which has all along been the steadfast friend of the freedmen. The alliance is indeed a strange one, and to some minds unaccountable, but "there is a cause."

The A. M. E. Church in the south, is not composed of the freedmen, but mainly of "the free people-of-color." And these free-blacks," so called, (tho' many of them have very little African blood in their veins,) were, many of them slaveholders before the war. They were wealthy and intelligent, and some good rebels, withal. And having lost their "property" by the war, they are still unfriendly to the government, and hate the northern churches which helped to kill slavery.

They have a cordial dislike for northern people, and style the colored people who join us, "Yankee niggers." They claim to be the "aristocracy" among American citizens of African descent, and some of them are the most snobbish people living. They look upon freedmen with much the same emotions of disgust with which the royal Caucassian of the south looks upon "poor white trash." They, too, believe in the divinity of slavery, and talk complainingly of "the reverses of the war." With this class the A. M. E. Church had hoped to control the destiny of the colored race, and ride upon the high places of power, and they cannot bear to see "Mother Church" exerting an influence which endangers their prospects for conquest and spoil—political and ecclesiastical. This at once accounts for the strange alliance, and seals the doom of the A. M. E. Church in the South, if we mistake not.

Editorial Items.

REV. DR. NEWMAN will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

THE little society at Ross' Chapel, numbering 60 members, have raised over $188 for the purchase of the ground for their new church. Nearly the whole amount has been paid; most of it was received last Sunday, their first Quarterly Meeting. This society is on the "Mason Plantation," five miles above Carrollton—Joseph Gould, pastor. He is doing a good work, and they must have a new church soon. A large society can be gathered in that locality, if a suitable place of worship can be secured.

THE CHURCH UNION.—We have received regularly *The Church Union* since its publication. We read each new number with redoubled interest. It is the product of the Christianity of this remarkable age. Fifty years ago such a journal would have had few patrons. In every age of the church there have been some noble spirits who yearned for the "communion of saints" in its higher significance, and who labored for the practical attainment of this Christ-like desire; but it was reserved for our age to publish a journal for the special advocacy of this blessed gospel truth. It was our privilege to be associated with those noble brethren, in their earlier efforts, who are now in the van of this great movement. Though absent from them, we have carried them in our hearts, and have never failed to advocate the sentiments of Christian Union, which we announced in one of the "sermons of the course," some four years ago. And we now assure them that we are still in full accord with them.

It would be an incalculable good, were some of our worthy laymen to place *The Church Union* in the hands of every minister of Christ in the United States.

THE WEATHER IN NEW ORLEANS.—The weather this month, until the 5th, was very warm and pleasant. The 1st and 2d, the thermometer indicated a temperature of 80 degrees in the shade. On the 3d, 77 degrees. On the 4th, at 9 o'clock, 78 degrees; at noon, 84 degrees, and at 3 o'clock, 82 degrees. On the 5th, at 9 o'clock, 52 degrees, being 30 degrees change during the night. And though not actually cold, yet the change was so great that it appeared cold and many donned their overcoats, and fires were built in many sitting rooms. Towards night it became a little warmer, the thermometer reaching 57 degrees. At 9 o'clock on the 6th, it stood at 56; at 3 o'clock, 53 degrees; and on the 7th, at 7 o'clock, at 44 degrees.

"LANDRETHS' WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS."—These are household words in nearly every rural homestead in the land. In every hamlet and village store the *leaf* which bears the expressive words which heads this article may be read, for but few country storekeepers can be found so indifferent to the wants and true interests of their customers as to be in the planting season without a supply of Landreths' seeds. It is curious and instructive to observe the growth and extension of many industrial pursuits, and perhaps, none more so, than the culture of seeds. A generation or two back when the forefathers of the present Landreths commenced the business of rearing seeds for sale, a small plot sufficed to produce the required quantity—but since then great has been the increase in population, and thousands of square leagues of our common country have been cleared and cultivated, and the ten or a dozen acres in seeds, which at that time sufficed, have grown to be a gigantic seed-garden of six hundred acres; with steam power, improved machinery, and appliances for threshing, and a whole colony of workmen engaged in the culture, harvesting, cleaning, and general preparation of the crops.

Landreths' Rural Register and Almanac, of which there is an edition yearly publised, abounds in useful hints to both farmers and gardeners: Indeed, it has been said, no resident in the country but may find within its pages something to suit his personal wants—some information which may be useful, be his grounds large or otherwise. We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Landreths' seeds in an adjoining column.—*Eve. Post.*

Local and Southern News.

Legislature.

Senate, March 5.—In view of the passage of the military government bill, Mr. Hough offered a joint resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 15th inst.

Mr. Palfrey called for his resolution, which had been referred, on the declaration that Congress is an unconstitutional body, and its acts not binding on the Southern States.

The committee to whom his resolution was referred asked for further time.

House—Mr. Fagot presented a memorial on the impeachment of Governor Wells. The Governor stands charged as a defaulter to the State of Louisiana in the sum of $88,000, and as a usurper in issuing his proclamation in favor of the reconvocation of the convention of 1864.

On motion, action was deferred.

Washington, March 4, 11 a. m.—The galleries and corridors of Congress were crowded to their utmost capacity to witness the ceremony of opening of the Fortieth Congress. The pressure was so great that the families of members were admitted to the floor by a unanimous vote.

Butler and Brooks, who were early in their places, were warmly welcomed by their respective friends.

The House proceeded to elect officers. The Republicans nominated Colfax, who received 127 votes. The Democrats nominated S. S. Marshall, who received 30 votes.

Brooks referred to the fact that seventeen States were unrepresented, of which seven were of the original thirteen, and presented a protest from the Democrats against further proceedings. The Clerk refused to receive the protest.

Colfax resumed his seat, and the members were sworn.

Colfax announced that the President had signed, within the legal time, all bills passed within the last ten days, except that appropriating $50,000 for the Paris exposition, which was not engrossed.

A protest accompanied the army appropriation bill to the following effect: There are provisions in it to which I must call attention. The second section contains provisions virtually, in certain cases, depriving the President of his Constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief.

The sixth section denies States of the Union the constitutional right to protect themselves by means of their own militia. These provisions are out of place in an appropriation bill. I am compelled to defeat necessary appropriations if I withhold my signature. I sign the bill with this protest against the provisions named.

The rules of the last House were adopted except that during this week it shall be in order to suspend them. Carried by 120 to 30.

House adjourned.

Washington, March 5.—Cameron, in response to Seward, said that, had Johnson been a wise man, he would have signed the reconstruction bill, and gathered himself back into his old harness. He might then have been forgiven some of the wrong done during the last four months, but it is now too late to forgive him.

Senate—Several bills were presented, one to reorganize the Supreme Court. All were laid on the table until committees were appointed.

A committee announced that the President had no communication to make.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Politics are very calm. The Radicals hold a caucus to-morrow night when their future course will be decided on. The chances are in favor of pushing the impeachment of the President. His cavelier treatment of Congress is commented on. He is said to have signed obnoxious bills for the purpose of leaving it nothing to do.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Sherman's and the tenure of office bills are officially published by the State Department to-day.

Seward publishes a circular letter in which he proposes a peace Congress to the belligerent South American republics, to be held here on the first of April, with an armistice until the termination of the conference.

The Senators from Colorado testify concerning a bargain which they made with the President, in consideration of their supporting him on the floor of the Senate.

The subjoined communication indicates the spirit of enterprise in the South, and the advantages which the railroads therein contemplated will be to the public:

HOUSTON, Feb. 27, 1867.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Louisiana, and His Honor the Mayor of New Orleans:

By order of his honor, John Brashear, judge of the county court of the county of Harris, I transmit you the following preamble and resolutions, adopted this day by this court, referring to the action of the city of Houston, heretofore transmitted:

Whereas, the city of Houston, by the unanimous action of the city council, this day adopted resolutions indorsing the Texas and New Orleans railroad company; and whereas, this county fully indorses and approves said action of the city, as representing the feelings, views and interests of the inhabitants and tax payers of this city, and the county of Harris; therefore be it

Resolved, That we would respectfully urge upon the city of New Orleans the value of the Texas and New Orleans railroad—Louisiana division—to that city, as well as to this county. As we have engaged to contribute to the construction of said road in the State of Louisiana the sum of $500,000, we earnestly hope our sister city, New Orleans, will appreciate the importance of the subject and contribute such aid as in her discretion she may deem advisable for the accomplishment of the end.

Resolved, That we fully indorse for the county of Harris the character and capacity of our fellow-citizen A. M. Gentry, and pledge all our aid and influence to assist his company in the completion of the great enterprise which he inaugurated, and which we anticipate he will soon complete.

Resolved, That we beg our sister State of Louisiana to pause ere she engages in acts of legislation which may be inimical to the interests of both communities, and retard the accomplishment of the construction of the road, and may be construed to be hostile legislation contrary to public polity. The State of Texas, as well as Harris county, both having large pecuniary interests in this enterprise expect good faith and comity from their neighbors.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing be transmitted to his excellency the Governor of Louisiana, and the honorable the mayor of New Orleans. Approved February 26, 1867.

(Signed) JNO. BRASHEAR, County Judge.

A true copy from the minutes. Witness my hand and official seal at Houston, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1867.

(Signed) STERLING FISHER.
Clerk Police Court, Harris county.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1867.

Hon. John T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans;

SIR—We have the honor to inform you that the city of Selma has appointed the undersigned as commissioners to present to your city authorities and people the project of a direct line of railroad from New Orleans to Selma.

The Legislature of Alabama has granted a charter to a corporation styled the New Orleans and Selma Railroad Company, which gives to the company liberal corporate powers.

The direct line of communication with New York and the cities beyond, which the road will furnish to New Orleans, must be considered as a strong recommendation of its merits.

The country through which this road will pass in Alabama is of great fertility. It has been filled with wealth, and its people will probably soon become rich again. Added to its capacity for the production of cotton, it has deposits of iron and other minerals, which are of great value. Beyond Selma, it may be safely asserted, the extension of this proposed line passes through the best coal, iron and lime deposits to be found south of the mountains of Pennsylvania. The iron of this region is not excelled by any known deposits of great extent on this continent. But these are considerations that appear to be of less value than the advantages of a great trunk line to a commercial city such as New Orleans. Without undertaking now to decide the relative advantages of this project, we have the honor to request that at a time which may suit the city authorities we may have an opportunity of conferring with them on this subject, when we will present more in detail the plans which have been devised to aid in this important work, and the part which it is hoped your city and State will be prepared to take in its construction.

With great respect, your obedient servants,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
W. J. HARDEE.
JNO. T. MORGAN,
R. M. ROBERTSON.

For the New Orleans Advocate

Letter from Donaldsonville.

DEAR EDITOR—You would hardly recognize this as the *ante-bellum* Donaldsonville. Buildings are going up very slowly, and are usually of one or one and a half stories. Lumber is very high, I am told even $40 and $50 per thousand feet is asked, no mills being in operation near by.

The new Methodist church is a conspicuous object, and is exerting a great influence for good in the community. The Romish Priest has been stirred to emulate the Methodists, and has commenced a 11 o'clock Sabbath service for the colored people, besides inviting the children for instruction in the evening. About 5 miles below on the Bayou, the colored Baptists have just bought a house and eight acres of land for a church and burial ground. The property is to cost $5000, and they have already paid more than half the amount. They are numerous and some have considerable means. You have now about thirty subscribers to the ADVOCATE here and in the neighborhood. This speaks well for the intelligence and enterprise of our people, who are comparatively few and poor. The Sunday-school, the first ever started in the parish, has an average attendance of 60 scholars and 5 teachers. The singing is excellent. God has a great work for us to do here. The builder and architect, Mr. Barre, is taking some pains to make the new church an honor to himself and the place. This is usually a quiet, law-abiding neighborhood, but last week a difficulty occurred between one O'Hara, white, and Knight, colored man, resulting in the death of the first. Knight had been ordered off the place, but having some legal permission or lease, refused to go until directed to go by the city authorities. Subsequently he was ordered by a justice of the peace to leave in fifteen days. He was preparing to obey, but some days before the time expired, O'Hara met him in the road and from abuse threatened to kill him, if he did not leave at once. Knight said he would go at the end of the time appointed and not before. After hot words on both sides, the white man drew his revolver and began to fire, saying he would kill Knight. The latter then drew his pistol and opened fire, with the result named. The colored man remained upon the spot until the coroner arrived, when he gave himself up. Two pedlars saw the fracas, one of whom stated that the white man fired first—the other that both fired together. O'Hara's pistol had five charges gone, and Knight's three. The prisoner was committed on a charge of murder, and bail refused; he is now in the Parish jail. This is another sad comment on the wicked practice of going about armed, while whisky shops are open on every corner. Why will the authorities for the sake of the paltry license, allow this wholesale demoralization of the people, white and colored—and why are not the laws for carrying concealed weapons enforced?

I neglected to note that, as in other places, the colored people have organized an excellent benevolent society.

Yours, ITINERANT.

Mr Amor J. Williamson, the notice of whose death appeared in the daily papers, is well known to the public as the editor and proprietor of the New York Weekly Dispatch, to which he has been attached for a period of upwards of twenty years. Mr. W. came to the city of New York at an early age, and commenced his active life as a printer, and was one of the founders of the paper named above—and his connection with it has continued until his decease. He was a Whig in politics, and an ardent and devoted friend of Henry Clay, until that good and great statesman died, when Mr. W. cast his political fortunes with the Republican party.

For many years he resided in the Second Ward of the city of New York, from which ward he became the candidate of the Republican party in the fall of 1860 against Daniel E. Sickles in the Fourth Congressional District of that city, and, after a very spirited contest, the canvass resulted in favor of Mr. (now Gen.) Daniel E. Sickles. Mr. W. carried the contest into the House of Representatives, when the committee reported in favor of the contestant, but the House decided against him

Mr. W. subsequently represented the Second Ward in the Board of Aldermen for four years, and for a similar length of time was a member of the Board of education in the city of New York.

For the past three years he has been one of the Tax Commissioners of that city, which office he held at the time of his death, and had he lived he would have continued to hold that position, as the Legislature of the State of New York at its present session had extended the term of office of these Commissioners for three years.

He was also the President of the Republican Central Committee of the city of New York.

In the death of Mr. Williamson the city of New York has lost one of its best friends, whose place cannot be filled by any one who had more at heart the welfare and prosperity of that city of his affection. He was one of those warm hearted and sympathetic men, devotedly attached to his family, to whom his loss will be irreparable, and among a large circle of friends in the city of his residence his memory will be cherished as a man of pure and unsullied character, and who, though he had political antagonists, was universally esteemed by them for his truthfulness, honor and magnanimity.

Though he died among comparative strangers, it is a consolation to know that during his sojourn in this city he was faithfully nursed and cared for throughout his illness, his last moments were soothed, and his bedside was surrounded by friends who had learned and appreciated his worth and virtues as a man and a Christian; and knowing him to be far away from those he loved, they received his parting blessings and dying requests, and shed the sympathizing tear as his spirit winged its flight from this to a better world. Peace to his ashes.

Ladies' Department.

Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER VII.

During the summer, Edith began to look pale and emaciated—her gentle step grew fainter and fainter, until we whispered,—

"Can this be Death? there's bloom upon her cheek;
But now I see it is no living hue,
But a strange hectic—like the unnatural red
Which Autumn plants upon the perish'd leaf."

Our dear old family physician had been to see Edith several times, after she became too feeble to visit him. At one of these calls I noticed him, just before leaving, conversing with Pa and Ma, so seriously, that it alarmed me, when these words fell upon my ear like a knell, "There will be no use of my coming again." Ma stepped back into the room where Edith was, as if to communicate the sad decision, when tears choked her utterance; but Edith, calm and saint-like, asked, "Did he say there was no hope? you need not fear to tell me, dearest Mother. I am prepared for it—I have even anticipated it; I shall not be obliged to make any particular arrangements for the journey; they were made years ago, and now I only await my Master's call, for I know he will shortly come to summon me. An angel sweetly whispers to my heart, "only a few more shadows, and he will come." As she talked her face became radiant with heaven's pure light, chasing all the tears from our eyes. For as she was looking into that beautiful temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens—we seemed to catch a glimpse of its brightness by the glory reflected on her face.

It was a severe struggle for her to give you up, dear Minnie, for, from the night you left Mama's soft bosom, you had slept with her, and thus from babyhood you were near her heart, and our angel Mother's love was scarcely surpassed by the deep love she had for you. Having at that time a very delicate constitution, sympathy with her caused you to partake of the nature of her disease, which the Physician said would produce consumption if you remained closely together. She felt the pang like the snapping of a heart-string, but submitted cheerfully. Her bed was then placed in a room adjoining Ma's, and there every morning and evening she would enjoy family worship without moving. During the day she sat in the easy rocking chair Papa had purchased for her; she coughed severely most of the time, but was so cheerful we did not know whether she suffered much.

How sweet it must have been to her in the darkness of the night, while she was aware that she was wasting slowly away, to know that dear Mama was so near her with unsealed eyelids, keeping as faithful vigil as when watching her in her infancy. But who can ever express the conflict of a mother's heart in its agony of love, at the thought of parting with a child? Edith was now eight and twenty, and after Miriam left, had been Mama's every day companion and co-laborer in all the cares and duties of the household. The dear lamb of the flock, little Beatrice, so long ago folded by the heavenly Shepherd, was beckoning Edith from earth, to roam with her over the green pastures and beside the still waters, where the noontide of glory eternally reigns; and yet her gentle angel whispers were heard in Mama's dreams, telling her of dazzling crowns that were awaiting each of her precious jewels in the heavenly mansion, and her own reward for training them for the skies; then she would awake to the duties of the new day, triumphantly saying, "Thy will be done—only let me meet them all again in my eternal home."

One day Edith requested us all to come to her room. On entering, my eye rested on several articles lying near her, which sent a thrill to my heart—I knew their significance. She then addressed her conversation to us by saying, "Dear sisters, I am much older than any of you, and have, therefore, during all my years, cared a great deal for you; and having loved you tenderly, I trust I have not failed to exert a good influence, which will live with you as you grow older. Our Heavenly Father, ere another Spring time with its birds and flowers, will call me to a brighter home, where the angels sing and the flowers bloom perennial. But before leaving I wish to give each of you one of these little mementos, and when you look upon them, love me not as lost, but gone before." Then turning to Florence, she gave her a box of paints and brushes, which were as familiar to me as her sweet face, for she had, many a time, as a reward for being a good girl, allowed me to use them, to my greatest joy. O, thought I, if she had only given them to me—for I trembled at what I imagined would be mine. Agnes, next, received a Testament, whose pages I had often turned; even this I could have received, and my trembling ceased. But turning to me with her Bible in her hand, with deep emotion, she said, "Evangeline, you are now nearly twelve years old, and not yet a Christian." This was the arrow I had feared, and O, how it penetrated my inmost soul! "Cora and Minnie are younger than you, and will be likely to follow your example. I have prayed earnestly for your conversion, and now give you my Bible, which has for years brightened my life's pathway—and by faith it opens the pearly gates into the celestial city, soon to be my glorious home. In it you may find the Pearl of great price. Take it, sister dear, and love its precious truths as I have, and promise me you will be a Christian." While she uttered these words I felt that Heaven's treasury of gifts was so near me that to reach out my hand the Pearl was mine. As soon as I took the sacred volume, a strange spirit seemed to possess me; my heart in an instant appeared changed into stone. Her mild eye, so brilliant with the sun-light of Heaven, turned to mine for an answer. I did not dare meet that look, but said, "I will try and be a Christian," and sat down, hiding my face in both hands, so that I did not see what she gave Cora or you, Minnie, nor did I hear what she said to you—my thoughts seemed frozen. O, how cruelly did this evil spirit chain my poor heart for days afterward; nor was it broken until one day Edith said, so heavenly, to me "I fear your loving heart has changed toward me of late" As I heard these words, and looked into her pale face, the demon-like spirit gave way, and I wept on her neck, begging her to forgive me. But O, how unhappy I still was; each night as I closed my eyes for sleep, the Pearl of great price I was to find in the Bible given to me, seemed just within my reach, but some cruel power prevented my faith from grasping it. I think now that I rather shunned than sought the society of dear Edith in her last hours, fearing she would remind me of my promise.

It was midnight in cold, dreary midwinter, when Mama came softly and calmly to our bed-chamber, telling us to dress and come down, for Edith was sinking rapidly, and could not long survive. As we entered the room, a candle was burning on the table and a warm fire in the stove. The bed on which she lay seemed encircled with a holy radiance, such as is reflected from the faces of waiting seraphim with plumed wings, ready to convey a freed spirit to its home in Heaven. Her hands were clasped and her eyes uplifted as if in prayer; but as we came around her she kissed us tenderly good-bye, and then in holy triumph whispered, "I am happy—come, blessed Jesus, come quickly." And when she could not speak, Papa said, "My child, press my hand, if all is light." With a smile of ineffable joy and existing, all her remaining strength in the pressure, she fell back on the pillow, and the pure spirit had fled to God who gave it. I can never forget the mysterious, unearthly silence that followed, broken only by our low, deep heart-sobs. Had a convoy of the shining hosts left us, and was this death-silence the dying away of the sound of their wings on their upward flight, taking Edith with them? I had never seen any one die before—it was such a mystery. I knew she was free from pain and happy in the realms of light, and this was the ray of glory that lingered with us; but it did not fall on my poor heart. I could not die thus, not having learned the watchword that opened the shining gates of pearl before her. I even dreaded to look at her cold form, so beautiful in death, for it reminded me painfully of my unfulfilled promise.

At the funeral the minister preached from these words: "And God shall wipe all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow or crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away." Then we laid her in the old church yard. But O, what an Alpine torrent fell upon our hearts as the dull earth closed upon her remains; and we left the precious clay casket alone with the silent, frost-bonnd graves.

On returning to the house there was only one less of our number, yet every room seemed to echo back the loneliness of our hearts. As the dreary winter wind that night fell on my ear, I prayed, but failed to decipher the mysterious hand-writing of an All-wise Father in taking dear Edith, so good and useful, and sparing me, so young and useless. But the tears that moistened my pillow that night fell on the good seed that had been planted, and the precious truths of that Bible, given to me by Edith, were springing up in my heart. Not long afterward, around the Family Altar, while dear Pa and Ma besieged in fervent prayer the throne, around which they are now both striking their harps of gold in the most exalted strains of harmony and love—light from glory shone, and the Pearl of great price was mine.

EVANGELINE.

Thackeray's Religious Feelings.

Dr. John Brown, in the second volume of "Spare Hours," gives the truest and most thorough review of Thackeray's writings that we have seen, with the finest insight into his character. He tells the following incident, which has interest as an indication of the profounder religious feeling, which rarely found expression in his works:

We cannot resist recalling here one Sunday evening in December, when he was walking with two friends along the Dean road, to the west of Edinburg, one of the noblest outlets to any city. It was a lovely evening; such a sunset as one never forgets; a rich, dark bar of cloud hovered over the sun, going down behind the Highland hills, lying bathed in amethystine bloom: between this cloud and the hills there was a narrow strip of the pure ether, of a tender, cowslip color, lucid, and as if it were the very body of heaven in its charms; every object standing out as if etched upon the sky.

The north-west end of Corstorphine Hill, with its trees and rocks, lay in the heart of this pure radience, and there a wooden crane, used in the quarry below, was so placed as to assume the figure of a cross; there it was, unmistakable, lifted up against the crystal-line sky. All three gazed at it silently. As they gazed, he gave utterance in a tremulous, gentle, and rapid voice, to what all were feeling, in the word, "Calvary!" The friends walked on in silence, and then turned to other things. All that evening he was very gentle and serious, speaking, as he seldom did, of divine things—of death, of sin, of eteruity, of salvation—expressing his simple faith in God and in his Savior.

Sir J. Herschel on the Brightness of the Sun.

Let me say something now of the light of the sun. The means we have of measuring the intensity of light are not nearly so exact as in the case of heat; but this at least we know, that the most intense lights we can produce artificially are as nothing compared surface for surface with the sun. The most brilliant and beautiful light which can be artificially produced is that of a ball of quick lime kept violently hot by a flame of mixed ignited oxygen and hydrogen gases playing on its surface. Such a ball, if brought near enough to appear of the same size as the sun does, can no more be looked at without hurt than the sun—but if it be held between the eye and the sun, and both so enfeebled by a dark glass as to allow of their being looked at together—it appears as a black spot on the sun, or as the black outline of the moon in an eclipse, seen thrown upon it. It has been ascertained by experiments which I cannot now describe, that the brightness, the intrinsic splendor, of the surface of such a lime ball is only 146th part of that of the sun's surface. That is to say that the sun gives out as much light as 146 balls of quicklime, each of the size of the sun, and each heated all over its surface in the way I have described, which is the most intense heat we can raise, and in which platina melts like lead.

And then, in a further section, Sir John Herschel tells us that the nucleus or kernel of the sun itself, at an immeasurable depth beneath its intensely luminous photosphere, emits so little light as to appear, in the comparison, quite black, "though that does not prevent its being in as vivid a state of fiery glare as a white hot-iron when we remember what has been said of the lime light appearing black against the light of the sun's surface. And it is a fact that when Venus and Mercury pass across the sun, and are seen as round spots on it, they really do appear sensibly blacker than the blacker parts of the spots;" so that even the kernel of the sun is probably a luminous body, though so much less luminous than its outer envelopes as to appear quite dark in the comparison.

Information Wanted.

It is earnestly requested that all persons will read the following requests, and assist in seeking the information. Let them be read in all the churches and other gatherings of colored people, in every place where the ADVOCATE circulates, and copied in other papers:

Margaret Briggs wants information about her mother, Nelly, a cook, owned by James Leek; lived about 40 miles from Hannibal, Missouri. When a child of 10 years, she was sold away from her mother. They passed through Lodnon, staying there at night. Leek sold her in Hannibal to one Reed, and he sold her in St. Louis to a trader named Lynch, who sold her again to parties, who brought her to New Orleans 10 or 12 years ago. She has not heard from her mother since. Information may be addressed to

MRS. MARGARET HAMPTON,
Touro P. O., St. James Parish, La.

Mary Proctor wants information about her brothers and sister—Henry, Benjamin and Edmund Arnold, and Sophia Arnold. They were living in Garret county, Ky., when she left there—22 years ago. Henry was then owned by Daniel Bates. Benjamin, by William Kincoid. Sophia, by Smith Brown. Address

REV. THOS. KENNEDY, Donaldsonville, La.

William Brown wants information about his mother and five sisters, and two brothers. His mother's name was Dolly Brown, owned by John Carval Sutton, in Kent county, Maryland. He was sold away from them 19 years ago, and has not since heard from them. Also of his wife, Margaret Brown, and daughter, Catherine. Also his daughter, Matilda, who belonged to John Day Welch, of same county. Address

REV. THOS. KENNEDAY, Donaldsonville, La.

Sarah Robinson, of Donaldsonville, wants information about her mother, Milly Cole. It is 20 years since they met. She lived in Louisville, Ky., before the war, with Dr. Lewis Rogers. Has been told recently that her mother had moved to Zenia, Ohio. Others say she is in Canada. Whoever has knowledge of the above will please write to

REV. THOS. KENNEDAY, Donaldsonville, La.

Eliza Jackson asks for information about her three sons and three daughters, from whom she was sold away 29 years ago. Their names were John Frank, Daniel, and Charles Mortimer Waddington, Lucy Ann, Almarinda, and Martha Jane, and of her brother John Jackson. They all lived in Trick county, Kentucky. Address

REV. THOS. KENNEDAY, Donaldsonville, La.

Cherry Crawley wants informationt about her five children who lived near Memphis, Tennessee, about 40 years ago. They were owned by Bird Crawley. Address

REV. THOS. KENNEDAY, Donaldsonville, La.

Meredith Richardson wants information about his sister Ann Matilda, and his brother, John William Henry. She was owned by Polly Bell, and he by George Bell. Both lived in Montgomery county, Maryland, about a day's ride from Washington, D. C. Thirty-seven years ago he was sold away from there and has not since heard of them. He has since found his mother, Mary, in this State. She recently died here. Write to

REV. THOS. KENNEDAY, Donaldsonville, La.

Information wanted by Lucy Lewis, about her mother named Guinea Courtney, her sisters Fanny, Mary, Kassy and Judith; her brothers Albert and Godfrey. She left them in Lynchburg, Va., in 1833. The year the stars fell her owner was Widow Speed, and she was brought to Louisiana by John L. Harris.

Address Rev. SAM. SMALL,
Alexandria, La.

Charles and Matilda Lewis, who belonged to Barnard Hoe in Alexandria, Va., desire information about William and Anneke Lewis, and other kin folks. Address

Rev. SAM. SMALL, Alexandria, La.

Rev. Osborn Dickinson, Baptist minister, Bayou Lafourche, La., desires information about the Hutchisons, on Church Hill, Richmond, Va. They are his brothers, and are named Robert, Clary, William and James, and his sister Eliza; all belonged to John and Ambrose Hutchinson. He has not seen them for 28 years, when he was sold off to this country with his brother Nelson. Address him at Donaldsonville, La.

Adam Young left Norfolk, Va., 8 years ago, and has not since seen his brother Cyrus Young, who belonged to James McKelpin, or his sister, Barbara Warren, who belonged to James Moore.

Martha Ann Bolen desires information about her three brothers and three sisters, Reuben, Giles, William, Fanny, Nancy and Harriet Bolen. Her brothers were owned by Col. Winn. Her sisters by William Wyatt. She has not seen them for 20 years. The girls were then in Dinwidie county, Va. Her brothers were brought by Col. Winn to Raceland, or Lafourche, about that time. Address

Rev. THOS. KENNEDAY, Donaldsonville, La.

Lorenzo Fairfax desires information about his brother John, who belonged to Upton Wethrington, Frederick Co., and his brother Charles, who belonged to Walter Griffin, Montgomery county, Maryland; was sold away from home 13 years ago, and has not since seen or heard of them.

Address Rev. THOS. KENNEDAY,
Donaldsonville, La.

Edward Ford desires information about Chas. and Cassie, his father and mother. They belonged to Col. Steward, Baltimore, Md. He was brought from there 25 years ago by Chas. Steward, and has not since heard of his parents.

Address Rev. THOS. KENNEDAY,
Donaldsonville, La.

Joseph Taylor desires information about his wife Ann, who belonged to Harvey Wethers, Boyle Co., Ky. Was sold away from her 22 years ago.

Address Rev. THOS. KENNEDAY,
Donaldsonville, La.

Elvira Thomas desires information about her sisters Mary and Fanny Thomas. They belonged to old Bill Eaton, Warrenton, on Roanoke River, North Carolina. Left there 12 years ago. Address Rev. THOS. KENNEDAY,
Donaldsonville, La.

Phillip Strother desires information about his son Benjamin, who belonged to George Hathaway, Owensboro, Davis Co., Kentucky, and about his mother, named Maria, who belonged to the same. Thirteen years ago, he was brought to Louisiana by John Relafoot. Address Rev. T. KENNEDAY, Donaldsonville, La.

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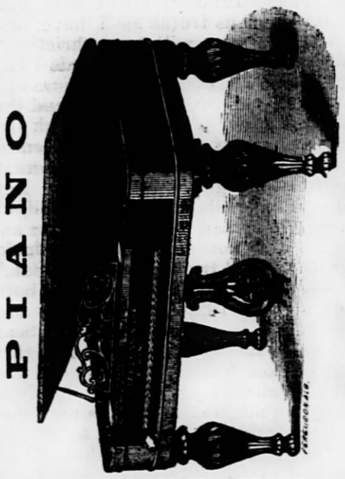
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[From the Rev. W. D. Siegfried, Pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

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[From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor, Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

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[From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Milville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

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Yours truly, WILLIAN SMTH,
966 Hutonchis st., Phila.

[From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor Tenth Baptist Church.]

I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very useful to those who suffer from the above causes.

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jan15

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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No 11. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867. Whole No.—61.

Poetry.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

Pauline, The Forsaken.

BY J. WILLIS MENARD, (COLORED.)

The waning sun upon the western sky,
Has closed the portal of his fiery eye;
Fast fades the day, while twilight shadows spread
Their inky pinions o'er the mountain head,
The fanning winds, swift winging from the lea,
Awake the forest into melody.
The axe no longer echoes on the hills;
No sound is heard except the whipporwills
And the sweet music of the leaping rills.
The huntsman, weary from the chase, is come
To take the softer comforts of his home,
The plowman in the field no longer plods
Behind his team amid the stubborn clods;
But from the barn with tired limbs he goes,
To seek at home the blessings of repose.
The new half moon and all the stars appear
Like globes of silver in the vaulted sphere:
Triumphant through the ethereal dome
They sail serenely to their western home.
'Tis now the festive hour—and friendly mirth
Ascends in chorus from the social hearth.
The backward swain attends the rustic maid,
And pledges of unending faith are made—
While to the music's thrilling, measured voice,
The festive throng with active steps rejoice.
The winds have risen, and the lashing seas
Send forth their thunders through the distant trees,
While o'er the moon-lit hills and sandy shore
Submissive peace and twilight rule no more.
Yet still, while peace no longer rules the night,
And festive throngs are merry with delight,
Lies one in yonder cot, whose bosom heaves
With sighs of sorrow like the moaning breeze!
No costly lamp illumes the shadowy gloom
That broods in silence o'er the humble room—
No flow'ry carpet hides the rugged floors,
Or silver knobs enrich the paintless doors;—
No stately bed gives comfort or repose—
No honeyed words repel the burning woes
That rend the bosom of that lonely one,
Whose once bright hopes of joy and life are gone!
Such was the home—rude, lowly in its look,
That slumbered quietly near the sweeping brook—
Of the once proud, the gentle, and the fair
Pauline, whose life is linked with black despair!
Once, life was sweet to her as moonlight beams
That gem the bosoms of the ripling streams;
But sadly now upon her broken heart,
The joyous gleams of hope no longer start.
For there was one who at her feet had bow'd,
And with false words his love and honor vow'd.
Though false and mocking, he vow'd not in vain,
The tender passion of the maid to gain—
For the poor maid poured out her rich young love,
With heart as pure as seraphs from above!
She deeply loved; the earth was bright and new,—
Her soft, young heart no earthly sorrow knew.
But the stern lessons of unerring Time
Soon jarr'd the vitals of her maiden prime—
For soon the false one—Rosswell, left her side
To roam in climes beyond Atlantic's tide,
And left her weeping—left her, young and fair,
To die beneath the shadows of despair!
No more she wanders 'neath the sylvan grove
Where first her life's destroyer won her love!
For there she oft had strayed, in happier hours,
With her false lover 'mid the woodland bow'rs,
To list to perjured vows at starry eves,
And the soft zephyrs rustling in the leaves.
Days, weeks, and months still slowly roll'd away—
Her blooming life seemed fading with each day.
The gentle flowers budded, bloomed, and died—
The winds still vied along the mountain side;
The waves still echoed on the barren shore,
And the gay birds sang sweetly, as before.
Time sped; the guilty Rosswell ne'er returned,
And sorrows' woes still in her bosom burned.
Dark shadows, gathering o'er her youthful sky,
Proclaimed the awful message—she must die!
She slowly sighs upon her couch of death;
Her cheeks are pale, and feeble is her breath;
Her humid eyes with joy no longer glow,
But from their depths the tears of sorrow flow!
Why linger, Angels, on the liquid plain,
While your affianced suffers here in pain?
Why will ye not sweet consolation bring,
Or gently take her up above to wing?
The moonlight through the window seeks
To throw its kisses on her pallid cheeks.
But Oh, her soul is tired of life and earth—
She hates the ill-sent hour that gave her birth!
And now she prays, with her low, sighing breath,
For Life's destroyer—black, defiant Death!
She heaves aloud—her earthly race is done!
The gentle spirit to its God has gone!
Thus passed the gentle one, with tender years,
From the dark sorrows of this vale of tears,
With Virtue's wreath, by Truth and Honor given,
To swell the angel minstrelsy of Heaven!

[NEW ORLEANS, February 20, 1867.

Tour in the East.

JOPPA ON THE SEA—RAMLEH—LYDDA.

(Editorial—Continued.)

Though its authentic history begins with the partitioning of Palestine into tribal possessions, yet, according to Pliny, Joppa is one of the oldest cities in the world, having existed before the flood. Called by Joshua, Japho; by Luke, Joppa; by the Arabs, Yafa, and by the Franks, Jaffa, it was allotted to the tribe of Dan, and remained in comparative obscurity till the reign of Solomon, when it became the chief maritime city of his kingdom, and the port from which his merchantmen sailed to trade with distant lands. Being the nearest harbor to Jerusalem, the floats of pine and cedar from Lebanon for the building of the first and second temples were landed here, and thence transported to the Holy City on the back of camels. Centuries later, "Jonah went down to Joppa, and he found a ship going to Tarshish, and he went down into it to go with them unto Tarshish, from the presence of the Lord." In our own era, here lived and died the benevolent Tabitha, whom Peter restored to life, and here stood the house of Simon, a tanner, where the Apostle lodged, and from the top of which he beheld that vision which unfolded to his mind the ingathering of the Gentiles. The only antiquity to detain the traveler a single hour is the traditional house of Simon. Like all Eastern dwellings, it is constructed of stone, square in form, with a flat roof, and may have stood for centuries, as, without violence, it will stand for hundreds of years to come. Standing by the sea side, its location and structure are in harmony with the inspired narrative, and a venerable tradition points to it as once the residence of a tanner. The entrance is through a low gateway, before which the servants of Cornelius stood inquiring for Peter, and from a small court-yard within, containing a well of excellent water, a stone staircase leads to the roof, ommanding a noble view of the sea, over whose blue waters glanced the Apostolic eye, as Peter sat beneath those clear, expanded heavens, from which descended the symbolic sheet, opening to his Jewish understanding the purposes of the Divine mind. Turning towards the south, I observed the remains of several tanneries indenting the shore, singularly corroborating St. Luke's account of Simon's occupation. Plucking a fig-leaf from the solitary tree adorning the court-yard, I descended to the interior of the building, now occupied by the Moslems as a place of prayer, by whom it is revered alike for its antiquity and the sacredness of its traditional history.

Excepting its fruit gardens' Joppa is as featureless as it is filthy. Standing upon a rock, whose eastern base is lashed by the tirelesss waves of the Mediterranean, its streets are narrow and irregular, and its best buildings have no claim to architectural elegance. Enclosed by a stone wall, on which are mounted a few rusty guns, the city has a single gate, opening toward the east, the mart of orange and lemon hucksters, the rendezvous of lounging Arabs and donkey-drivers, and the seat of public justice, where the Cadi tries all civil and criminal suits, sitting in the gate of the city as in Bible times. As of old, Joppa is a considerable seaport town, and if possessed of a good harbor would be the most flourishing maritime city in Palestine. Covering an area of many miles, the adjacent country is one vast fruit orchard, the products of which, together with silk and soap here manufactured, are exported in large quantities to different cities on the Mediterranean coast.

Possessing a population of five thousand souls, a fifth of whom are Christians, two hundred are Jews, and the rest are Moslems, religion and not nationality is the basis of social and political distinctions. The Mohammedans have several mosques, the Jews a synagogue, and the Latins, and Greeks, and Armenians, have each a convent for the entertainment of pilgrims *en route* for the shrines of the Holy City. In piety and learning, the chief ornament of society in Joppa is Dr. Barclay, author of the "City of the Great King." Combining the two professions of physician and missionary, he is exerting a powerful influence upon the inhabitants of the ancient city of Simon and Tabitha. Appreciating the importance of the restoration of the Jews to their native land, he is heartily engaged in a society called "The Abrahamic Coalition," the object of which is the gathering together in one large community all the indigent Jews in the East, and locate them on the Plain of Sharon, securing to each a small piece of land and otherwise aiding the colonists in practical agriculture. A project so beneficent is not unworthy the prayers and offerings of the Christian world, and it is a fact, no less honorable than encouraging, that supplications are made in the Jewish synagogue of Joppa for this distinguished American missionary.

Hoping to reach Jerusalem the next day, we engaged horses for the journey at eighty piastres a piece, and left Joppa at 4 P. M., intending to pass the night in the Italian convent of Ramleh. As illustrating the changeless character of the East, before the door of an inn stood a magician performing astonishing feats with serpents. A Nubian by birth, his face was black and glossy, his eyes small and snakish, and his countenance expressive of great cunning. With a smile, which I shall never forget, he drew from the ample folds of his bosom, three immense black snakes, which had been nestling next his naked breast, and lifting them up to his neck allowed them to entwine themselves around his head, at the same time caressing them in the fondest manner. At his command they would extend themselves like rods upon the ground, recalling to our mind the Egyptian magicians, who, in the days of Moses, "cast down every man his rod and they became servants."

Accompanied by a single guide, we mounted our horses, and passing through the narrow streets of Joppa, to the gate of the city, we were *en route* for Jerusalem. For half an hour our path lay between hedges of enormous cactus-plants, enclosing orange and lemon groves, surcharging the air with the fragrance of their delicious fruits; and beneath the ladened trees laid heaps of lemons and oranges, like apples in an American orchard. Charmed with a ride as novel as it was delightful, we soon struck the plain of Sharon, streatching northeastward to the white and purple hills of Benjamin. Passing the hamlet of Yasur on the left, in thirty minutes we passed the pine groves of Beit Dejan a city of the Philistine god Dagon. The declining sun forewarning us of approaching night, we gave loose rein to our Arabian steeds, and bounded over that glorious plain, heedless of crimson anemones, tufts of lily leaves and white and yellow daisies, covering it like a carpet of many colors. In the fast-fading twilight, could be seen the shepherd's black tent, around which were gathered herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats, while the soft notes of his flute greeted us, borne on the evening air. In the star-light, far to the east, like a black column standing out against the sky of night, rose the solitary tower of Ramleh. Putting spurs to our horses, we dashed on, and at 7 P. M. stood knocking at the iron gate of the monastery. With a courtesy for which Murray had not given them credit, the Franciscan monks received us to their monastic retreat, while the tall and graceful superior, a man of much intelligence, displayed the ease and dignity of a Christian gentlemen. After an excellent dinner, eaten in the refectory, a quiet looking friar led us by the light of a single taper across a dark court-yard to a small chamber containing four beds, neat and clean, as if the work of a woman's hand.

Ramleh is one of the largest and best built towns on the Plain of Sharon, nine miles to the southeast from Joppa, surrounded with fig orchards and orange groves, and contains a population of three thousand souls, a majority of whom are Greek Christians. Tradition identifies Ramleh with the Ramah of Samuel, the home of Nicodemus, and the birthplace of Joseph of Arimathia. The southern rendezvous of the Crusaders, in 1191, A. D., it became the headquarters of Richard of England. Its chief architectural attractions is a noble, square tower, one hundred and twenty feet high, beautifully built of hewn stone, standing a quarter of a mile to the west from the town, amid the ruins of a large quadrangular enclosure. Whether the campanile of some Christian church, or the minaret of some mosque, it is impossible now to determine. A flight of stone steps, narrow and spiral, leads to the top, from which we obtained a view of surpassing beauty. At our feet stretched out the groves and orchards of Ramleh, mingling with those of Lydda on the northeast, and from the roots of Carmel on the north, to the promontory of Joppa on the south, extended the Plain of Sharon, bounded on the east by the hills of Samaria and Judea, and on the west by the Mediterenean, while in every direction the eye was gladdened by fields of grain, groves of fruit trees and towns, whose white walls shone in the sunlight like diamonds in a circlet of emeralds.

Thrilled with the thought that ere the close of that day I should gaze upon the towers of Jerusalem and my feet tand within her venerable gates, we mounted our horses at 8 P. M., and taking leave of the good monks of Ramleh, who, smiling, received a gratuity, we rode on to Lydda, the home of Eneas. The day was one of surpassing loveliness; shepherds feeding their flocks in the neighboring fields, greeted us as we passed. Through the lengthened avenue, connecting the two cities and lined with trees ladened with fruit, came men with unpretending turbans and women in white, with *black* veils covering the entire face, a peculiarity of dress I had not before seen in the East.

Ludd, the Lod of the Old Testament and the Lydda of the New, in an Arab village of two thousand inhabitants. Though unsurpassed in the beauty of its environs, the town itself is neither remarkable for the elegance of its buildings, nor the regularity and cleanliness of its streets. To the Christian, Lydda is interesting, as the place where Peter cured Eneas, who had kept his bed eight years, and was sick of palsy, and where he was still stopping when the benevolent Tabitha of Joppa died, in whose behalf two men came to inform him of her death. To Englishmen it is memorable as the birth-place of St. George, England's patron saint, and as containing his tomb in which he was interred near the close of the third century, after his martyrdom in Nicomedia, under the reign of the relentless Diocletian. According to William of Tyre, the Emperor Justinian reared a noble church over the ashes of the saint and martyr, which the revengeful Moslems razed to the ground. Around his tomb mail-clad knights contended with the Saracens for the Land of the Prophets, and the fierce Saladin contested the right of possession with Richard, *Cœur de Lion*. Adorned with beautiful pilasters, marble capitals, and a rich cornice, the walls and part of the vault of the eastern niche of the monumental structure remain. On the south side of the grand isle is a pointed arch of great elegance, supported by massive clustered columns with marble Corinthian capitals, forming one of the most picturesque ruins in Syria. Within the roofless church wild flowers now bloom, offering their sweet incense to the memory of the heroic dead.

(Continued next week.)

Sermon by Rev. Thos. Kenneday, (Colored.)

PREACHED IN ASCENSION M. E. CHURCH, DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the son of man be lifted up. That whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life.—JOHN 3, 14:15.

When our blessed Savior was tabernacleing in this low ground of sorrow, completing a full and all sufficient salvation for us, He traveled from village to village, and from city to city. His great mission was to do good, to restore the blind to sight, heal the sick, and raise the dead. He was always found in the midst of the poor and needy, with the lame and halt. In this text he is showing them how to believe and be saved.

Whilst Moses was on earth, God trusted him to be leader of his people, and their teacher. He sent him to King Pharaoh and made him do many great works to have Pharaoh let them go from bondage. At last the oppressor had to send them out, and Moses led them through the Red sea and into the dreary wilderness. The Scriptures tell us they were there forty years, wandering up and down, and were much afflicted, for they disobeyed God's laws, and he sent among them the fiery poisonous serpents, so that many died every day; they would lay in heaps in the roads and fields. But God was merciful, and when they cried to him, Moses was told to make a brass serpent, raise it on a high pole so that all could see it; and whosoever looked on it would be healed and live. So the people were saved from their great affliction.

Now all this was to teach us about our blessed Savior, when he should come into the world. After he had finished his work, that he would be raised up on the cross, so that by his sufferings we might have life. Yes, the sacrifice once offered is sufficient. He dies no more. He made a full atonement; we are now invited to look and be saved. If we look, he will cleanse us, but faith is needed. The sinner is to come to Jesus with child-like confidence. The cross is before us—our hope, our only dependence, not only for conversion, but for grace in every time of need. As Moses lifted up the serpent, so Jesus is before us, to fly to him for safety, for help. You know how it is when you have no joy, when your heads hang down—when you hunted over hills and valleys and found no comfort, until you looked to the cross. And so all who will cast their care on him, will find rest. He has pledged his word to give eternal life to all who come unto him. But you must come by the way of the cross. He is the sinner's friend. Oh, then, let me entreat of you sinner who is in the broad road to death eternal, to hear the voice of this dear Savior. Instead of inviting you to the ball room, to the grog shop, or the gambling saloon, I call you to the holy service of God, and happy life of Christians. He says if your sins are as scarlet or like crimson, he will make you white as snow. If they have grown mountain high, he will forgive you, and say, "Go in peace, and sin no more." You must come now, just as you are. All he asks is to bring to him your sinful hearts. He will give you new hearts. Let me tell the ungodly man or woman here, there is no other way. Infidels have tried their way, but in vain; they found no peace and died without hope. Many have tried to satisfy themselves with the world, but at last had to come to Christ. So come today—deny yourself and the world. Remember how uncertain life is—to-day you are here, to-morrow you may be stretched out on the cooling board. How often have men put it off, saying, "Go thy way for this time;" but he has put it off too long. We see him borne away to the grave—to the Potter's field. When you go to the stores, you put your hands in your pockets, and it costs a great deal to get what you want. But Jesus gives you eternal life. He says, "Come buy, without money and without price." He hangs upon the cross to pay your debt, to buy your pardon, and he says, "Will not this suffice?" Now the gospel trumpet sounds—venture on him. But you are too proud; you are like the Pharisee who went to pray and thanked God he was not as bad as some others. Perhaps you pay your debts and try to do some good, but like him, you get no pardon, for you are not humble. The poor Publican smote on his breast, and cried, "God be merciful to me a sinner." And he went to his house justified. Let me beseech you do not sit in the Pharisee's seat or stand in his place, or his fate will be yours. We find Jesus in the way of the cross, through many trials and conflicts, but deliverance came in good time. Remember when you went to drink water, how it cried unworthy; when you went to eat, the food cried unworthy; everything cried out against you and said, "Jesus poured out blood for you—his tender flesh was broken for you." Then you looked to Jesus, and when you was sinking down, he put out his lily white hand and lifted you out of the miry clay. You had some neighbors you used to hate—you went and knocked at their doors and said, "Now I love you, for Jesus is in my heart, and to walk in the light I am determined." Oh, how glorious to have a Savior in time of refliction. Sometimes it falls to the Christian's lot to die alone—none to wipe the sweat from his brow—none to smoothe his pillow. Then Jesus makes our bed as soft as downy billows are. It is better than to have earthly friends about us. Then let us all stand fast until he says, son or daughter, you have been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many. But it presses on my heart about the dying sinner. Oh, sinner, think of it, only to believe and eternal life is yours. You have no abiding place here; you are passing away—every hour brings you nearer eternity. Jesus invites you with a gentle voice. In this world there is no lasting joy, but when we know our names are written in the Lamb's book of life, we can be sure that time is rolling us on towards our home, to our Father's house in Heaven. On the steamboat. in the cars, at work, we feel our lives are safe; they are hid in Christ. As Moses lifted up the serpent, so is Jesus before us, and eternal life offered freely to poor sinners. Do not despise it, or you may cry for a drop of water to cool your parched tongues.

And let me say to the Christian, press on to the celestial city. A few more storms, and you will bid farewell to the world and forever sing with the blood washed company. You shall see Jesus for yourselves, and when ten thousand years are gone, your joys are but begun. You shall go from glory to glory, and from mansion to mansion, meeting and rejoicing with those you love, fathers, mothers, children, to part no more forever. Scripture tells us we have crowns—robes without spot or seam, that Jesus bought when he was extended on the cross. Let us cheerfully bear the heat and burden of the day, that when we lay down the cross we may take up the crown. When Jesus was lifted he died for the whole world, made the way open for every son and daughter of man. And he expects of us to be humble and keep unspotted from the world. So that sinners may see how these Christians love one another. Let me say to the backslider and hypocrite, you have reopened the bleeding wounds of Jesus. Return and do your first works again; do not say the bible is made by man. Religion has no efficacy. No, you will find it different in the last day.

May God impress these solemn truths upon your minds, and bring us to heaven.

"There's room enough,
There's room enough,
My Lord says there's room enough,
Room enough for all.
Oh, sinner, don't stay away,
There's room enough for all."

As threshing separates the corn from the chaff, so does affliction purify virtue.—Burton.

A Warning to Prosperous Tradesmen.

A pious tradesmen, conversing with a minister on family worship, related the following highly instructive circumstance respecting himself:

"When I first began business for myself, I was determined, through the grace of God, to be particularly conscientious with respect to family prayer. Accordingly, I persevered for many years, in the delightful practice of domestic worship. Morning and evening every individual of my family was ordered always to be present; nor would I allow my apprentices to be absent on any account. In a few years, the advantage of these engagements appeared manifestly conspicuous—the blessings of the upper and the nether springs followed me—health and happiness attended my family, and prosperity my business. At length, such was my rapid increase in trade, and the necessity of devoting every possible moment to my customers, that I began to think whether my family prayer did not occupy too much of our time in the morning. Pious scruples arose respecting my intentions of relinquishing this part of my duty; but, at length, worldly interest prevailed so far, as to induce me to excuse the attendance of my apprentices; and, not long after, it was deemed advisable, for the more eager prosecution of our business, to make the prayer with my wife, when we arose in the morning, suffice for the day.—Notwithstanding the repeated checks of conscience that followed this omission, the calls of a flourishing concern, and the prospect of an increasing family, appeared so imperious and commanding, that I found an easy excuse for this fatal evil; especially as I did not omit prayer altogether. My conscience was now almost seared as with a hot iron, when it pleased the Lord to awaken me by a singular providence.

"One day I received a letter from a young man, who had formerly been my apprentice, previous to my omitting family prayer. Not doubting but I continued domestic worship, his letter was chiefly on this subject; it was couched in the most affectionate and respectful terms; but judge of my surprise and confusion, when I read these words:—'Oh, my dear master, never, never shall I be able sufficiently to thank you for the precious privilege with which you indulged me, in your family devotions. Oh, sir, eternity will be too short to praise my God for what I learned there. It was there that I first beheld my lost and wretched state as a sinner; it was there, that I first knew the way of salvation; and there, that I first experienced the preciousness of Christ in me the hope of glory. O sir! permit me to say—never, never neglect these precious engagements; you have yet a family, and more apprentices; may your house be the birth-place of their souls.'

"I could read no further; every line flashed condemnation in my face. I trembled—I shuddered. I was alarmed that the blood of my children and apprentices, as I apprehended, was soon to be demanded at my soul-murdering hands! Filled with compunction, and bathed in tears, I fled for refuge in secret. I spread the letter before God. I agonized, and—but you can better conceive than I can describe my feelings; suffice it to say, that light broke in upon my disconsolate soul; a sense of blood-bought pardon was obtained, etc. I immediately flew to my family, presented them before the Lord, and from that day to the present I have been and am determined, through grace, that, whenever business becomes too large to permit family prayer, I will give up the superfluous part of my business, and retain my devotions. Better to lose a few shillings than become the deliberate murderer of my family and the instrument of ruin to my own soul."

GEORGE PEABODY'S WEALTH.—The Washington Republican gratifies a general curiosity, which has been excited by the princely generosity of Mr. Peabody, as follows:

We learn that, in 1856, Mr. Peabody made a will which demonstrated that he was then worth about £50,000,000 sterling. We presume, from the liberal manner in which he scatters his charities, that he has not grown any poorer since. If he had not transacted any business since that time, the simple interest on such an enormous sum would have largely increased his wealth; but the fact is he has, ever since, been one of the largest, most active and cautious bankers in the world. Hence, his present wealth must exceed one hundred million of pounds sterling. This is a snug little sum for a rainy day.

The Republican adds that Mr. Peabody's late magnificent gift is understood to have been made in gold.

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"Masterly Inactivity."

Some of the New Orleans Dailies, have of late, been urging upon the people of the South, to maintain a "masterly inactivity" in all matters political. Viewing the "situation" wholly from a *Confederate* stand-point, they argue that any participation in political movements, whether State or National, would be the compromise of their honor as individuals and a people; and, that as the provisions of the "Bill for the more efficient government of the rebel States," are both exacting and humiliating, therefore, they should not even seem to sanction a law so offensive to their pride; so destructive of all their constitutional rights. It is further argued that to be party to the execution of such a Law by participating in the elections therein provided, would be a confession of their own guilt and the acknowledgment of the right of Congress to pass a law the most arbitrary known to the history of nations. Mankind, they affirm, will honor them for their refusal and their inactivity will awaken a sympathy in the North, for a people, who preferred obscurity with honor, to positions of power and trust at the expense of a good name.

Now we hesitate not to say, that this view of the "situation" is both unwise, and mischievous to the best interests of the South. It is a proposition, as injudicious in itself as it is evil in its inevitable consequences. It is most manifest, that those who maintain the proposed "masterly inactivity," will be the greatest losers. Their refusal to participate in the re-organization of our civil government cannot *even* delay the work. Others will not be wanting to bear the burdens and ware the honors. The inactive may nurse their wounded pride and growl out their complaints in sullen stubborness, but time will not pause in its onward flight for them, nor the grand march of events cease, because they refuse to join the magnificent procession of patriots and new-born citizens, whose watch-word is, Onward; on whose banners is emblazoned, Excelsior; and whose mighty hosts of a new South, tramp to the music of the "Red, White and Blue."

During the pendency of the Constitutional Amendment, the Southern people were like those described in the Gospel, who would neither enter into the kingdom of Heaven themselves nor suffer others to enter in; and there are some who, under the new order of things, are also like that other class of Scripture characters, of whom it is said:—"Ye shall see Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and all the prophets, in the kingdom of God, and you yourselves thrust (left) out." The whole Nation is weary of hearing those hackneyed expressions—"wounded pride," "compromise of honor," "approval of mankind," and a few other such like political phrases which now belong to the "*dead past*." So far as can be ascertained, the Nation has accepted the Military Bill as the final settlement of the long vexed question of reconstruction, and the greatest unanimity prevails as to its execution. Congress, General Grant and the President are a unit on this question, and the people of the North—merchants, bankers and tradesmen, many of whom are unknown to the political world—are as one in sentiment on this subject. Nor is there any thing contrarywise to be feared from the action of the Supreme Court. The judges of that august tribunal have decided not to consider *political questions* for the present; and had they not so decided, it would require many months to obtain an adjudication of this question—during which period practical reconstruction would be too far advanced to be reversable; indeed, were the law under consideration carried to the Supreme Court, we have little reason to suppose that it would be declared unconstitutional—present indications are to the contrary. Of the fact of this unanimity there cannot be a doubt. According to report, Hon. Reverdy Johnson is in daily receipt of letters, from all sections of the South, which not only thank him for voting for the Military Bill, but also give assurances of a rapidly increasing acquiescence in the provisions of the Congressional Law. And this sentiment is on the increase in Louisiana.

It is true that that section of the Constitutional Amendment incorporated in the Law which we are now considering, consigns some to a "masterly inactivity," which is no less just than beneficial. Yet the majority of the Southern people are permitted to participate in the work of reconstruction. There are many good and capable men in this State, who, neither influenced by a false pride nor deterred by fear, should at once indicate their hearty acceptance of the "situation" and join with those who are now ready, in the re-organization of municipal and State governments, on the plan which Congress has adopted as the law of the land. Their aid would go far toward the speedy completion of the work, the final adjustment of all our difficulties, and the restoration of harmony, confidence and prosperity to our people.

Almost Another Riot.

By the prompt interference of the military, New Orleans has been spared the suffering and disgrace of another riot. According to the provisions of the City Charter, an election for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen was to have been held on last Monday, March 11. In view of the election, Governor Wells issued a proclamation to the effect, that the municipal election should be held according to the provisions of the Military Bill, recently passed by Congress. This meant the application of the new law of suffrage in a practical sense. The disfranchised whites were to be excluded from the polls, while the enfranchised blacks were to put in their first vote. The whole city was in a state of feverish excitement. The daily press more than intimated that trouble was brewing. Angry words were heard upon the streets, and the ghastly scenes of July 30th rose up before many minds.

The excitement was heightened by the Governor's proclamation. He had previously appeared before Judge Durell, of the United States District Court for Louisiana, and qualified as provisional governor, under the Military Government Bill, and then issued his gubernatorial manifesto, declaring the new law operative and binding. For this the Governor was denounced as a usurper, and his acts as usurpation. As in July last, there was a collition between the municipal and the State authorities. It was Wells against Monroe, and Monroe against Wells; and as on that occasion, so now—the same persons appeared as the principal actors in the opening drama, each performing his old part and each repeating his old speech.

On Saturday last, Lieut Gov. Voorhies and Mayor Monroe, called upon Gen. Sheridan at his head-quarters, when Gov. Voorhies explained that in calling upon him (Gen. S.) the civil authorities were actuated solely by a desire to preserve the public peace and tranquility; that to this end, they desired the co-operation of the military; that they regarded the proclamation of Gov. Wells as illegal, and likely to create trouble—and that his (Gen. Sheridan's) views of the situation would be acceptable.

The General replied that he regarded any election which might be held at the present time, unless the provisions of the military bill were complied with, null and void; that should he be continued as District Commander under said bill he would declare vacant all the offices which may be filled on Monday next, by an election conducted in accordance with local laws; or, if not appointed District Commander, would advise the officer elected to command to pursue the course here marked out. Thus, considering the proposed election illegal, he advised as the most prudent plan that could be adopted, and the one best calculated to prevent difficulty and disturbance, a postponement of the whole matter until the political status of the people of this city and State shall be explicitly defined by the General Government, in accordance with the recently enacted laws. The General therefore recommended that the Legislature repeal the act ordering this election, he declining to assume the authority forbidding it to take place.

Admonished by the General's stern deportment, as well as by the wholesome advice he gave them, the gentlemen retired wiser men. An attempt was then made to rush a bill through the Legislature on Saturday afternoon, to postpone the election. The Bill passed the House, but the Senate refused to pass it, and thus the matter stood on Saturday night. It was a night of anxiety on the part of every good citizen, and of excitement on the part of those who were disposed to blood.

But on Sunday morning the fears of the public were allayed by the following military order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, La., March 9, 1867. }

General Orders, No. 13.

No commander having yet been appointed for the military district of Louisiana and Texas, created by the recent law of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States;" and Brevet Major-General Mower, commanding in this city, and the Mayor and Chief of Police of the city of New Orleans, having all expressed to me personally their fears that the public peace may be disturbed by the election for some of the city offices ordered by an act of the Legislature of Louisiana, to take place on Monday, the 11th instant, and that body, at a special session, having refused to postpone said election, thereby rendering it necessary that measures for the preservation of the peace should be taken, I hereby assume the authority conferred upon the District Commanders provided for in the act of Congress above cited, so far as it is necessary to declare that no such election shall take place. It is therefore ordered that for the preservation of the public peace, no polls shall be opened on that day, and that the elections shall be postponed until the District Commander, under the law, is appointed, or special instructions are received covering the case.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

Let us thank God that we have such a commanding general, who is no less quick to discern the motives of men than prompt to act in a great emergency.

Bishop Soule.

This venerable bishop of the M. E. Church, South, expired at Nashville, Tenn. on the 6th instant at the advanced age of 86. Few men have exerted a more extended and positive influence upon the rise and progress of American Methodism than Bishop Soule. In his personnel, he was one of nature's nobleman. Majestic in form, strong and vigorous in mind, he was, in his palmy days, a preacher of rare power. We heard him in our boyhood in the old Forsyth St. Church, N Y address the candidates for deacon's orders. Our youthful mind was impressed with his lofty spirit, and not a few of his eloquent persuasive expressions still linger in our memory.

Born in the State of Maine in 1781 he entered the travelling connection in 1799, and was ordained to the office of a bishop in 1824 In the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1844, he decided to go with the Southern branch, and thence to the time of his death, remained firmly attached to the Church of his choice. This important act of his life will be impartially adjudged by the developments of the future. God permitted him to live to witness great changes in both Church and State, but removed him from the troubled scenes of earth, while yet the Divine purposes were in process of consummation. Most sincerely do we hope that the venerable Bishop has passed to happier and more congenial scenes.

Artemus Ward.

The ocean telegraph announced last week the death of Charles F. Browne, the famous Artemus Ward. He died at Southampton on the 7th instant and his remains were buried in Kensal Green, and were followed to the grave by a great number of literary gentlemen and friends, including many Americans. The United States legation was represented by Mr. Moran, Secretary to Minister Adams.

Mr. Browne was neither a wit nor humorist of a high order. The most that can be said of him is, he was "a fellow of infinite jest." He was a joker—nothing more. Both, in his writings and his lectures, he excited a giggle rather than a hearty laugh which does the soul good. Now and then he gave utterance to a witticism which was brilliant and "pointed a moral," but as a rule, he played upon words, and by a false pronunciation or spelling, made his auditor or reader titter. This may be said to have been his forte and also his power for evil. Like Petroleum V. Nasby and Josh Billings, he corrupted our language and vitiated the literary taste of those who heard him lecture or who read his books. This is our objection to the trio of jesters whose names we have mentioned above. It were better for men never to laugh, than to laugh at the vitiation of their own language.

Christian Recorder.

We rejoice that the editor of the Christian Recorder, in his issue of March 2d, repudiates the action of the three delegates of the A. M. E. Church, to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held in this city about a year since. The conduct of those delegates appeared to us extremely humiliating and we are now happy to learn officially, that the "resolutions of the delegates were unauthorized by our denominations." Our labor therefore has not been in vain. Our articles on this subject have had the good effect to place the A. M. E. Church right upon the record.

As to the two columns of personal abuse in the Recorder of March 2d, we care not to reply. The spirit of the editorial is our best defense. The article refutes itself. Sensible men will read it with pity for the man who wrote it. In conclusion we may say: we hope not to be compelled to write the history of some of the ministers of the A. M. E. Church in the South, as to their violent opposition to the Methodist Church.

Editorial Items.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

A note from friend Wilson, Superintendent of Freedmen's School at Columbus, Miss, informs us that the schools are again under way, with about 400 pupils enrolled, 360 of whom can read. Three hundred scholars are in regular attendance. Mr. W. has ordered a large box of Bibles from the North, (Bibles don't grow on Southern soil!) and every reader is to be presented with a copy free. This is the way to elevate the freedman. Whom the Truth makes free is free indeed. School-houses may be burned, but the treasures of the immortal mind cannot be destroyed. Sow "the good seed," tho' it be in sorrow—it flourishes best in soil that is watered with tears.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan has been appointed District Commander of Louisiana; Head-quarters, New Orleans.

The Weather in New Orleans.—On the 8th inst, the thermometer stood at 56 degrees; on the 9th, 58; on the 10th it reached 83; on the 11th, 82; on the 12th, at 9 A. M., 70 degrees, and at 9 P. M. 48. On the 13th, at 7 A. M, it had gone down to 36 degrees, which is nearly as cold as it has been at any time during the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, of New York, arrived in New Orleans from St. Louis, on the 13th inst. A fuller notice of their visit will be given next week.

Acknowledgment.—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of seventy-three dollars and fifteen cents; collections by Mrs. Henry Green for the Orphan's Home Society.

W. B. Armstrong,
Treasurer.

Editorial Controversies.

Some of our cotemporaries are attempting to create the impression on the public mind, that we are unnecessarily combative, and that our course is designed to provoke controversy. But we need not inform the constant and intelligent readers of this journal, that the spirit of the New Orleans Advocate is pacific rather than belligerent. In the controversies in which we have been engaged, we have invariably acted on the defensive. Some of our opponents have assailed us in a most violent manner. Our motives have been impugned and our work misrepresented. We have been compelled to reply; in some instances, sharply, and we have reason to believe not without good results.

Like the Apostolic Age, and the days of Luther and the Wesleys, the times in which we live are necessarily controversial; and especially is this true in this section of our country. The foundations of society are being shakened; the discussion of fundamental principles occupies the public mind; and a new order of things are being inaugurated both in Church and State. Truth is elicited by discussion. Men differ in their views and plans, and honestly differ in the choice of the means for the attainment of a common end. Thus understanding our age and our surroundings, we shall in the future, as in the past, defend the right and vindicate the policy of our Church, at all hazards.

A New Movement.

We have reliable information that the M. E. Church South is preparing to organize a colored Conference in Tennessee this spring. Their agents are going through the country trying to drum up volunteers among the freedmen. A letter from one of our preachers in northern Mississippi says: "The M. E. Church South is trying to raise a colored Conference in Tennessee. They have sent a Presiding Elder into this region, who is trying to persuade our people to join them. He called on me; he says they will meet at Jackson, Tenn., in April, and organize, if they can raise preachers enough. He wanted I should join them, but I told him he was too late—that 'Mother Church' had been here, and was doing more for us and our people than any Church in the whole land, and that we did not intend to leave her, and couldn't go with him. They (Church South) are trying to get into our Churches, and to divide our people. I hope you will put this in the Advocate so our people can know what is going on, and warn them against our enemies. For the M E. Church South and the A. M. E. Church work together against us. If they worked as hard to convert sinners, as they do to divide and break up our Churches, they would be better employed, and do more good."

A letter from Bishop Andrew in the N. O. Christian Advocate, bewails the loss to the Church South of so many of their colored people, and the above is another movement—a last, spasmodic effort to sustain their hold upon them in Tennessee. But we think it will fail. As our correspondent aptly says, it is "too late," and they are driven to it in self-defense, not drawn, in love for the colored. And when they talk of "love," the poor freedman calls to mind how *affectionately* "their best friends" bought and sold, and chained, and whipped them a few years ago; and how they still claim that slavery is divine, and the negro is not a man; they remember that this same church South looks silently upon the wrongs and outrages still inflicted upon freedmen, sees their school-houses and churches burned, and officers, teachers and ministers (friends of the freedmen) persecuted, mobbed and murdered, without uttering one word of disapproval or reproof. And then they remember that with this same M. E. Church South, which still prates of the divinity of slavery, the A. M. E. Church has joined hands, plighted faith and pledged fraternal symyathy, interest, and effort!

With these facts before them it seems hardly necessary to sound a note of warning; and yet we will say to our people in northern Mississippi—in Corinth, Aberdeen, Holly Springs, Grenada, and elsewhere—have nothing to do with the Church South or the A. M. M. Church, or their agents. They are wolves in sheep's clothing. They have united against you and us, but God can work and none can hinder. Stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free!

Efforts to Educate the Freedmen.

A very general conviction rests on the American churches that they have a duty to discharge in the education of the freedmen. In all the leading denominations, North and South, efforts, more or less extended, have been put forth in this direction. Of the churches organized in the South the Romish church leads the advance. Shrewd and far-seeing, her leading minds have comprehended the importance of the colored element in this nation, and have formed gigantic plans for obtaining control of the freedmen. The influence of their efforts is already encountered by our missionaries in various portions of the field, especially in western Louisiana. This church, however, is embarrassed with the common difficulty of all southern churches. Though not so marked as in some of the protestant denominations, the Catholic Church has a record stained with treason. Less demonstaatively than some, but not less effectually, her full power was thrown against freedom, and in favor of oppression. This is the insuperable barrier to the efforts of all southern churches. The blacks cannot forget, and never will forgive, those churches that conspired to make their bondage perpetual.

The terrible truth, never to be forgotten, that southern churches constituted themselves the bulwark of wrong, that they combined to blast the rising hope of liberty, that they were first and fiercest in a wicked war, that they still deplore that their prodigal sacrifice of treasure and of life was all in vain, form an effectual barrier to any large success among the people they so cruelly wronged. The freedmen instinctively question their motives, and turn naturally to the churches which were foremost in advocating and defending their freedom. As by an inspiration, the churches in the North have felt that the duty of elevating the freedman was laid upon them. Some well directed efforts to this end have been put forth by various denominations, but they fall far below what is imperatively demanded. The vastness, the difficulty, the importance of the work has been perceived only in dim outline. The great, overshadowing interest involved in the education of four million of our population, is not appreciated. We need a new awakening on this subject. The head and heart of the church need to be touched with new power. The general sentiment that something ought to be done, should assume the form of a profound determination to accomplish the great work.

Ordinary efforts will not do. An opportunity, such as our fathers never saw, and which we may never see again, is before us. A call for benevolent effort on a grander scale than was ever practiced upon this continent rings it summons in our ears. To us it is given, in offer, to lift up a race—to arrest at once the progress of degeneracy at the South—to atone in some sort for the great wrongs of the past. We shall never hear a louder call to duty—we shall never feel the pressure of a more binding obligation than is presented by the condition of the freedmen. And yet we know of no society formed to aid the freedmen that is not sorely embarrassed for lack of funds. Our own Freedmen's Aid Society is at a stand, and projected enterprises must be abandoned unless an enlarged liberality prevail. Would that we could touch the conscience of the church on this subject—would that the whole church could see the work among the freedmen in its urgency and in its success as we are privileged to see it.

We have sometimes thought that our centennary efforts should have been turned mainly to the support of our southern work. It would have been the grandest work in the whole record of christian effort to have turned the vast charities of our centennail year in this great channel. Indeed, were all the churches of the North to unite in combined effort, it would not surpass the urgency of the demand that must be met at once, or left unmet to the fearful peril of our institutions. A great field is also open for individual beneficence. Our large-hearted men of means should take the work among the freedmen into deep and earnest consideration. A noble friend at the North writes to us, proposing a munificent donation. We trust others will link their names with the grandest benevolence of the century.

Opelousas District.

Letter from Napoleonville, La.

THE OLD NURSERY CHURCH—HAPPY CONVERTS.

The plantation church on Wm. Pugh's place well deserves a notice. The services are held in a large building, formerly the nursery, in size about 25 by 40 feet, It is comfortably seated, has an old fashioned round pulpit, very stoutly built. Overseers would sometimes throw the pulpit out of doors, and a less substantial one was apt to suffer some on these occasions. In a few minutes word went around that I would preach and soon after candle lighting, singing and shouting was heard from the church. I hastened to the place and to my surprise, a large congregation was gathered. The older members were singing and marking time very zealously, while the young converts, of whom there is a large number, walked up and down the aisles, rejoicing with exceeding great joy over their new found treasure. On entering the pulpit I observed a curious contrivance, by which the large kerosene lamps were protected from the violent gestures of the speakers, and the shaking of the floor, from the jumping. They were set in a sort of frame attached to the heavy-timbers above.

A WISE PLANTER—OLD ST. PAULS—SACRED SERENADE.

The employers of the laborers have been unusually considerate as to their religious interests; even in slave times, I am told, this was the case. The consequence is the people remain, and no trouble is experienced in having all the laborers needed. Church and School are encouraged, wages promptly paid, and dwellings kept in good condition. This is a well disciplined Methodist Church, having had the watch-care of old St. Pauls of New Orleans for some years.

I need not say that prayer and preaching were easy here, requiring however some care to repress the somewhat too emotional and demonstrative responses of the audience. Remaining some minutes after meeting for business, I observed on my way to my lodgings, a large gathering of the younger members in front of one of their homes, engaged in a sort of sacred serenade. The effect was singular and exciting Song after song of Zion was sung, until the happy company leaped and shouted, while overhead was cloudy, and the rain was falling, and under foot was the cold muddy earth. Brother Kennedy has reason to be encouraged and rejoice over his success at this appointment.

BUYING CHURCH LOTS—LITERATURE—WHISKY TRAFFIC.

The immediate cause of my visit, was the buying of land for a Church edifice. The people had collected $150, and agreed with the Planter for three arpents of land on the Bayou for the purpose, next day the act was passed, and soon another Methodist Episcopal Church will stand forth as a beacon of hope and sign of Christian progress and to bless the people

Napoleonville is only three miles from this point, another of brother Kennedy's preaching places, but not in a hopeful religious condition. The only Post Office in the large parish of Assumption is here; before the war there were six others. It may show the literary character of the population or their poverty, to know that not a dozen regular papers are taken from the Post Office, and not one religious weekly, except the New Orleans Advocate; about 15 copies of this journal are taken. On this circuit over 50 Advocates are taken. In this respect it is the Banner Circuit of the District. How can morals and literature flourish in the Parish when it licenses 25 to 100 places for the sale of whisky by the glass or bottle. How can the people buy newspapers and support schools, when between $4000 and $5000 is paid for license in this horrible trafic. Many of these whiskey mills are on plantations. I enquired of the Sheriff whether there were not more whiskey shops in the Parish, than the necessities of the people required. He rather thought not. In fact it is the interest of the Parish officers to multiply these pests, in order to obtain plenty of money for salaries etc. No newspaper is published in the Parish, no Public Schools exist; there is no Protestant Church and I found no place where the Scriptures could be purchased. I placed a few copies at a store in Napoleonville, and

this state of things exists within 4 or 5 hours journey from New Orleans.

A TEMPERANCE CHURCH—WHISKY CHRISTIANS —DEGRADING THE SACRAMENT.

Every day more evidently demonstrates that the old Methodist Church is to be the agent in God's hands to reconstruct Bible Christianity in this unhappy region. Our disciplinary rule about drinking, buying and selling intoxicating liquors, will roll back this fiery flood. Papists, Baptists and others make no such condition for membership and communion, not even legal marriage is required by them. It is these whisky christians who thus impoverish and demoralize the community. The old hard shell principle is held sacred. Preachers go into their pulpits with brain stimulated and breath pestilent with whiskey. Let us hold on our way undaunted by their open or covert opposition and the blessing of those ready to perish will be upon us. Let us be more strict than ever with our people, for the colored people alone could close three-fourths of the whisky dens by refusing to buy. Curious ideas about the sacraments prevail on the plantations. A presiding elder of the African M. E. Church, comes from New Orleans, brings 3 or 4 bottles of claret, and in the room of his deacons or preachers, blesses the wine in bulk, then giving to each a bottle sends them through the country, to celebrate the Lord's supper. What a desecration! The same people have a novel plan for raising money at love feasts. They station a brother at the door with tickets at 25 cents each, for the admission of all who can pay. Another is a baptist notion. When our ministers have baptized persons by immersion, these persons are told, that now they are no longer Methodists, but are members of the Baptist Church; others are told that once being a member of a Baptist Church, they have no right to leave it to unite with any other. In one instance an old woman weighing near 200 lbs is the recognized "Shepherd" of a large Baptist flock. It is a cause of deep gratitude that a great light is breaking in upon these people and that they are hailing it with joy.

ITINERANT.

We have received, by Rev. N. L. Brakeman, from the 86th Colored Regiment, the following contributions to the Orphan's Home :

Lieut. Col. McFadden	$10,00	John Brown	$1,00
E. Davenport	1,00	Joe Beckney	1,00
B. Morris	1,00	Henry Rosey	2,00
C. Morgan	1,00	Joe Seiville	1,00
H. Felder	1,00	Jas. Woods	50
Chas. Elliotson	1,00	S. Benjerfee	1,00
Geo. Cooper	2,00	Ben. Sign	50
B. Steward	1,00	Pierre Beun	1,00
Wm. Hill	1,00	N. Roberts	1,00
Jno. Kisto	1,00	E Edmunds	1,00
F. Junior	1,00	M. Brevere	1,00
A Nergerson	1,00	P. Singleton	1,00
J. Shaw	50	H. Wilson	1,00
Will Valley	1,00	John Emerson	1,00
Geo. Fowler	50	Loisie Napoleon	1,00
E. Jeddison	50	J. Lixon	1,00
Jim De Mestre	50	Levi Johnson	5,00
Jas. Robison	1,00	Elmore Burnside	1,00
Henry Martin	2,00	A Fox	50
John Celestine	1,00	Andrew Jackson	1,00
Martin V. Rustine	1,00	Thomas Marshall	1,00
Wm. Josie	50	J. Bracken	50
Camelius Butler	1,00	Spencer Book	1,00
Geo. Newton	70	J Lewis	1,00
Ed. Adams	1,00	John Bartee	1,90
Jas. Castell	1,00	Andy Planche	1,00
E. Jones	75	C. Clamer	1,00
S. Sowie	2,00	A. Johnson	1,00
D. Warner	1,00	Homer Antoine	1,00
Jean Benn	1,00	H. Josephs	2,05
S. Morgan	1,00	Jean Pierre	1,00
J. Pier	1,00	Peter Morgan	1,00
Nat Peterson	1,00	Jas. Bailey	1,00
Joe S. Smith	1,00	C. Williams	1,00
		H. Rogers	5,00

Total paid with names $86 75
Amounts paid in sums of 25 cents and under $7 00

Total $93 75

W. B. ARMSTRONG,
Treasurer O. H. Society.

Local and Southern News.

Legislature.

HOUSE.—Mr. Murray presented a report from the Committee on Charitable Institutions, appropriating $50,000 for the Insane Asylum of the State. Also a number of memorials.

Mr. Simonds introduced a resolution raising a committee to select from the calendar a list of the most important bills, for immediate action, in view of the fact that the session is drawing to a close, and the necessity for the approval of necessary acts by the Governor.

Mr. Scanlon thought the resolution of Mr. Simonds was a good one. Let us act at once on the business most important. Let us suspend all laws for elections, repeal the Convention bill, and impeach the Governor ; and then go home and tell our constituents we have done all we could do, leaving the consequences to those who are determined to annul all our legislation by military force.

The resolution offered by Mr. Simonds was adopted, and the number of the committee fixed at five.

Mr. McConnell moved the adoption of the substitute, which provides that each State and municipal officer shall continue in office until the successor or successors shall have been qualified. The substitute was adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

News from all directions represents the flood as unprecedented. The roads south from Louisville are badly broken up by the carrying away of bridges and culverts and by land slides. The Ohio is still rising and the weather is still rainy.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Republican Senators decided in caucus this morning not to fix a day of adjournment until a law should be placed on the statute book to establish the machinery for reconstruction under Sherman's bill. The calling of conventions, the registration of voters, the conducting of elections, and the authentification of all the acts are to be defined, and as the President may veto or pocket the bill, the session will be prolonged until it is enacted.

We have conflicting rumors here of trouble between State and municipal authorities at New Orleans.

The Senate Saturday passed a bill appropriating a million dollars for the relief of the Southern people regardless of antecedents, to be dispensed by the Freedmen's Bureau An amendment making the appropriation a million and a half was lost.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1867.

SENATE.—Sumner's joint resolution, demanding further guarantees, was tabled after some debate.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced: An act amendatory of the Homestead act, for Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

A resolution directing the coin claimed by certain Richmond banks to be paid into the Treasury, with the right reserved to claimants of prosecuting before the Court of Claims.

A joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend action under the law passed last session for the relief of the heirs of John E. Bouligny.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to facilitate restoration. Under this bill the General is not authorized to delegate his powers to the acting Governor of the State. The registration oath requires the person registering to swear that he is sincerely and earnestly attached to the Union and the Government of the United States; that he will steadfastly support the Constitution and obey the laws, and will induce others to yield support and obedience. A majority of registered voters is required to confirm the Constitution. All elections shall be by ballot. The bill passed. Yeas, 117; nays, 27.

The President, to-day, having heard from Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hancock and other military officers with whom he consulted as to the appointment of commanders of the five Southern divisions, decided upon the selections to be made, and an order will be issued to-morrow.

The order assigns Schofield to the first division, Sickles to the second, Thomas to the third, Ord to the fourth, and Sheridan to the fifth. No instructions will accompany the order, which is a simple plain assignment to the several divisions with a copy of the law attached.

Instructions will be hereafter issued, as necessity shall suggest.

It is barely possible that there may hereafter be some change made in these commands, and the appointment of Gen. Thomas to the third district may require a new appointment for his department, for so much as embraces the States of Tennessee and Kentucky.

J. S. Whitaker was nominated to the Senate to-day, by the President, for the office of district attorney of Louisiana.

Louisiana Sugar Crop for 1866-7.

The *Price Current*, of last Saturday, publishes the result of its information collected regarding the past season's sugar and molasses crop. It gives returns from 328 plantatians, the agregate product from which is given at 36,767 hogsheads. There were 347 plantations under partial cultivation, and the estimates, from the whole, range from 39,000 to 42,000 hogsheads. The estimates for the molasses crop reach 65,000 barrels, at 65 gallons to the hogshead, on a basis of 40,000 hogshead, computing 40 gallons to the barrel. The plantations under cultivation before the war are numbered at 1291 ; the crop of 1861-2 (the largest ever raised.) was 459,410 hogsheads; that of 1865-6 only 15,000 the present season nearly thribbling it. The *Price Current* gives returns from seventeen out of the twenty four sugar-growing parishes. Its recapitulation of these, compared with 1861-2 is as follows:

Parishes	1866 7. Hhds.	1861- 2 D. Hhds.
Orleans	153	700
St. Bernard	1058	3775
Plaquemines	6509	19624
West Baton Rouge	125	1580
East Baton Rouge	388	1202
Terrebonne	4191	10884
Assumption	5999	20519
Iberville	2158	13018
Ascension	2700	17255
St James	4795	22739
St. John the Baptist	1275	5637
St. Charles	1466	4351
Jefferson	2067	5390
Lafourche Interior	3150	12704
St. Mary	560	2016
Vermillion	75	220
St. Martin	98	765
	36767	142379

Mississippi Items.

We left Jackson for Meridian March 1st We do not remember ever before to have seen so wild a country along the line of a Rail Road. For miles together the forest is unbroken. Piney hills and scrub oak brush, with now and then a space covered with a heavy growth of fine oaks and poplars. The road is appropriately called the "Southern" for it is a good representative of Southern things generally. Poorly constructed, out of repair, and very slow. Its receipts are hardly sufficient to pay the employees. From Jackson east, the country is poor and so are the people and the mules and the cows. Meridian is rather a pleasant looking village. It is nearly all new and looks more like a North Western town than any other place I have yet seen in the South.

We found Bro. Adams and his church awaiting us, and we had a good old style quartely meeting. The Sunday School is large and interesting. Great credit is due Misses Jarvis and McClelland for their industry and zeal in teaching both in the Day and Sunday-Schools. They teach night school and have been giving Saturday and Sunday afternoons to the instruction of poor white children.

There is a moral heroism about many of these teachers, that is truly great; denying themselves all home comforts, and the pleasures of society, they go among a people that are hostile, and work night and day for the benefit of the ignorant and lowly. Verily they shall have their reward.

We sold out our stock of Hymn Books and the people wanted more; and also want Bibles. We had to sell one of brother Whedon's Commentaries which we brought along for our own use.

Enterprise affords a good illustration of the way the colored people's "best friends" have of showing their love to them. The M. E. Church South, had a large membership of that kind who had been accustomed to having the use of the Church at night. Some time ago they rented the seats, and the colored brethren were turned out of doors. When brother Adams sent an appointment to meet them, the white brethren rallied and rented an old shanty and told them they should have a white preacher if they would raise $700 for him. The dear brethren could not see it, and 150 of them came over to us. We shall visit them to-morrow and take immediate steps to build them a church, for which they have already bought the ground. There are open doors around us on every hand, and the fields are ripe for the harvest. We cannot but regret that another district cannot be at once organized, and another Presiding Elder employed. Work would be abundant for both.

So far as we have learned, there seems to be quietness in the country and a fair state of feeling between the white and colored people. There is some suppressed muttering at the prospects of military rule again, but nothing serious has developed itself yet. Some are going to Brazil, which move has our hearty approval, and our earnest wish that they may like the country so well that they will remain, and all their friends and kindred follow.

From Mandeville.

Friday, March 8th, we left New Orleans for the above town, which is one of the far-famed Watering places on the Northern shore of Lake Pontchartrain. The object of our visit was to hold the First Quarterly Meeting for the Mandeville Circuit. We reached the lake from the city *via* the New Orleans and Pontchartrain Rail Road. The storm which had set in the previous night continued unabated and with increasing cold. We took passage on the Ella May. The wind gave us a rather rough ride, but a few hours brought us to our destination. The town contains about 800 inhabitants at the present, which during the hot season increases to 2,000 or more. It is situated immediately upon the lake-shore, has a lively and pleasant appearance in the summer season, is faned by cooling, healthful breezes and presents an attractive retreat from the heat, and dust, and epidemics of the crowded city.

Brother Levi Johnson, a local preacher from Wesley Chapel, New Orleans, who has been employed to supply the work this year, has labored faithfully, and amid many embarra-sments has won some success. They first rented a small room for $5 per month, but persecution drove them from that, the congregation being fired upon while at worship. For the next house they had to pay $15 per month, which they could ill afford to do. They then bought a piece of ground and began to build, but being mistaken in the survey, put the house upon the wrong lot and had to tear it down. At last they have a cabin upon their own ground where they now worship unmolested, a favorable change toward them having taken place among their persecutors. There are 4 preaching places, at only two of which Societies have as yet been organized There are 2 exhorters and 44 members, and a day-school gathered up since the conference —a good work for the first-quarter, all things considered.

Saturday we organized Quarterly Conference. Sunday, at 11 A. M. (the storm having ended,) we dedicated the new house (or rather *place*) of worship : at 3 P. M. preached, baptized 17 children administered the Lord's supper, took up a collection of $25 to finish paying for the land, and took five additional members into Church. (The lot is 62 feet front by 200 feet deep. A substantial commodious Church should be built at once, when the present structure will answer for a parsonage.) At night brother Johnson preached. In the P. M. and at night, despite the mud, many more persons were in attendance than could get into the house. Brother J. is greatly encouraged, and thinks the M. E. Ship is fairly launched, upon the "Mandeville" waters.

In 1699 Iberville, the great French explorer (a Catholic) entered Lake Pontchartrain, and landed upon these shores. 168 years later, a local preacher of the M. E. Church, an unlettered Freedman erected a house, of worship, (doing most of the work himself,) the first Protestant Church in the place; and a traveling elder of the same denomination was the first Protestant Minister to dedicate a House of Worship, and administer the Sacraments in M., baptizing 17 childrens the first day. What shall be the fruit 18 years hence ?

B.

Ladies' Department.

Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER VIII.

The Methodist ministers, as they revolved in their annual orbit, considered our house their home. In fact it was a part of our religious training to love the Minister and his family, and to care for all their interests. No one knew better how to welcome and make happy the weary and worn Itinerant than did our parents, who had themselves so long journeyed in this old Methodistic highway cast up by the Wesley's—nor did they covet a greater joy. The families of the ministers were not unfrequently our guests during the Conference—and seldom did they fail to leave their horses to enjoy, on these occasions, a holiday on our hill-side pastures ; more than this, scarcely a Sabbath passed that Pa did not relieve some overworked Pastor by preaching at least one sermon.

I am sure, dear Minnie, you often recall the time when we used to accompany our Father to one of his regular appointments, arranged by himself in a school house. At this very moment I seem to see the honest, sunburnt faces of those rustic yeomanry and their rosy cheeked families as they filled the house and stood around the doors to listen to him. Although he was no longer a regular Itinerant, moving from circuit to circuit, he was a true Evangelist, preaching everywhere—visiting the sick, attending funerals, assisting the poor—and eternity only will unroll the record of all the good accomplished by these varied and abundant labors—for the like is seldom fully appreciated in this life.

I involuntarily smile as I recall a wedding I once attended with Papa. It was a moonlight evening, and as it was not far distant, we preferred to walk. You, remember, Minnie, the road a little beyond our house that extended through a long, deep gorge, with hills rising on either side—where it is related that, during the old Revolutionary war, contending armies fought ; there seems no doubt of the truth of this statement—for not only were Indian arrows found there in great abundance, but our brothers, in plowing the hill sides, found hatchets, and several desperate looking knives. As we passed down this road, the dark shadows of the hills with their bloody legends, assumed spectral forms, which would have made me fear the sound of our own footsteps, so quiet was every thing in nature, had not my hand been firmly clasped in Papa's. At the foot of this hill, after having crossed the canal, we entered the house, and was greeted by a burly, red faced man, who said : "I suppose you are the Elder; walk in." He then pushed chairs toward us, and we were seated. We had known a very respectable family who formerly lived in this house, but strangers now occupied it. It appeared to me that Papa had exhausted every theme of conversation that the old gentleman and lady could comprehend, before the bride made her appearance. At last she came striding into the room with both hands in the pockets of her apron ; on reaching a certain point in the room she came to a sudden stand still, and turning around, to her surprise the bridegroom had not followed her. She looked eagerly for a moment at the door, then rushed back and commenced pulling the man, saying, "Why don't you come along here ?" when he would come in just far enough to be seen, and then draw back ; at last, by dint of muscular strength and entreaty, she succeeded in getting him out on the floor, where they lovingly stood, hand in hand She was, no doubt, a "strong-minded woman," at least strong-armed, to exert such an influence on a *retiring* man. She detained him until the ceremony was ended, and then we left—not, however, without a small fee, which was given to me.

From early dawn Mama had been engaged making pies and cakes, and other "goodies," to tempt the appetite, an art in which she could not be surpassed. The house was also being arranged in perfect order, assisted by five girls—some of them almost young ladies—whose hands were all busily employed. At one o'clock P. M. the horses were before the old family sleigh, and Papa started to go to a village nine miles distant, to bring Bishop Hedding and his wife to make us a visit As the sleigh creaked coldly over the hard packed snow, in our impatience we could hardly wait, fearing something might occur to prevent their coming—for seldom had more pleasure been anticipated in a visit. The full orbed moon had just looked up over the distant hill tops, and was showering her silver spangled light over the crest of the beautiful snow, when the old covered sleigh drove up to the door and the venerable Bishop and his wife, the latter tall and erect as in youth, stepped out. Pa and Ma had known them in other days, and to them it was the delightful renewal of olden friendship. The cordial manner in which they shook hands with us all made us feel at ease at once in their presence. With intense interest we listened, that long winter evening, after the ample supper had been enjoyed, to a thrillingly interesting summary of their early days, when they were co-laborers. The ever precious names of Coke, Asbury, Whatcoat, Emory, Garretson, Hibbard, Matthias, and a host of others, were richly interwoven in all their reminescences. They seemed to run over with all the vivacity of boyhood the extensive circuits they used to travel, equal in area to an entire annual Conference of the present day ; and taking them from four to six weeks to get around, and not only preaching four times on Sabbath, but every evening of the week and often during the week days. They spoke of their perils, which to me appeared most fearful, with cheerfulness, adding, "Those were glorious days when hundreds were brought to God." Methinks they must have been fed as was Elijah at times, for the Bishop, when alluding to their support in those days, said, "Pray, how did you manage with your numerous family ?" Pa assured him that he was never in real want, notwithstanding at one time he only received thirty dollars for half a year. The Bishop laughed heartily, saying, "I only received eleven for a whole year." He related many amusing incidents ; among them, one that occurred on a circuit, where he and family, with his collegue, occupied one house. "A miserly old man," said he, "owned the house, and after we had become settled, he came one morning to divide the garden for us ; then called us two preachers out, and in the most solemn manner, pointed to one side, saying, 'that is *yours* ;' and to the other, 'that is *yours*—now see that you do not oppress one another, for you know that the Bible says—if the *poor* oppress the *poor*, it is like a mighty sweeping rain.'" The Bishop added, "we enjoyed a right hearty laugh over the landmark, when the old miser left, but did not exactly like his manner of calling us poor."

The next day Mrs. Hedding and our Mother were more by themselves, lovingly communing of other days, and the varied scenes of their early life, but in recalling all their trials, mutually decided that were they young again, they could choose no happier lot than to be the wife of an Itinerant. One attentive listener, who, by the way, in a few years afterward followed their example, on hearing this remark, said, "but, Mama, you would not want to marry any one but Papa, if you were young again, would you ?" "My darling," she answered, "I presume you are right." Then turning to Mrs. Hedding, who was laughing, said, "I suppose you would also prefer, if you were young again, to marry Bishop Hedding ?" She acknowledged it to be true. It was a Christ-like cheerfulness in their every day life that would not allow care to bow them down, shedding the purest sunshine all along their itinerant wanderings.

Mrs. Hedding appeared to me to be of the Lady Huntington style, and yet it was surprising with what enthusiasm she entered into all our youthful plans, and even arranged a small cabinet of curiosities I had collected. Being a good deal flattered by her admiration of our hair albums, we modestly requested a lock of hers and the Bishop's. After giving hers, which was still as black as raven, she took the scissors to cut some of the Bishop's, which was quite silvery, when he good naturedly refused to let her cut it, saying, we could not have one hair unless we cut it ourselves. This honor was assigned to Florence, and the hair was retained by us as a precious memento. Years after the good Bishop had ascended to the high Heaven he must enjoy, this hair was incorporated into a Ministerial Hair Wreath, and sold at a Fair in New York for the benefit of the "Old Ladies Home" for one hundred dollars, and presented to Bishop Janes, the resident Bishop of that city, who, with his excellent lady, prize it as it now hangs in their parlor

EVANGELINE.

For the New Orleans Advocate

A Rare Family.

There lives in a populous city a family in many respects remarkable, not because they have ever done anything to attract popular attention, but for living an independent true life in the midst of shallowness and untruth. The boys have combined with all their energy the gentleness and kindness springing from a love for the meek and lowly Jesus—also a spirit of forbearance that is generally lauded as a feminine virtue.

The girls are equal both in energy and perseverance to the boys. As a family they do not imagine that the young ladies should absorb all the goodness and the men all the talent and usefulness—but a spirit of high endeavor animates each member of the household.

The three boys are strong, healthy and vigorous Their minds have been carefully trained; passing through the mazes of the higher mathematics and the classics, richly stored with the thoughts of past ages, enabling them to judge rationally of the deeds of their own era. They do not think that he who works with his brain, is the only respectable member of society, but respect equally the man of toil. Honest-heart, honest endeavor are their admiration in whatever sphere it may be found—working side by side with the sturdy plowman, greet him as a man and a brother.

The sisters stand on an elevation with the brothers, but they have overcome more prejudices to gain this stand point making their ascent more difficult. They early came to the conclusion that the life of most women could not satisfy the restlessness of their souls. They did not consider that God gave them minds fitted to comprehend the universe and yet intend them to waste their immortal powers on the adornment of their persons while all around them arose the cry for help. They did not for a moment think of poor fallen women only to be dispised ; while dissipated gentlemen were often sought and even applauded. They had never read any text in the Bible saying: If a woman falls excommunicate her; but if a man sins pass his fault over in silence.

The eldest sister studied architecture with her brother—together they visited the gorgeous edifices of Europe and brought back with them to their native city, minds teeming with the rich imagery of the beautiful and magnificent. Although her name did not appear with his over the Office door, every one knew that the partnership signified her half of the genius and capital of the firm.

The second sister adopted nurse as her high calling and diligently did she study to become efficient and successful in her chosen path, and exultantly she beheld the extensive field of usefulness open before me.

On entering this family mansion you immediately feel that you are in an atmosphere of candor and kindliness. If you have ought to offer of thought or earnestness you are sought as a friend, if you have need of spiritual aid you are welcomed as a brother, thus encircling you is the happiness of minds usefully employed; around you the beauty of cultivated tastes. On leaving the house you are constrained to offer the prayer that many such *Rare Families* may be scattered all over this country, where money is not the ruling power over the men, nor show and fashion the willing tyrant of the women. *

[For the New Orleans Advocate].

The Ark upon the Waters.

We sometimes picture to ourselves the emotions that must have throbbed in the heart of Noah as he witnessed from day to day the stupendous plan, the Almighty had given him, to be worked out under his directions, assuming the grand proportions of a ship which was to be an ark of safety for himself and household, and a cage for all beasts, birds and creeping things inhabiting the earth.

It was no ordinary honor conferred by God upon Noah to entrust to him the building of the Ark, which at no distant day was to be a miniature world bounding over an immense ocean encircling the globe.

God was pleased to style Noah a preacher of Righteousness to a people then dwelling on the earth who had become so corrupt that it is written, it repented the Lord that he had made man" For the space of three hundred years, he did not cease to warn them of impending ruin, if they did not repent of their wickedness, but stubornly they resisted all his entreaties, and taumingly scoffed at him as he labored on day after day.

At last the day dawned when the Ark was completed, standing up proudly against the sky on the open plain with no surging waters in which to launch. A mighty caravan is seen in the distance winding around the hill sides—not a procession of men, women and children, but of beasts and creeping things and birds of the air who came by a call unheard by mortal ear and entered two by two into the Ark. After all these had taken their allotted place, Noah called in his own household consisting of only eight human beings, and the entrances were closed by the Almighty, so that none could go out, neither any enter.

Who can ever portray the consternation of this wilfully deluded people who after looking on all that had been done with derision, and scoffed at the idea of a deluge—now to behold the rain falling in torrents. With fear and despair depicted in every countenance they exclaim to each other: Surely the prophecy of this man we, called a fanatic, is being fulfilled, and wither shall we fly for safety from the impending deluge? Would we could enter the Ark, but alas, it is formidably barred against us. Thus amid the wildest shrieks of maddened frenzy a world of human beings writhed amid the chaos of the contending elements until the fearful scene was vailed by the overwhelming flood of waters. Each tree and shrub and mountain top was hidden. Every sound of human voice had died away in profound silence. The terrific thunder of old Ocean alone went up to Heaven. The Ark so stupendous on the land was now a mere atom on the boundless sea of waters—but God's eye watched it in all its perils, and bye and bye it was safely landed on Mount Ararat.

Thus it is with the Christian's little barque tossed to and fro on life's surging billows—but if the eye of God is watching it, giving us courage and strength to contend nobly with the rough elements, bye and bye our little ark too will mount the crest of the last wave and land triumphantly on the shores of Immortality.

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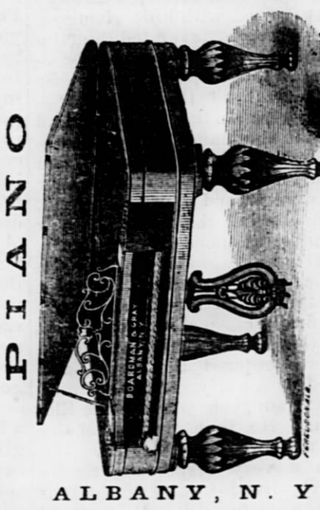
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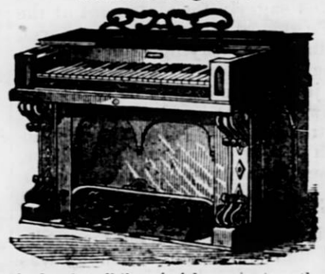
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Jan18

The New Orleans Advocate.

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No 12. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1867. Whole No.—62.

Poetry.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

The Burial of Moses.

By Nebo's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab,
There lies a lonely grave;
And no man dug that sepulchre,
And no man saw it e'er;
For the angel of God upturned the sod
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth;
But no man heard the tramping,
Or saw the train go forth.
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes when the night is done,
And the crimson streak on the ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun;

Noiselessly as the spring-time
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves—
So without sound of music,
Or voice of them that wept,
Silently down from the mountain's crown
The great procession swept.

Perhaps the bald old eagle
On gray Beth-peor's height,
Out from his rocky eyrie
Looked on the wondrous sight;
Perchance the lion, stalking,
Still shun's that hallowed spot;
For beasts and birds have seen and heard
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior dieth,
His comrades in the war,
With arms reversed and muffled drum,
Follow the funeral car;
They show the banners taken,
They tell his battles won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute gun.

Amid the noblest of the land
Men lay the sage to rest,
And give the bard an honored place,
With costly marble drest,
In the great minster-transept,
Where lights like glory fall,
And the choir sings and the organ rings
Along the emblazoned wall.

This was the bravest warrior
That ever buckled sword!
This the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word;
And never earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen,
On the deathless page, truth half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor?
The hill-side for his pall,
To lie in state, while angels wait,
With stars for tapers tall.
And the dark rock-pines, like tossing plumes,
Over his bier to wave,
And God's own hand, in that lonely land,
To lay him in the grave!

In that deep grave without a name,
Whence his uncoffined clay
Shall break again (most wondrous thought!)
Before the judgment day,
And stand with glory wrapped around
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life
With the Incarnate Son of God!

O, lonely tomb in Moab's land!
O, dark Beth-peor hill!
Speak to these curious hearts of ours
And teach them to be still,
God hath His mysteries of grace—
Ways that we cannot tell,
He hides them deep, in the secret sleep
Of him He loved so well.

Tour in the East.

THE BETHHORONS—GREAT BATTLE-FIELD OF GIBEON—SUN AND MOON STAND STILL.

(Editorial.)

Forty minutes from Ludd we passed the town of Jimzu, and just beyond, the road branched, one path diverging to the right, running through Wady Suleiman, and the other ascending the steep acclivities of Bethhoron the Nether. Though it is exceedingly rugged, yet, as it passes over one of the grandest battle-fields in sacred history, we chose the latter. Now began the toil of the journey. The verdure had disappeared, and the white limestone rocks protruded above the scanty soil, leaving only intervening patches of tillable land, which was being plowed as we passed. Disobeying the divine command, and disregarding the fitness of nature, a peasant was plowing with an ox and an ass, and another with an ass and a camel. Passing Um Rush in two hours from Jimzu, we toiled up a mountain path, and at noon reached Lower Bethhoron. Memorable in Bible history as the second stage of the flight of the five kings of the Amorites, the roughness of the scene is in harmony with the horrors of war. The surface of the land is broken into circular rocky hills, around the base of which equally stony valleys wind. From the hill-sides the rocks protrude like terraces, rising with much regularity one above the other. The modern town is perched on a rocky ridge, and called by the Arabs Beit 'Ur et-Tahta. Amid its sterility a few half-naked peasants lay basking in the genial sunshine of spring, who greeted us as we passed with a lazy smile. Though located on the northwest border of Benjamin, the city belonged to Ephraim, and from that tribe it was taken and allotted to the Levites. Passing over the roughest tract of land above the sea, in less than an hour we reached Upper Bethhoron. Bearing the Arabic name of Beit Ur el-Foka, it is a small village, the huts of which are composed of large hewn stones, once belonging to more pretentious buildings. Sturdy men sat smoking on the rocks, and near them women were playing with their children. Among the maidens were the sheikh's daughters, who wore about the head a circlet of silver coins. These ornaments are a maiden's dowry.

Surveying the surrounding country from the roof of the sheikh's house, the famous battle-field of Gibeon lay before me. Seven miles to the southeast is Gibeon, whose conical summit is just hidden by the loftier peaks of Benjamin. Less than three miles to the northwest is Lower Bethhoron, and five miles to the south, on the summit of a long, low ridge, is the small hamlet of Yalo, the traditional site of Ajalon. Between the two hills is the green valley of Ajalon, now called Merj Ibn 'Omeir, expanding as it opens, into the Plain of Philistia. Having formed a powerful coalition, the chiefs of the Amorites, with the King of Jerusalem at their head, had besieged the city of Gibeon. On the eve of the battle the Gibeonites sent to Joshua for relief, whom they had previously deceived into an alliance, and found him on the Plain of Jericho. Though despairing a treaty founded in craft, yet appreciating the obligations of an oath above a temporary inconvenience, and guided by the faint light of the stars, the Israelitish chieftain passed up the Plain of Jericho to Wady Farah, and, turning westward, he reached the scene of the conflict, after a forced march by night, in the early dawn of the next morning. Falling with irresistible surprise and power upon the confederate kings, "he slew them with great slaughter at Gibeon." Flying before his victorious arms, the remnant went "along the way that goeth up to Bethhoron." Outstripping their pursuers, the Amorites continued their flight "in the going down to Bethhoron." Reaching the ridge on which we stood, with all his "mighty men" around him, Joshua beheld the valley through which the fugitives were escaping, and, despairing of overtaking them if the day was not prolonged, he invoked the divine interposition in his behalf. Moved by a sublime faith, he stretched forth the arm that bore the conqueror's spear, and, in the presence of all Israel, said, "Sun, stand thou still on Gibeon, and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon." Respecting the faith of his servant and answering his prayer, Jehovah interposed; "and the sun stood still, and the moon stayed, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies; and there was no day like that before it or after it, that the Lord hearkened unto the voice of a man; for the Lord fought for Israel." Receiving more than he had asked for, a hail-storm came to his assistance, and after it had accomplished its terrible work, killing foes but sparing friends, Joshua and his warriors descended the declivities of Bethhoron, and pressed the remnant of a once proud foe so hard as to compel the five kings to take refuge in the great cave of Makkedah, around which he encamped for the night, and on the morrow hung the royal fugitives.

"God's testimony is in the rocks." The correspondence between the inspired account and the facts as they now appear, after the lapse of twenty-three centuries, illustrates the accuracy of sacred history. The night's march from Gilgal to Gibeon, a distance of less than twenty-five miles, was not only possible, but can now be accomplished by any ordinary pedestrian. The going up to Bethhoron the Upper, and the going down to Bethhoron the Nether, correspond with the altitude of the former from Gibeon, and the depression of the latter from Beit el-Foka. The relative locations of Gibeon and Ajalon to Upper Bethhoron, and the probable position of the sun and moon in the heavens at that time, agree with the statement as to where Joshua was when he invoked the prolongation of the day; and his subsequent pursuit of the foe in the direction of Azekah, Makkedah, and Jarmuth is confirmed by the identification of those places.

There is nothing in the text indicating that the prayer of Joshua was offered late in the afternoon, and that, as Gibeon is on the east of Upper Bethhoron and Ajalon on the west, therefore the sun could not have stood still on the former nor the moon on the latter. It was probably not noon when he invoked the lengthening of the day. The sun had not yet passed the meridian of Gibeon, while over the western vale of Ajalon the faint crescent of an old moon still lingered, just as it appeared to me. Hence, standing between the two planets as they rode high in the heavens above him, and between the two cities on the earth, he gave forth his miraculous command with the utmost accuracy; while from the western sea came that fearful hail storm driving up the valleys below, killing more than had been slain by the sword, and from the eastern border of the otherwise dark storm-cloud was reflected the light of the motionless sun and moon.

To the People of Louisiana.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Deceived by the chiefs of the secession party, you were led into a long and bloody war against the government of your country.

Deluded by the promises of ambitious men seeking to recover lost political ascendency, you have resisted the power of Congress and refused its offers of reconciliation and forgiveness.

You have sacrificed your children on the battle-field and wasted the treasures of the Commonwealth to sustain the slave-power; and you have been vanquished.

You have heretofore contumaciously resisted all terms; now Congress offers you a plan of restoration to the Union, and should you prevent its execution, it will inevitably be followed by measures you will have no reason to think agreeable.

If the secession leaders are indiscreet enough to urge you to reject this offer, under pretence that even now they will lead you to victory, turn your eyes to the past, and you will perceive that every inducement and promise they have ever held out to you, have been delusive; and so will their present promises be if they tell you that you can do better than accept the terms now offered.

The question of peace or war is in the sole power of Congress. You waged war against them; they have not finished the war yet; but do and will hold you to it, until they are pleased to say there is peace. This is their right; it was your choice; and you cannot escape from it.

The question as to how your State government is to be restored, and how a Republican form shall be guaranteed to you, is one also for the exclusive decision of Congress. No other power in the Government can lawfully interfere. Any unlawful interference will entail the penalties of treason.

The Congressional plan exhibits a rare magnanimity and clemency. No man is punished in his person or property for past offenses. A few of the secession leaders only are excluded from the Federal and State Governments they sought to destroy.

The plan of Congress is founded on the rights of man and the idea of human progress. By admitting the people of African descent to political privileges, the power of the secession aristocracy will be effectually neutralized, and never can again take the lead to ruin you. Come, let us once more rally under the symbols of Justice, Union, and Confidence.

You need repose; the Union will give you peace.

You need a settlement of existing difficulties which will be permanent; Congress places the means of securing it in your own hands.

You long for the opportunity to resume the pursuits of industry; restoration will open to you the abundant sources of capital and credit.

Discard the errors and prejudices of the past. Stand forth as freemen, and advance to perform the work you are called to. Your own prosperity, the welfare of your wives and children, the safety and happiness of Louisiana, are hanging in the scale.

With a single effort you can pass from uncertainty, obstruction, sullenness, anarchy, to regular administration, activity, cheerfulness, and public order; you have only to will it.

The path is a plain one.

Assemble in your various parishes; exclude no man from your meetings whom Congress accepts; choose delegates to a State Convention to meet in New Orleans. Let the Convention call on the Governor to order an election for members of a Convention to form a State Constitution; and should the Governor decline, let your Convention itself order the election, and provide for the meeting of a Constitutional Convention. The Constitution formed by such a body, in accordance with the ideas of Congress, will undoubtedly be ratified by that body. Your State and Congressional elections can then be held, and you will thenceforth occupy a place in the free Confederation of American States.

T. J. DURANT.

From the Atlanta New Era.

What Shall The South Do?

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR JOSEPH E. BROWN, OF GEORGIA, DELIVERED AT THE CITY HALL, ATLANTA, GA., ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1867.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I sincerely regret that my honorable friend (Col. Farrow) called you back, for nothing was further from my intention than to make any remarks. I fear I shall not be able to edify you by anything that I may say. In response, however, to this call, coming from my neighbors, and I trust I may say my friends, I will not decline to say something, and in the remarks I may make, I will say that I do not intend to wound the feelings of any one present. I think that this is a time when it is much better to pour oil on the troubled waters, than to excite the flames of passion and try to divide our people by angry strife. Remember that Congress has already taken action which places all of us under a military government. Remember that in a very few days the President, in all probability, will feel it to be his duty to place over the military district of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, a man whose will will be the law of the land; that it will be a matter of discretion with this commander whether he will allow any one charged with offenses to be tried before any of the civil courts of the State, or before a military tribunal, where the punishment and the mode of its infliction will be alike determined upon in accordance with military laws. It may be a punishment of fine and imprisonment, or with ball and chain, or any other adopted in the army.

Gentlemen, this is not child's play. It is a serious matter. It is such a state of things as you and I have never seen in all our past lives. In view of our responsibility, then, is it becoming for us to quarrel with each other, or to indulge in a spirit of fault-finding, or of crimination and recrimination? Is this the time to stir up angry strife among ourselves, or to take each other by the throats? Would it not be better in this state of things, if we differ, to differ respectfully, and if we discuss, to discuss calmly and with moderation?

The great trouble with our people seems to be that they do not recognize the fact that they are *a conquered people*, and that they must submit to whatever terms the conqueror imposes upon us. They forget that they have no longer any power of resistance, and that they must submit to the powers that be. The struggle that has ended by the triumph of the arms of the United States government, was one which had its commencement in a division of opinion that has existed since the formation of the government. It had its origin in the different theories of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, and raged with more or less fury until it broke out in the late unhappy strife which has deluged the whole country with blood. The controversy could not be decided by Congress or by the Supreme Court. It was left for the sword to decide the question. We appealed to that arbitrament, and the decree is against us.—Congress now claims that, as the war-making power is confided to it, so also must the power to make peace be confided to it; and Congress has maintained its supremacy by the passage over the President's veto of the bill which has just become a law.

Gentlemen say, we will appeal to the Supreme Court. But what would such an appeal be worth? Do you not remember a few days ago, if the newspapers report correctly, that Gov Pierpont, of Virginia, made a requisition upon Gov. Fenton, of New York, for the surrender of a violator of the laws of Virginia? Gov. Fenton refused, on the ground that Virginia was not legally a State, and that the question was carried up before the Supreme Court, who held it to be inadmissable, because a political one. It is also said that the Supreme Court has resolved to decide no more political questions, but to leave them to the other departments. As the issues involved in the Sherman military bill are political ones, it is hardly to be expected they will be decided by that tribunal. You will also remember that Congress has passed an act that whenever vacancies occur on the Supreme Bench, they shall not be filled until the number be reduced to seven. As the Supreme Court is now constituted, a majority of the justices have ruled the test oath unconstitutional; but three of them, Justices Nelson, Grier and Wayne, who concurred in this ruling, are now old men, physically infirm, and cannot be expected long to occupy their positions. When their positions are vacant, a majority of the Supreme Court will most likely entertain political opinions in accord with the party now in power. I think, then, that the South has but little relief in the present emergency to hope for, from that august tribunal. Their present docket, as I was informed when in Washington, is sufficient to engage their attention for the next two years, and it will be in their power to put the cases which may arise under the Sherman military bill to the foot of the docket, and thus avoid a decision till reached in their order.

During the whole of that time you will be under the military bill as it passed Congress.

I know that I am slandered and misrepresented, and my motives attacked for the course I have felt it my duty to pursue on this question; but I pass by all imputations of the kind as the idle wind that I regard not. (Applause.) They say I am not consistent. I admit it. And who of us is? I was born in South Carolina, in Mr. Calhoun's district; was reared in his political faith, and sincerely believed that the doctrines which he taught were the true principles of this government. But the sword has decided against the doctrines of that political school, and we ought to acquiesce. I was reared a secessionist, but I bow to the decision of the august tribunal that dictates between States and nations in the last resort. I am not, therefore, a secessionist now. (Applause.) Therefore, gentlemen, I am not consistent. I do not claim it. The man who sets himself up to be consistent at all times, and under all circumstances, in my judgment, acts very unwisely.

That which is expedient to-day as a matter of policy, may not be expedient to-morrow. As an illustration: would any body in this audience, ten years ago, have thought it expedient that negroes should testify in courts of justice, where a white man was concerned? Clearly not. Then they were slaves; but since that time they have been made as free as you and I. Would anybody, ten years ago, have thought it expedient that a negro should be allowed to sue a white man? Clearly not But now the case is different. Then he had a master to look after his rights; now he must look after them himself, and he must have them, and if they are denied him, he must have the right to sue for them. (Applause.) Then we are not consistent. Who is there, that, ten years ago, would have advocated the abolition of slavery in this State? But now that measure has been adopted by a unanimous vote. An ordinance to that effect has been passed by the convention of the State, and I do not remember whether it had a single opponent. Every man in Georgia, then, by his representative, has voted for the abolition of slavery, and every one who has been pardoned under the amnesty proclamation of the President, has laid his hands upon the Holy Evangelists and taken an oath that he would abide by it. Why did you do it? Because the fortunes of war were against you. The tribunal of the sword had decided against you. Were any of you consistent then? I think not.

Is a man degraded because he submits to this bill? My friends, let us reason together upon this subject. It is, indeed, very humiliating, especially to some of us who are disfranchised by the bill; but is there anything degrading in it? When Napoleon Bonaparte, who fought as gallantly as ever man fought, was overwhelmed by superior numbers, he surrendered to the combined powers of Europe. He was humiliated, but not degraded. Was General Robert E. Lee degraded when, after his forces had melted away, phalanx by phalanx, he surrendered to Gen. Grant? Let us look to this illustrous example You say that, although you have surrendered, you will not do what the conqueror requires. You will simply do nothing, and submit to whatever follows. But General Lee did not do this. After he had surrendered his sword to General Grant—who, it is reported, with a magnamity that has seldom been equalled, and never surpassed, returned it to him with expressions of admiration and sympathy—General Lee did not put himself upon his dignity, and say, I am conquered—I am at your mercy—do with me as you please, but rest assured I will do nothing—I will never disgrace myself by doing what the conqueror requires—I am in your hands, sir, but I will carry out no terms you dictate. On the contrary, Gen. Lee inquired, "What terms will you give me?" Gen. Grant informed him substantially that he must take a parole to abandon the cause for which he had fought so gallantly, and swear never again to take up arms against the government of the United States, which he had for the last four years attempted to destroy in the Southern States. When the terms were offered, Gen. Lee and his gallant veterans accepted them, as the best they could do under the circumstances. Gen. Lee's course then was not consistent with his former course. Had he stood upon consistency, and refused to act or sign the parole, he and his gallant comrades must have gone to a military prison and been tried for treason. What he did was humiliating to his pride. But the condition of the conquered is always humiliating. Did any one say that General Lee, by acting upon the terms, had degraded himself or forfeited the respect of others? How much more degrading is it for you to accept and act upon the best terms you can get as a conquered people?

Suppose you refuse to accept the terms of this bill, will you get any better? When Congress presented to us the constitutional amendment, which disfranchised but a small class, and we rejected it, did it present to us the same measure alone the second time? No! But they said, you have refused this measure, and now you shall accept it and universal suffrage too.

Suppose, now, you refuse to act upon the present offer. What may we expect but general disfranchisement of all who engaged in the rebellion, and a general confiscation act? But it is said that the bill disfranchises a large class of our fellow citizens. True, it disfranchises a highly intelligent class. Who are they? It disfranchises all who were members of Congress, or officers of the United States, who had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in the rebellion.

There were few United States officers in Georgia prior to the war, except postmasters. But it disfranchises every member of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the State government, who had taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and engaged in the rebellion. This embraces all persons who have at any time been governors of States, members of the legislature, or judicial officers. In the latter class is embraced all judicial officers who had a right to try causes, from a judge of the supreme court down to a justice of the peace who had taken said oath and afterwards engaged in the rebellion, as we are now obliged to call it, whatever may have been our opinions But there is a large class of officers who are not disfranhised, although their offices required them to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States.

No man under twenty-seven years of age is disfranchised; because a man had to be twenty-one years old to hold an office that required him to take the oath to support the constitution, and it has now been six years since the war began. Neither militia officers, nor county officers, nor judicial, are disfranchised—as sheriffs, clerks, tax-collectors and receivers, county treasurers, constables, coroners, road commissioners, notaries public, etc. Is it not better that the classes embraced in the disqualification submit to it, than that the whole mass of white men who aided in the rebellion be added to the excluded class, and the property of the whole people confiscated? I do not feel that it is degrading to submit to the terms of the conqueror. If so, all who hear me are degraded. You all took the amnesty oath, when so required, to save your property and avoid punishment. Why did you not then discover the degradation, and adopt the nothing, dignity policy, which gentlemen now talk so eloquently about? Those who acted then should have a little more charity for those who propose to act now.

Why did not gentlemen put themselves upon their dignity and manhood, when required to abolish slavery, repudiate the war debt, and abrogate the ordinance of secession, which we had passed with so much defiance? If we could take all that, and maintain our self-respect," I think we may take the balance of the dose, which we are informed shall be the last, without making as ugly faces as some of us now make. Let us put a little sugar-coating around it, and swallow the pill at once and be done with it—waiving the "dignity" for a time, as we have so often been compelled to do. Those who have taken the amnesty oath and voted for all these measures, now claim that they have done enough. So we all thought, but the conquerors say not, and it is our misfortune that they are in a position to decide that question for us without consulting us.

At the close of the war, a part of us were arrested, and for a time we had not the option of leaving the country. But all of you, gentlemen, who were not under arrest, had that opportunity. The way was open to Mexico, Brazil, Canada, or Europe, or to any other part of

(Concluded on second page.)

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The New Orleans Advocate can be obtained at the News Room of A. Simons, 85 Baronne street.

Gen. Sheridan's Order.

Headquarters Fifth Military District, }
New Orleans, La., March 19, 1867. }

General Orders No. 1.

1. The act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" having been officially transmitted to the undersigned in an order from the Headquarters of the Army, which assigns him to the command of the Fifth Military District created by that act, consisting of the States of Louisiana and Texas, he hereby assumes command of the same.

2. According to the provisions of the 6th section of the act of Congress above cited, the present State and Municipal Governments in the States of Louisiana and Texas are hereby declared to be provisional only, and subject to be abolished, modified, controlled or superceded.

3. No general removals from office will be made, unless the present incumbents fail to carry out the provisions of the law, or impede the reorganization, or, unless a delay in reorganizing should necessitate a change. Pending the reorganization, it is desirable and intended to create as little disturbance in the machinery of the various branches of the Provisional Governments as possible, consistent with the law of Congress and its successful execution, but this condition is dependent upon the disposition shown by the people, and upon the length of time required for reorganization.

4. The States of Louisiana and Texas will retain their present military designations, viz: "District of Louisiana," and "District of Texas." The officers in command of each will continue to exercise all their military powers and duties as heretofore, and will in addition carry out all the provisions of the law within their respective commands, except those which specifically require the action of the Military District Commander, and except in cases of removals from, and appointments to office.

P. H. Sheridan,
Major General Commanding.

Official:
George Lee, 1st Lt. 21st U. S. Inf.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The above order contains the official announcement, from Major Gen. Sheridan, that the military bill is in full operation in this State. The third section of the order is the one which excites special interest in our city. He therein announces, that it is not his intention to depose from office the present incumbents, whether city or State officials, "unless the present incumbents fail to carry out the provisions of the law, or impede the re-organization, or, unless a delay in re-organizing shall necessitate a change;" he also adds another condition, viz.: the "disposition shown by the people, and the length of time required for re-organization."

We judge this a most judicious order. It would have been the height of folly to have removed from office at a single stroke all the present incumbents. Society, in its present condition, could not have endured the shock. Anarchy would have ensued. Collisions would have been inevitable. Blood would have been shed. The policy adopted by the District Commander, is in accordance with the intent of the law under which he acts, and he is bound by its provisions. The conditions however, which he has prescribed, are simple and severe. State and city officials should take warning in time. There is an eye upon them. Their proceedings will be watched by one who has never been known to sleep at his post. Their official acts will be scanned with vigilance and with the utmost scrutiny; the axe will fall on the first offender and for the first offence. Yet it is not certain that General Sheridan will not make several removals immediately; indeed, we do not see how he can allow some to remain in office, in view of their well-known political antecedents and the pronounced conditions in the law under which he acts. Such are notoriously disqualified—they belong to the disfranchised class, and their removal will be hailed with delight by the good of all parties. Like the dead branches of a tree, they will be lopped off, one after another.

We are aware that not a few of our Union citizens are disappointed with the non-removal feature of the order, and especially those impatiently waiting to fill with honor the vacant offices. But to both classes, we say, "wait a little longer." True wisdom includes within its view the future as well as the present. Sudden changes are often ruinous. Great events more slowly. It is true that the Union men of Louisiana have been too long under the harrow of rebel rule, and this is the cause of their present impatience. But it were better to move slowly and sure, than hastily and disastrously. Repose implicit confidence in the Commanding General whose record is known to the nation. Nor is there any just cause for the fear, that, by the continuance of the present incumbents in office, they will control the coming elections, and thereby, they or their friends will retain the power. The law prescribing the elections are too plain to be evaded, and the military will secure a just and impartial election whenever it may take place. Therefore be united. Everywhere organize for the great work. Exercise more than ordinary vigilance. Educate the "new voters" in their rights and duties, and in less than six months, Louisiana may be reconstructed by her loyal citizens, and once more shine in the firmament of national glory.

Hon. Thomas J. Durant.

This eminent citizen and distinguished patriot has published an address to his fellow-citizens of Louisiana, which may be found on our first page, and to which we call the candid attention of our readers. Lofty in sentiment, kind in spirit, dignified in language, it is a timely appeal to the people of this State. Its wise counsels should be immediately followed. Residing at Washington himself, and knowing the sentiments of Congress as thoroughly and correctly as any other gentleman there, he has spoken advisedly on the points in his address. He knows, and we have good reason for the statement, that unless the people of the South comply with the mild provisions of the Military Bill, other and severer measures will be adopted by Congress. Let us then, not provoke Congress to harsher enactments.—"Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. Verily, I say unto thee, thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing."

We also call attention to ex-Governor Brown's address, on the same subject.

Political Harmony.

We much regret the late discussion at Economy Hall, between Messrs. Crane and Warmoth. These are not the times for personal recriminations.

"Let the dead past bury its dead.
Act—act in the living present,
Heart within and God o'erhead!"

The factions in the Union party in this State have been its destruction, and its present enfeebled condition is due, in no small degree, to the personal animosities of its leaders. Without discussing the merits of the points in dispute between these two gentlemen, we counsel harmony. At most, the Union party is not strong, and it is a question, with all their united strength and with all the advantages of the Military Bill, whether the party can carry even the City election; certainly it cannot, if split into factions. One thing is clear—the colored voters of our State will not be led by gentlemen who cannot agree among themselves. These "new citizens" have too much at stake to imperil their interests by entrusting them to such leaders. We shall advise them not to follow their lead. If there must be a division, let it be on some great principle, not on personalities.—Again we demand united action in this supreme hour.

That Letter from Aberdeen.—A note from Mr Condol, (teacher of freedmen's school,) which appears in an Aberdeen paper, corrects the statement we published two weeks ago, that the school there had been broken up for two days by scholars being arrested. No scholars were arrested in school, nor was the school broken up. The other statements of our correspondent are not controverted. We hope our correspondents will be very careful to give us only *facts* when they write.

Dr. and Mrs. Palmer.

These beloved friends and faithful servants of the Lord Jesus, are still with us. Since they arrived in New Orleans they have been abundant in labors.—On the day of their arrival they visited our Institute, and spoke earnestly to the students on the importance of personal holiness as a pre-requisite to ministerial success. On the evening of the following day they attended our weekly prayer-meeting, when the Lord was pleased to commence a gracious work. The leading men of our society were quickened, and all were refreshed. Such was the interest excited, that another meeting was appointed for the next evening, which was largely attended.

On Sabbath morning last, Dr. and Mrs. Palmer officiated in the Hall of the House of Representatives, our present place of worship. The audience was large and attentive. The Doctor expounded the 3d and 4th chapters of Hebrews, and was followed by Mrs. Palmer, who, in a clear, impressive and convincing manner, spoke on the inconsistency and evils of unbelief. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, they were present at Wesley Chapel, and addressed the congregation on a "Prepared people for a prepared heaven." Power attended their word, and the Lord's people shouted aloud for joy. In the evening they were again with us, and seven rose for prayers, four of whom were converted. Since Sunday, Dr. and Mrs. Palmer have attended meetings every evening, and on Tuesday afternoon they met our preachers, to whom they spoke with unusual sweetness and power. As the result of their labors, thus far, several have received the assurance of perfect love, and the work is still in progress.

The coming of these earnest evangelists in our midst is a cause of devout gratitude. No city of the Union needs their labors more than New Orleans, and the whole Church should pray for large success to attend their efforts.—At once appreciating the importance of the sinner's conversion, and the believer's sanctification, they labor as earnestly to secure the former as to promote the latter. Thoroughly understanding the plan of salvation; gifted with a conquering faith in Christ; ever imbued with the Holy Spirit; clear in their own experience; simple in their statements of gospel truth, and pathetic in their appeals to saint and sinner, they are the Lord's "chosen vessels," and the messengers of His love to a dying world.

They are the guests of Captain W. B Armstrong, 159 Carondelet street.

Revival.—We call the attention of the preachers of our Conference and of all our people, to the importance of holding extra meetings for the revival of God's work. Has not the "set time to favor Zion" come? The moral destitutions of the whole South is alarming to contemplate. War has entailed upon our people its moral evils. Morals are lax; infidelity has grown apace; Christians are indifferent; sinners are perishing. Let us then engage earnestly in the work of saving the people from their sins. Meetings are now in progress in most of our city churches, and we hope soon to learn that God is everywhere pouring out his Holy Spirit. We request our preachers to send to the Advocate whatever of revival intelligence they may possess.

Christian Earnestness.

The radical sense of the good old Saxon word *earnest* is "to strive to advance, to reach forward, to urge, to strain." It has come to denote "the inward conviction of the mind, and the warmth of the heart when awakened by important objects." Analyzed according to modern philologists, it has a variety of "first principles" which should be carefully noted, if we would thoroughly understand the import of the word.

The earnest soul will have a worthy object which it will pursue with intelligent understanding, intenseness of desire, fixedness of attention, an untiring diligence, an anxious solicitude, an energy of action, an eager importunity, and a zealous perseverance. All this it will do, freely and cheerfully. Such is earnestness—such the attributes of mind and heart belonging to the truly earnest soul. Earnestness is of the first importance to humanity in all its relations. Without it, nothing worthy of note can be accomplished in Art or Science, in Literature or Commerce. What, without it, has been, or can be accomplished in any profession, in any calling, in life? It is the price of success. Successful men are always earnest men. If there are exceptions, they only establish this law.

But of all men the Christian should be the most earnest in heart, the most diligent in labor, the most successful in his mission. He has the noblest object before him—the glory of God, and the salvation of men. What mighty motives impel him to action! He is under infinite obligation to love God and serve Him—obligations springing from God's relation of Creator, Preserver, Benefactor, Father, Friend, Redeemer, Savior. The Christian is free, and therefore responsible, and must strictly account to God for the manner in which he has met, or failed to meet, these high obligations. His own happiness and salvation depend on his faithfulness. Not that he is saved by works, for salvation is the free, unmerited gift of God; but on conditions. God says: "Be thou faithful, even unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." Here he is bound to strict fidelity, at any and every expense—even of life—and the obligation is perpetual. We must "keep all the commandments," and always, that "it may be well" with us forever. And only thus can we glorify God.

And God has made us his agents to save others. Christ said to his disciples, and says to us, "Greater works than these shall ye do, because I go to my Father." The salvation of men—what a work is this! A work upon which God the Father "set his heart;" a work in which the Son became incarnate—tho' rich, became poor—came to earth, labored, suffered, died, rose again, ascended, and now sitteth at the right hand of God, interceding for our success as "workers together with Him;" a work, for the consummation of which the Holy Ghost has come to earth, dwells in our hearts and abides with us forever!—to be our advocate below—"the *other* advocate—against the world, the flesh, and Satan, as Jesus is our advocate above; a work in which good angels are intensely interested, (desiring to look into it, ministering to its agents, rejoicing over its success,) but in which they cannot directly engage—not one of all the shining hosts—because they have not "our nature;" a work in which fallen angels, too, are deeply interested that they may hinder it—

"Our, secret, sworn, eternal foes,
Countless, invisible;"

they throng the air and darken heaven, and set themselves in battle array—thrones, principalities, and powers—against God and his Christ, His church and His people; the only work which interests all earth, and hell, and heaven, and in which the triune Jehovah has condescended to furnish us with arms and armor, and to command us in the field! Should we not be in earnest in such a work?

Look at the issues of this work—immortal weal or woe!

"Pregnant with all eternity can give—
With all that makes archangels smile."

What peace and happiness on earth; what palms of victory, robes of righteousness, crowns of glory, harps of melody, scepters and thrones; what honors, rewards and welcomes in glory, if we succeed; what guilt and condemnation here, what pains and penalties hereafter, if we fail in this work! Think of the brief space allotted us in which to work, and hear the Master's voice: "Work while it is day—the night cometh when no man can work," and learn to be in earnest. Remember how uncertain is the time when we may be called to give account of our stewardship. "In such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." "This night thy soul is required of thee." Reader, there may be but a step between thee and Death. Be in earnest, that you be ready. Be diligent, that you may hear—"Well-done." Have you an unconverted friend or relative? Speak to them. They are exposed to eternal fire and pain—snatch them "as brands from the burning." Speak with feeling, be in earnest. Pray for them, and let prayer be an intense desire. Of Christ it is said, "He continued all night in prayer." He offered up prayer "with strong crying and tears." "And being in agony, He prayed the more earnestly." That was prayer. So do you pray, reader, while thy prayers may be heard, and let it not require "the vengeance of fire eternal to teach thee, as it taught Dives, how to agonize in prayer. *Be in earnest.* Are you a minister, a class-leader, a Sabbath-school teacher, a parent?

"Your work might fill an angel's heart,
And fill the Savior's hands."

Think of his self-denial, toil and tears—of His agony in the Garden, and upon the Cross—that the souls committed to your care might be redeemed; and ask yourself what you ought to do that they may be saved. Be in earnest. They who man the life-boat are in earnest. The fireman is in earnest as he snatches the child from the flames. The soldier, as he advances in the fatal, but triumphant charge, is in earnest. The miser is in earnest, and so is the lover of pleasure, and of fame. Are you a seeker of religion? Be in earnest. Is a vicious habit growing upon you day by day, ruining health, impairing mind, and corrupting your morals? Be in earnest, and break its power before it binds you fast in its slavish chains and drags you down to an untimely grave and a sinner's hell!

"Time flies, death urges, knells call, hell threatens,
Heaven invites; all exerts, in effort all;
More than creation labors—labors more;
And is there in creation what, amidst
This tumult universal, winged despatch,
And ardent energy, supinely yawns? Yes:
Man sleeps; and Man alone: Man whose fate,
Irreversible, entire, extreme, endless,
Hair-hung, breeze-shaken o'er the gulf,
A moment trembles! drops! and man for whom
All else is alarm—man, the sole cause
Of this surrounding storm! and yet he sleeps
As the storm rocked to rest! Throw years away,
Throw empires, and be blameless. But moments
Seize, heaven's on their wing! A moment
We may wish when worlds want wealth to buy."

Be in earnest then. Improve the moments as they fly. Be up and doing for God and the great future. Reader, are you awake? Are you active, are you in earnest? What meanest thou, O sleeper? There are no sleepers in eternity! Not one idle, listless soul, in hell or heaven. "Awake, thou that sleepest!"

B.

Steps of Progress.

Had we not been living amid events of hugest magnitude, and become accustomed to vast strides of progress, the recent act of Congress, which virtually lifts to the heights of the elective franchise the millions of a race long ground under the heel of the oppressor, would be regarded in itself as sufficient to stamp the age, and crown one generation of effort. Viewed in its connections it is one of many advance steps which mark this as an extraordinary era. What is the import of this great act? It lifts more than three millions, who had formerly been estimated only by the price they would bring in the market to the dignity of complete manhood; it redeems the nation from the infamy of leaving a hundred thousand heroic soldiers stripped of true citizenship; it rescues loyalty from helpless overthrow in the South; it tears down the walls of caste in the nation; it obliterates the infamy of the past; it removes the stains which had attached to the servile state; it raises from social degredation and ignominy, a large element in Southern society; it elevates the white population of the South, and it opens the gateway to christian, moral, social and industrial progress for an area embracing almost one-half of our extended country. Who, but a hopeless fogy, will not rejoice over such gains to humanity, to the country and to the cause of God?

Still, it must be admitted, this great change is received very ungraciously by a large number who, had they eyes and were they willing to use them, could but see that they were among those most largely benefitted. No man in the nation, the blacks excepted, gains so much by this act as the citizen of the South. The whole of our people are interested in the speedy elevation of the colored element, because to lift the lower, always elevates the higher strata of society. But the Southerner is in reality the one most deeply interested. The intelligence, virtue, christianity, prosperity of his own section hinges on the immediate elevation of the late servile class. But this though a complete specific for the present ills of the South, is to him a most bitter medicine. Your true born Southerner argues most strenuously against giving the high prerogatives of the ballot to ignorant blacks. It is hard for him, with his culture and refinement, to be placed on the level with a stupid descendent of a Hottentot or Congo. He is afraid such men cannot be safely entrusted with the destinies of this country and is full of fearful forebodings as to the result. But he forgets that the first and sovereign right to the ballot is loyalty. He fails to appreciate that the stupidest, blackest, most ignorant soldier who carried his gun in defence of his country has won a higher nobility than the most polished Caucassion who nerved his arm to destroy it. He forgets that the South by her unreasoning course since the surrender has hedged the nation either to giving the ballot to the negro, or disgracefully to abandon its friends to merciless enemies.

The policy of the nation may now be considered fixed. Borne forward on a tide which God alone could direct; led by his guidance to a sublimity of action which our people, unaided from above, would have never reached; compelled to action by a necessity which could not be set aside, this nation has landed upon the only tenable ground for Republican institutions. Ceasing to contend with destiny, passing by the prejudices of men whom no arguments can move, Congress has done wisely in relieving the rebels of the South from all responsibility of reconstruction. With manhood suffrage floating from the mast head of the Republic, with liberty and equality emblazoned on her flag, our country starts upon a new era and marches to a grander destiny.

But what is to be the position of the South in this higher and national life? Is she to wither amid the developments of this new period, or shall she too bound forward in the race of progress? Far behind, as she now is, she has all the elements that have built up the mighty North and West. Equal in the fertilities of her soil, superior in her commercial advantages, and possessing a more delightful climate, this land of fruit and flowers has been kept back solely by her unfortunate institutions. From all these she is now happily delivered. Freedom is her heritage, the fetters are lifted from her limbs, and a career of glory is before her, of which her recreant sons cannot even dream. But for leaders in the path of this progress we must turn to others than the present race of Southern men. Stupidly ignorant, or blindly prejudiced, or wickedly stubborn they spend their strength in resisting the inevitable, and trying to escape the great future which is thrust upon them. What is wanted at the South is *new men*, new men on the political arena, new men in commercial enterprise, new men in educational movements, new men at the public press, and especially new men in the church to whom may be safely entrusted the moral reconstruction of the South.

Editorial Items.

Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, will officiate in the Hall of the House of Representatives to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The New M. E. Church in Jefferson City, will be dedicated to-morrow, (Sunday, March 24th,) at three o'clock, P. M. Sermon by Rev. A. Ross. Rev. A. C. McDonald will preach at eleven o'clock, A. M. A cordial invitation is given to all to attend.

The rise in the Mississippi river still prevails; the river is thirty-three miles wide at Memphis.

Parochial Schools.—The preachers of this Conference will bear in mind that our presiding elders have the supervision of our Parochial schools; and all communications on the subject should be addressed to them. Rev. N. L. Brakeheman, Presiding Elder of the New Orleans District, has the oversight of all our schools in his district, and all communications addressed to him touching these schools will receive his prompt attention. His address is New Orleans.

A Convenient and Useful Article.—Among the many useful inventions is Clark's Patent Indelible Pencil, manufactured by "The Indelible Pencil Co," at Northampton, Mass.

All that is necessary is to dampen the fabric with a little saleratus water, and write thereon as with an ordinary lead pencil. This does away with the inconvenience of pen, bottle, &c., and with the danger of blotting.

It is put up in a nice substantial case, and may be ordered by mail, from the manufacturers, post-paid, for the sum of fifty cents, or at a cheaper rate by the gross. It can also be obtained at various places in this city.

The American *Agriculturist*, which does not recommend humbugs, says of it, "It is much more convenient than ink, and equally good as to performance—we judge after several months' trial."

Mississippi Items.

From Meridian we went to Enterprise where the people were anxiously awaiting us. We found a number of white citizens ready to co-operate with us, and there appeared to be general good feeling towards our efforts to organize the "Old Church" and to build the Freedmen a house of worship. I have no where found evidence of a better feeling between white and colored people than here. The latter are all united as to church movements, and prospects are very encouraging. We got a very pretty lot of ground, and made arrangements to build a respectable house. It will probably be the best Freedmen's church in the State when finished. It will be ready for them to worship in as soon as the work can be done. I am under obligations to Mr. Turner, formerly of Alabama Conference, and once a missionary to slaves, for assistance in my work, and for a free and hospitable entertainment during my stay. Other citizens also gave valuable aid and encouragement.

Enterprise is a pleasant town on Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Having once received a visit from a certain well-known Southern tourist, W. T. Sherman, it had to "reconstruct" itself, which it has done with fair success. It is not without some of that quality indicated by its name. A large cotton factory is projected near by. Pine timber is most abundant and of good quality. Land and lumber very cheap. Climate pleasant and water good.

We next went to Macon. Bro. Jones has gathered a society of over one hundred members. A good school is in operation under the auspices of the Society of Friends, of Indiana. They have a school-house in which the people also worship, but it is not large enough for the congregation. We shall build them a church as soon as the work can be done. Public feeling towards the school and church seems to be quite fair, and prospects are favorable here also. The town is a rather hard looking one, but the country is good and with better crops, and more industry things would look better.

Every day gives us increased confidence in the future prospects and importance of our work in this country if we lay our plans judiciously and work them out well.

Southern men are seeing the necessity of recognizing the manhood of the negro and giving him religion and education. Several have admitted to me that the public sentiment and feeling of the South has been and still is wrong in regard to these things.

An Episcopal clergyman told me he would take hold of schools for Freedmen at once, if he could do so without destroying his influence with the white people. He said he was trying to start a free school for poor white children.

There is a point that ought to be looked at a little more. Thousands of them are as poor as the negro children, and, if we could aid them in education we might get a stronghold on whites as well as blacks.

Rain, mud, high water, and cloudy skies, are the prominent features of natural scenery here now. Weather has been favorable till last week, not since.

People grumble over the military bill, but none propose any violent opposition. Some say organize under it before some thing worse comes; others, perhaps the majority, are for the same sullen course pursued in the past. Let them mutter, a loyal man is as safe here as in Ohio or Illinois, but whether the volcano is to remain inactive or not, time alone can tell. D.

General News.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—*House*—A resolution suspending the issue of Agricultural College scrip to the insurgent States passed 103 to 23.

A joint resolution authorizing the publication of the laws and treaties in three Louisiana papers passed.

The supplementary bill, as reported by the committee of conference, was passed and goes to the President.

House adjourned.

Senate—The joint resolution suspending payments for enlisted slaves was postponed.

The credentials of Senator Thomas, of Maryland, were referred to the judiciary committee.

A bill to exclude from either house persons tainted with rebellion, was referred to the judiciary committee.

The committee of conference reported the supplementary bill. It provides that a majority of voters shall be sufficient to ratify a Constitution, providing a majority of registered voters do actually vote, with an additional clause that Congress must be satisfied that registered voters had unrestraint liberty to vote and that the constitution adopted meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors of the State. The bill passed. The Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The supplemental bill will be presented to the President to-morrow. When it becomes a law, Congress will probably adjourn.

Frisby, and J. M. G. Parker, Butler's wife's brother-in-law, are applicants for the collectorship, vice Benton, deceased.

Veazie has been confirmed as assessor of the second district of Louisiana.

The president held back the nomination of Whitaker for the post of attorney general of Louisiana, and to-day sent in that of Sam Torrey, whom the Louisiana radicals in Washington have promised to support and endeavor to have confirmed as marshal.

The House delegate to the conference committee agrees to a compromise retaining the power in Congress in revising elections under the bill. He alleges in support of his course, that it is better than requiring a majority of the registered voters in the first instance, and that it will not materially affect the final admission of Congressmen from the Southern States.

Chief Justice Chase and Attorney General Stanberry express strong disapproval of Judge Durell's absenting himself from his post so suddenly as he has, to go to Washington, without even the slightest previous notice to the authorities.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The nomination of Samuel H. Torrey, for the District of Louisiana, was to-day unanimously confirmed. This action of the Senate is considered a compromise with the Hahn party.

Quite a commotion was excited today among the Louisiana radicals, at present, place and power prospecting in Washington, on the announcement that General Steadman had been nominated and appointed collector of internal revenue for the State of Louisiana, vice Benton, deceased, and B. C. Fisk, of Vicksburg, collector of the third district, vice Collins.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

SENATE—At half-past eleven the Senate passed the supplemental bill, which in effect is as follows :

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, That before September, 1867, the commanding general of each district shall cause registration of citizens in each county or parish in State or States in his district, which shall include only those persons qualified to vote for delegates by act aforesaid, and who shall have taken the following oath : I do solemnly swear or affirm in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State—that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the —— county of ——, or parish of —— in said State ; am twenty-one years old ; have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, or for felony committed against laws of the State or the United States ; have never taken the oath as a member of the Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, and afterwards engaged in any insurrection or rebellion against said United States, or given aid or comfort thereto ; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do; so help me God.

Which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

SEC. 2 That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for any State, at such time and places as the commanding general shall appoint, of which at least thirty days' public notice shall be given, election shall be held of delegates to convention for the purpose of establishing constitutional and civil governments for such States as are loyal to the Union ; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State legislature in 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties and parishes of the States, by the commanding general, giving to each representation in ratio of the voters registered. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented in the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the legislature of said State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty (1860), apportioned as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. At said election registered voters shall vote for or against the convention to form a constitution therefor under this act. Those voting in favor of such convention shall have written or printed on ballots by which to vote for delegates as aforesaid, words "for a convention." Those voting against such convention, shall have written or printed on ballots the words, "against a convention." Persons appointed to superintend the elections shall count and make returns of votes given for and against convention, and commanding generals to whom same are returned shall ascertain and declare the total vote in such State for and against said convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for convention, then such convention shall be held as herein-with provided. But if a majority of the votes be against the convention then no such convention shall be held under this act, provided that such convention shall not be held un'ess a majority of all such registered votes shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

SEC. 4. Commanding generals of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as are necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make returns of the votes ; list voters of persons elected delegates by a plurality of votes cast, and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected delegates, and make proclamation thereof; and within sixty days from date of election, notify delegates to assemble in convention at the time and place to be named in notification ; and said convention, when organized, shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people that such State shall frame constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary, and if so, shall proceed to frame constitution, and when the same is so framed, shall be submitted by convention for ratification by person registered at an election conducted by officers appointed by the commanding general, as hereinbefore provided, held after the expiration of thirty days, from the date of notice thereof, to be given by said convention. Returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general.

SEC. 5. If the Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of electors, qualified as herein specified at said election, at least one-half of the registered voters, voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same duly certified to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if in session ; if not in session, then immediately upon next assembling, and if said convention shall be declared by Congress, in conformity with the provision of the act to which this is supplementary, and under provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and said convention shall be approved by Congress, States shall be entitled to representation, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided.

SEC. 6. All elections in States mentioned in said act, shall during operation of said act be by ballot ; and all officers making said registration of voters and conducting elections, shall, before entering upon discharge duties, take and subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of said office and oath prescribed by act approved July 2d, 1862, entitled "an act to prescribe an oath of office."

SEC. 7. That all expense incurred by orders issued, appointments made by them under this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8 The convention for each State shall prescribe compensation to be paid all delegates and others, officers and agents herein authorized and necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided ; and shall provide for levying and collecting such taxes on property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

SEC. 9. The word article in 6th section of act to which this is supplementary, shall be construed to mean section.

Wise words of a Roman Consul to his son : "If ever you marry, let it be to a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of a meal of victuals; taste enough to dress herself well; pride enough to wash before breakfast, and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."

Speech of Gov. Brown.

[Continued from first page.]

the world. Why did you not all go? I suppose you stayed either from choice or necessity. Many had aged parents, wives, or children, or all together, for whose support they were responsible. They had not the means to carry them to a strange land. This class—a very large one—if they had no other attachments to bind them to the country, remained from necessity. A very large class, no doubt, remained because, with all its faults, they still loved their native land the best, and were unwilling to exchange this land with its government for any other. Most of those who then left have repented and returned We then chose this as our government and again placed ourselves under its protection. What follows? It is our imperative duty to give it our allegiance, and to support its flag wherever it may wave, against every enemy, foreign or domestic. There is neither manliness, dignity, nor good faith in any other course

A new era has dawned upon us, and whether for weal or woe, we must act our part, and make the best we can of the situation. We must accommodate ourselves to circumstances. God has given us a magnificent country. It needs development. We lack labor. Let us invite both. And when northern and western men come among us, let us treat them as friends. In war we were enemies. The war has ended, and we are again under the same government. Our ancestors were the same. Our blood the same. Then let us do all in our power to heal the wounds opened by the war, and as little as possible to irritate. This is the only way to advance our prosperity. The more population we have, and the more thrifty, the more valuable is the farmer's land, the better the merchant's trade, the more patients the doctor has, the more cases for the lawyer, the better the freights on the railroad, and, indeed, the better for every interest of the State.

I am assailed because I have recommended our people to do what the conquerors require on the suffrage question. Men are gravely discussing the question whether the negro shall be allowed to vote. This is a useless waste of breath. Congress has settled that question for us. We have no power to prevent it. They are now voters. That is not now the question. It is, shall the great mass of our white men vote?

If we accept the position and act upon it, the ballot will remain in the hands of nine-tenths of the white men of the South. If we refuse to do so, it will be taken from them and given to a very small class of white men, and the negroes During the war the blacks acted nobly. We sent our white men to the field, and the negroes, who knew our failure was their freedom, stayed at home and acted as protectors to our families, and made a support for them and their masters in the field.

The fortunes of war have placed them upon terms of civil and political equality with us. Many of them have nursed our children—others have been the companions of our boyhood, and our servants in manhood. Their interests and ours must be in a great degree identical in future. What sense is there, then, in such action on our part as will alienate them, and make them our enemies. I think we had better keep their friendship, and show them by kind and just treatment, that we are their best friends. In giving this advice, I trust I may not be considered as selfish. I am not courting their votes. They have no right to vote for me, as I am ineligible to office. I am caught on the three horns of the dilemma, if you will allow the expression, as I have been a member of the State Senate, a judge of the Supreme Court, and the Governor of my State, and I have taken an active part in the rebellion. While I may be denied the political privileges of a citizen, I am not unconcerned about the future of the country. I have children, relatives and friends, who are not now disfranchised. I wish to see their government and their country the best it can be made.

A few words in reference to the right of the governor and legislature to call a convention. It is contended that they have no such authority, because the preamble of the Sherman act declares our State governments illegal. But it will be seen by an examination of the act that the body of it declares them legal till set aside by Congress. By the Shallaberger amendment it is declared that the present State governments are provisional only, subject to the paramount authority of Congress. What is a provisional government? It is a temporary one, subject to be set aside, but legal while it exists. The intention of Congress, no doubt, was to declare the State governments, as organized by the President, illegal, but to legalize them temporarily, till Congress thinks proper to set them aside. Any constitutional act, therefore, which may now be done by the governor and legislature is legal.

It may be said that the governor is subject to the constitutional amendment, and, therefore, disqualified. This may be true—but it does not yet appear. So soon as that fact is established, he may be set aside; but that does not abolish the executive office any more than the resignation of all the judges in 1860 would have abolished our Supreme Court—or that the death of the incumbent would abolish the office. Charles J. Jenkins may be declared ineligible, but that does not destroy the government of the State. Till he is so declared by the authority having power to enforce the judgment, his acts are legal—made so, first by the President, then by Congress. Upon that point, at least, we have now the concurrence of both departments of the government.

Which is right and which is wrong, in the contest over this question, it is not my purpose to inquire. I do not stand here at this hour to praise or to censure either. I stand here to say what, in my judgment, is best for Georgia, in her present condition. I do not think Gov. Jenkins should hesitate to convene the legislature—to call a convention to comply promptly with the requirements of Congress. We should then elect a delegation to Congress, who can take the oath and take their seats. When this has been done, I am satisfied the test oath will be repaired, but never until then.

In conclusion, I have only to add that I give no advice to others that I am unwilling to act upon. Since the surrender I have taken the amnesty oath, which I did not feel, at the surrender, I would ever consent to do. I am satisfied I did the best thing I could have done under the circumstances ; and I feel fully conscious that I have done no act of disloyalty since that time. I have kept my oath religiously and sacredly thus far, and God being my helper I shall not violate it in future. (Prolonged applause by the large audience.)

Intelligence from our Mission Rooms.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.—We now have this from the press, and shall forward with all convenient dispatch a copy to each of the traveling preachers Parties wishing an early copy can secure it by furnishing their addresses and four cents postage stamps to the office of the Missionary Society. The contents of this report will, we hesitate not to say, be found equal to, if not excelling in interest any of the forty-seven preceding it.

1. Africa, as the first and oldest of our foreign missions, dating back to 1833, is this year reported by Bishop Roberts for the first time, and will for that cause insure a careful perusal.

2. South America, the next foreign mission in the order of time, has a most gratifying showing, illustrated with three cuts of as many different churches, a force of nine missionaries in active labor, four only of whom were originally sent from this country—the fifth was born and "born again" there; graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, and returned to work for those who worked for him. This part of the report covers but six pages, but we are sure every word of it will be read with the most lively concern.

3. China comes next, and occupies twelve pages of matter as novel as any other of all the chapters in Methodist history; for it shows how primitive Methodism is being reproduced in all its essential features in a pagan land.—The statistics are marvelous.

4. Our Foreign German Mission, extending to Switzerland, and even to Paris. The most of our readers will suppose themselves familiar with this mission, but we assure them that when they commence to read the observations which are here reported by a visitor sent out by the board, they will have such a vision as will gladden their hearts and lead them to continued, if not increased devotion to the cause which in a single field shows as the result of seventeen years' labor, a corps of toilers numbering fifty-nine, with two hundred and fifty-eight preaching places, including twenty churches, a publishing house issuing four periodicals, a catalogue of books numbering nearly or quite one hundred different publications, independent of above one hundred different tracts, a mission institute, or training school for young preachers, and the results of last years' work in figures which will surprise them.

5. The Scandinavian Missions in Denmark, Norway and Sweden are reported by the corresponding secretary, who saw in person every one of the missionaries, if not every single field. What his views of this work are will be clearly ascertained in his observations; they cover eight pages.

6. India, now a mission conference ; the appointments will be found in another part of this column. The report from this committee covers about twenty-eight pages, but is full of instruction and edification. Great prosperity attends the labors of our brethren in this field, the work of their hands is established, the "glory of the Lord" appears to themselves and to the people round about; the way in which they "bring presents unto it" is a wonder. We need not say to our friends, read this part of the report.

7. Bulgaria is the younger of these sisters, and she is a little one ; but the signs of the times, her situation in the midst of the most momentous of current events, her contiguity, too, to Russia, that largest, mightiest empire of the world, if our own America be not so considered, lead us to unite with Bishops Simpson and Thomson, who have both been in it, to say, "Let not this mission be abandoned."

8. Domestic missions, from which we should have the fullest accounts, have afforded the means to the society of a most meagre showing. It may have satisfied those in charge of them to think that in the main they so soon become self-supporting, and, indeed, some sections of them so rapidly pass into conferences, that there is no use of saying anything about it. This has not yet come to the general intelligence of the people; we know they feel, and say, they are entitled to be told by those in receipt of their offerings the particulars, often and fully, of the results accruing to the Church from labors in domestic mission fields. An expenditure of two hundred, nearly three hundred thousand dollars, ceratinly warrants the expectation of more than four pages of matter.

8. Our Indian, Welsh, German and Scandinavian work is disposed of in less than three pages. The statistics are teaching.

9. The Third Class Missions, as they are called, from being heretofore outside and beyond any regularly organized conferences, will in this report prove an exceeding joy to our people. The first report is from Rev. Dr. Newman, whose foresight and energy have elevated him to the plane of the founders of Kingswood schools and orphan houses in Georgia. Read his report of the training school for colored ministers, if not the first in the land, yet the first among us as a people ; and then of his orphanage for those of whom it may have been written, "Thou shalt no more be termed forsaken." The name of Gen. Howard shall, with Brother Newman's, be handed down the annals of time with those who are of that "great cloud of witnesses," who look on to see who next will enroll themselves as friends of the orphans of those who are the most needy in our land. But having begun this part of the report, you will not be likely to omit any part, for surprise and delight will charm you along.

10. The statistics, which follow, are more complete than any ever before furnished :

INDIA MISSION CONFERENCE.—We have before us the appointments for 1867-8, made at their annual conference held at Shahjehanpore, Jan. 16, 17, 1867:

BAREILLY DISTRICT, C. W. Judd, P. E.—Bareilly Station, F A Spencer, J T Janvier. Bareilly Girls' Orphanage, D W Thomas. Pilibheet, to be supplied. Khairah Bajairah, C W Judd. (Bareilly Girls' Orphanage, Pilibheet and Khairah Bajairah to be united with the quarterly conference of the Bareilly Station.) Shahjehanpore Station, J L Hauser. East Shahjehanpore Boys' Orphanage, T S Johnson. (East Shahjehanpore to be connected with the quarterly conference of Shahjehanpore Station.) Budaon, T J Scott. Nynee Tal, J T Gracey.—Hardin, H M Daniel.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT, J. W. Waugh, P. E.—Lucknow : Hoosainabad, J H Messmore. East Lucknow, H Jackson, J Fieldbrave. Mission Press, J W Waugh. Seetapore, and Luckimpore, J B Brown. Gondah, S Knowles. Roy Bareilly, P T Wilson. Nawab Gunge, J David.

MORADABAD DISTRICT, E. W. Parker, P. E.—Moradabad and Chandausi, E W Parker, S S Weatherby, one to be supplied. Amroah and Babukera, Zahur-ul-Huqq, one to be supplied. Sambhal, J A Cawdell. Bijnour, H Mansell.—Paori, J M Thorburn.

The statistical footings are as follows : Members 196; probationers 162; deaths 5; local preachers 16; adults baptized 57; children baptized 45; churches 15; probable value $11,477-50; parsonages 23; probable value 40,900; benevolent contributions—missions, $17,475.—Next session of conference to be held at Bijnour, January 16, 1868. The session of the conference was marked by an unusual spiritual unction "The Spirit of the Lord" was upon us throughout all the session in a manner and to a degree never known before. "The old time came o'er us, and we felt the Lord of Hosts with us as we had known him to be with our fathers. Ask the Church to pray for yet further and fuller manifestations of the Divine Spirit in our midst." From a letter at hand we judge that Rev. J. T. Gracey was president, and Rev. T. J. Scott secretary of conference. Rev. D. W. Thomas was re-elected treasurer.

Freedmens' Saving and Trust Company.

(Principal office, 87 Cedar st., New York.)

STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1867.

Augusta, Ga.	$ 2427 61
Baltimore, Md.	5226 55
Beaufort, S. C.	59,604 17
Charleston, S. C.	19,645 75
Houston, Texas	468 20
Huntsville	699 25
Jacksonville, Fla.	7,082 83
Louisville, Ky.	17,420 46
Memphis, Tenn.	548 00
Mobile, Ala.	8,166 07
Nashville, Tenn.	8,433 46
Newbern, N. C.	540 00
New Orleans, La.	7,370 28
New York City.	9,905 50
Norfolk, Va.	3,858 47
Richmond, Va.	401 00
Savannah, Ga.	3,389 64
Tallahassee, Fla.	2,140 02
Vicksburg, Miss.	207 25
Washington, D. C.	8,760 04
Wilmington, N. C.	293 83
Total	$166,588 38
Total drafts for the month	127,240 31
Excess of deposits over drafts	$ 39,368 07
Balance due depositors as per last reports	$351,476 95

DEAN SWIFT'S RESOLUTIONS.—The following resolutions were drawn up by Dean Swift, to be observed "when I come to be old:"

Not to marry a young woman.

Not to keep young company, unless they desire it.

Not to be peevish, morose or suspicious.

Not to tell the same story over and over to the same people.

Not to be covetous— the hardest of all to be kept.

Not to neglect decency or cleanliness for fear of falling into nastiness.

Not to be over severe with young people, but to make allowance for their youthful follies and weakness.

Not to be influenced by or give ear to the knavish tattling of other servants.

Not to be too free of advice, nor trouble any but those who desire it.

To desire some good friends to inform me which of these resolutions I break or neglect, and to reform accordingly.

Not to talk much, nor of myself—very hard again.

Not to harken to flatters, nor conceive I can be beloved by a young woman.

Not to be positive or opinionative.

Not to set up for observing all these rules, for fear I should observe none.

MARRIED.

New Orleans, March 14th, 1867, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Henry Green, Mr. George Kincade, of New Orleans, to Miss Mary Miller, of St. Louis.

New Orleans, March 14th, 1867, at First Street Church, by Rev. H. Green, Mr. Joseph Hunter, of this city, to Miss Margaret Perry, of Mississippi.

March 18, 1867, by Rev. E. P. Royal, Mr. Joseph Brown, to Miss Henrietta Johnson, both of this city.

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Warranted Garden Seeds

Have been familiarly known to the American Public for upwards of three-quarters of a century.

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Dealers in Seeds whether country Merchants, Booksellers, Druggists, or Regular Seedsmen, not already customers of the subscribers are invited to become such.

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Containing numerous hints on Horticulture, will be mailed to all applicants who enclose a two cent stamp with their address to

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Philadelphia, Penn.
mar8

EGYPTIAN CORN!

Auspicium melioris evi. Bona fide. Quid pro quo!

The subscriber offers to farmers throughout the country the

EGYPTIAN CORN,

which, upon trial, was found to ripen, planted even the last of July. It is estimated, from its very prolific qualities, to yield 150 bushels per acre, and weighs, by sealed measure, sixty-five pounds to the bushel. This corn was produced by some procured direct from Mr. Jones, our consular agent, directly on his return from Egypt.

It needs no different culture from that of other varieties, and in the South two crops can be raised in one season on the same ground. It grows in the form of a tree, and thirty-four ears have grown on one stalk, and will average from five to fifteen. For domestic use it is unparalleled. When ground and properly bolted, it is equal in color and fineness to wheaten flour. As a forage crop, by sowing in drills or broadcast, for early feed, there is no kind of corn so well adapted to milch cows, and none that will yield half the value in stalk or corn.

It can be successfully grown in any State.

I give the most satisfactory references that the corn is, in every respect, what I represent it to be; and further, I am the only person throughout the country who has this variety of corn. Having secured a quantity, I am now able to fill all orders for those desirous of testing it.

TERMS.—In order that all may receive seed, we have reduced the price to one dollar and fifty cents a package. Any person who will get up a club of five will receive a package gratis. Fifteen packages for $10, fifty packages for $20, one hundred packages for $30. One package will contain enough to plant the following season from twenty to thirty acres, also directions for planting and cultivating.

Address, F. E. G. LINDSEY,
Box 75, Abindgdon,
Washington Co., Va.

INDORSEMENTS.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Washington county, Virginia, having examined some Egyptian Corn grown on thin soil in this county, do hereby certify that some of the stalks produced thirty-four spikes ; the longest spike we noticed measured 10½ inches in length and 6½ inches around

This corn, likewise, grew in the form of a tree, and presented a very healthy appearance.

R. B. HAMILTON,
Raven's Nest P. O., Va.,
Capt. T. M. COBBLE,
Craig's Mills.
Capt. J. C. STANFIELD,
Holston.

We, the undersigned, certify that the above gentlemen are actual residents of Washington county, Virginia, men of truth, whose veracity, purity from falsehood, fidelity and honesty none dare question ; enjoying an eminent moral, social and political position in society.

JOHN PHILLIPS,
P. M., Craig's Mills P. O., Va.
JOHN M. HAMILTON,
Ex-Sheriff of Washington co., Va.
JERIEL D. LINDER,
Act. Justice of the Peace.

THE PRESS.

F. E. G. Lindsey has presented us an ear of his "Egyptian Corn," heretofore advertised in our paper—the ear is about the size of Indian Maize, and has a solid grain. A lady who raised some of it last year sends us a certificate stating that she saw some that had not been plowed—it was sown broadcast—that produced twelve ears to the stalk.—(Abingdon Virginian.

EGYPTIAN CORN.—In another column appears the advertisement of the Egyptian Corn. It is something new for this section, and is worthy of attention. Mr. Price, of our office, is personally acquainted with Mr. Lindsey, the proprietor, and will vouch for the statements made. He has seen the corn grow, and thinks it would prove a success in Western Missouri. Try it. —[Clinton (Mo.) Advocate, Nov. 29, 1866.

EGYPTIAN CORN.—F. E. G. Lindsey, of Abingdon, Va., has the genuine "Egyptian Corn," which a great many farmers are delighted with This is a new corn to this country, and has many merits that do not appertain to other breadstuffs. It will ripen as far north as Boston, even when planted by the last of July. On rich land it will yield 150 bushels to the acre, and weighs 65½ pounds to the bushel and for domestic use it is unparalleled. It resembles flour, and contains 95 per cent. of nutriment matter. In the South two crops a year can be sown. A package can be had of Lindsey for $1 50.—Washington Constitutional Union.

61:63

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Suited to every grade of capacity, and indispensable to every Pianist who would become familiar with the POPULAR MUSIC OF THE DAY.

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Equal to Java!

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By the N. Y. EYE INFIRMARY.

(It can be used alone, or if preferable, one-third of Java mixed with two-thirds of KENT'S EAST INDIA will make finer coffee than Java alone, and destroy the nervous effect of the latter.)

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LABOR SAVING SOAP.

This Soap is made from pure and clean materials, CONTAINING NO ADULTERATION OF ANY KIND, will not injure the most delicate fabric, and is especially adapted for woolens, which will not shrink after being washed with this soap. It may be used in hard or salt water. It will remove paint, grease, tar, and stains of all kinds. One pound warranted equal to two pounds of ordinary family soap. Directions sent with each bar for making three gallons handsome soft soap from one pound of this Soap. Each bar is wrapped in a circular containing full directions for use, printed in English and German. Ask your grocer for "B. T. Babbit's Soap," and take no other.

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Dyspepsia and Indigestion — Thousands cured with them.
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Business men and Laborers will feel strong and active.
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Pimples and Skin Eruptions disappear soon.
A great dinner pill—Distress after eating relieved.
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Spalding's Cephalic Pills are the discovery and result of a long practice in medicine of an able physician; they contain rare ingredients which act upon the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Blood and Nerves They remove all vitiated bile foul humors and morbid secretions.

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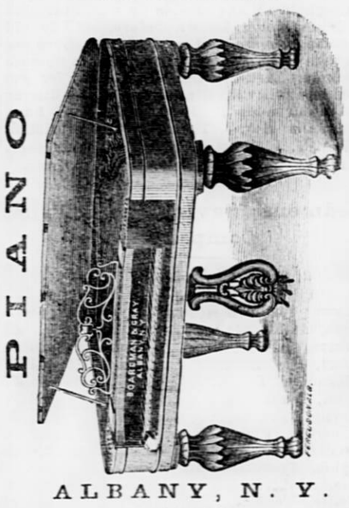
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[From the Rev. W. D. Siegfried, Pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

Gentlemen: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of Indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the Nervous System. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only on the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,

W. S. SEIGFRIED,

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[From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor, Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

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[From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor Tenth Baptist Church.]

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VOL. II.—No 13. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1867. Whole No.—63.

Poetry.

Not In Vain.

"I have labored in vain," a teacher said,
And her brow was marked by care;
"I have labored in vain." She bowed her head,
And bitter and sad were the tears she shed
In that moment of dark despair.

"I am weary and worn, and my hands are weak,
And my courage is well nigh gone;
For none give heed to the words I speak,
And in vain for a promise of fruit I seek,
Where the seed of the word is sown."

And again with a sorrowful heart she wept,
For her spirit with grief was stirred;
Till the night grew dark—and at last she slept,
And a silent calm o'er her spirit crept,
And a whisper of "peace" was heard.

And she thought in her dreams that the soul took flight,
To a blessed and bright abode;
She saw a throne of dazzling light,
And harps were ringing, and robes were white,
Made white in a Savior's blood.

And she saw such a countless throng around
As she never had seen before—
Their brows with jewels of light were crowned,
And sorrow and sighing no place had found,
For the troubles of time were o'er.

Then a white-robed maiden came forth and said,
"Joy! joy! for thy trials are past!
I am *one* that thy gentle words have led
In the narrow pathway of life to tread—
I welcome thee home at last!"

And the teacher gazed on the maiden's face;
She had seen that face on earth,
When, with anxious heart, in her wonted place,
She had told her charge of a Savior's grace,
And their need of a second birth.

Then the teacher smiled, and an angel said,
"Go forth to thy work again;
It is not in vain that the seed is shed;
If only *one* soul to the cross is led,
Thy labor is not in vain."

And at last she woke, and her knee she bent
In grateful, child-like prayer—
And she prayed till an answer of peace was sent,
And Faith and Hope as a rainbow blent,
O'er the clouds of her earthly care.

And she rose in joy, and her eye was bright,
Her sorrow and grief had fled—
And her soul was calm and her heart was light,
For her hands were strong in her Savior's might,
As forth to her work she sped.

Then rise, fellow-teacher, to labor go!
Wide scatter the precious grain—
Though the fruit may never be seen below,
Be sure that the seed of the Word shall grow;
Toil on in faith, and thou soon shalt know
"Thy labor is not in vain!"

—*S. S. World.*

Tour in the East.

CITY OF GIBEON—MIZPEH, "THE LOOK-OUT."

(Editorial.)

Leaving Upper Bethhoron, our path lay for some time along the old Roman road, sections of which remain as perfect as when the chariot of the proud Cestius was driven over it. Turing to the southeast, in two hours we reached the celebrated city of Gibeon. Like most Oriental towns, it crowns the summit of a conspicuous hill, which, being separated from the surrounding hills, rises in isolation from a noble plain. The encircling plains are unsurpassed in Southern Palestine for the richness of their soil, and their meadow-like smoothness and verdure. Covering many acres are vineyards, olive groves, and almond orchards. Such is the peculiar formation of the hill on which the town is built, that the rocks protruding from the sides serve the double purpose of steps and terraces. Over the summit are scattered the small stone buildings of El-Jib, which in part are composed of materials of great antiquity. Without walls or gates, the city is destitute of fortifications, and the crooked, unpaved streets are accessible to all. The present inhabitants are an illustration that character, like names, is transmitted from one generation to another. In their address and shrewdness they resemble their ancestors. The Sheikh of Gibeon is a man of medium height, and unlike his countrymen, is emotional, communicative and exceedingly gracious. Pressing us to enter his khan, he refreshed us with coffee, and, failing to persuade us to remain during the night, he accompanied us through the village, and received our gifts with flowing eyes and many bows. Nor are the children less crafty. Boys kissed our hands for paras, and for a piastre the maidens at the fountains let down their pitchers from their heads that we might drink. Reading the story of their ancestral cunning on the spot, we could easily fancy their fathers gathering together the emblems of deception to decoy the Israelites into an alliance that brought protection to themselves, but war to their allies; and with less difficulty their descendants could collect tattered garments, clouted shoes, rent wine-skin bottles, musty bread, and jaded asses, and with equal confidence declare themselves to be "embassadors from a far country."

Falling to the tribe of Benjamin in the division of the land, Gibeon afterward became a Levitical city. Subsequently to the destruction of Nob by Saul, it was the seat of the tabernacle till the completion of the temple. On the eastern side of the hill is a large well of delicious water. Springing up in a cave excavated in the solid rock, the water was originally conducted to a reservoir below, which measures 120 feet in length and 100 in breadth. Formerly it was called the "Pool of Gibeon," and around its peaceful waters the rival armies of Israel and Judah met in battle. It was here that Abner challenged Joab to terminate the strife by a gladiatorial fight between twenty-four chosen men—twelve representing David, and twelve representing Ishboshseth. But so equal were the champions in skill and power, "that they caught every man his fellow by the head, and thrust his sword in his fellow's side; so they fell down together." The death of all the combatants leaving the issue of the contest undecided, the two armies sprang to the fight on the adjoining plain, and, after a sore battle, Abner was defeated, and the claims of David to the kingdom of all Israel were confirmed by a decisive victory. Thirty-three years after, by the "great stone which is in Gibeon," in the same high way now trodden by the feet of careless pilgrims, "Joab took Amassa by the beard with the right hand to kiss him," and, with a sword in the other, treacherously slew his cousin.

But the glory of Gibeon is the dream and prayer of Solomon. Sanctifying the morning of a long and eventful reign by acts of devotion, he came from Jerusalem to worship the Lord. Upon a great altar which he had reared he offered a thousand burnt sacrifices and that night in a dream he communed with the God of his fathers, and asking wisdom to govern his kingdom rather than wealth and honor, he received a wise and understanding heart.

A mile to the south, beyond a green and lovely plain, is Mizpeh—"The Look-out"—one of the oldest watch-towers in Southern Palestine. With it stand connected many of the most thrilling events in Jewish history. Chosen in the infancy of the nation for the advantages it afforded as a point of observation in times of war, it subsequently became the national rendezvous, where the tribes were accustomed to meet to worship Jehovah, to make war, to conclude peace, and elect a king. Justly aggrieved at the insult offered the whole country by the citizens of Gibeah in refusing to surrender the young men who had committed the horrid crime on the person of the Levite's concubine, the eleven tribes here assembled, and, having vowed never to return to their homes till the inhabitants of Gibeah were punished, they marched forth to that series of battles in which thousands fell, and in which the tribe of Benjamin was well-nigh exterminated. Two hundred and eighty-six years later, Samuel gathered the armies of Israel at Mizpeh to fight against the Philistines, and after their return from the slaughter of the foe he set up a memorial-stone and called it Ebenezer. A quarter of a century thereafter the nation reassembled to choose a king; and here, for the first time in Israel, when the people beheld the majestic form of Saul, son of Kish, on whom the lot had fallen, their loyal exclamations awakened the echoes of the surrounding hills—"God save the king!" Fortifying it for the protection of his frontier, King Asa removed from Rama the materials with which Baasha had constructed his battlements, and with them built a strong fort. Five centuries after the coronation of Saul, Ishmael, of the royal family of Judah, here surprised and assassinated Gedaliah, the Chaldean Governor, who, during the Jewish captivity, resided at Mizpeh.

Called by the natives Neby Samwil, after the honored son of Hannah, the hill has an altitude of 600 feet above the surrounding plain. On its evenly-terraced sides the fig and vine grow luxuriantly. The summit is dotted with a few rude dwellings, composed of the remains of nobler edifices. The ruins of departed greatness are every where visible, and in the wall of a caravansary are imbedded shattered capitals and broken columns. In rude mimicry of happier days, the peasants have excavated small courts to the depth of several feet in the native rock in front of their unpretending homes Rising, as if by way of contrast, from amid these hovels is a large but deserted mosque. Erected by the Crusaders, it was originally a Christian church Constructed in the form of a Latin cross, the interior is ornamented with Saracenic arches. Within is the traditional tomb of Samuel, which, unlike the sepulchres of other prophets, has neither altar nor ornaments. Attached to the mosque is a graceful minaret, which rises 100 feet above the summit of the hill, from the balcony of which I obtained an extraordinary view of Southern Palestine As far as the eye could reach, the land of Judea was spread out before me, broken by deep ravines and dotted with conical hills. To the north was Gibeon, and beyond appeared Alaroth, Beeroth, the dark peak of Ophrah, and the famous rock of Rimmon; lining the distant horizon to the northeast were Gibeah of Saul, Michmash of Jonathan, and the Hills of Gilead; over a forest of summits to the east were the Mountains of Moab—that ever-visible wall of limestone; beyond, the small hamlet of Hanina; to the southeast rose the domes and minarets of Jerusalem and Bethlehem, and the tomb-like form of Herodium; to the south were the vine-clad hills of Hebron, and the home of Samson; while due west, as far as the eye could penetrate to the north and south, was the white shore of the Mediterranean, with the blue waters of the sea mingling with the mists of the western sky. Such was the prospect from Mizpeh, which in the mighty past, often met the eye of Samuel, Saul and Solomon; and, though he occupied a standpoint a few miles to the eastward, but of greater altitude, such must have been the vision of Moses from the summit of Pisgah ere he entered into glory.

AN ADDRESS

To the Colored People of Louisiana.

BY ONE OF THEIR OWN RACE.

Fellow Citizens: By agencies, both seen and unseen, which have been brought into existence by the fortunes of war, we have been suddenly brought to the possession and exercise of those privileges and duties which we have always claimed by every human principle and birth-right, and by virtue of those guaranties and safe-guards of liberty which underlie the great frame-work of our republican government. Having been the chief subject of public discussion for many generations past, among statesmen, travelers, writers, editors, jurists, slaveholders and philanthropists, on land and on sea, in Church and in the halls of legislation, we are now firmly and forever engrafted in the great body politic of the American people—possessing alike all rights, all immunities, all chances and advantages.—We have not earned these on the cotton and cane fields, nor on the fields of battle. They have always been ours. Happily, the power of wrong is vanquished, and law, so long dishonored, so long made a shield for vice, crime and robbery, and subservient to the evil proclivities of men, has been brought back, by the intervention of the sword, to its primeval province—to *protect* and not to *oppress* man. The vile prejudices of men are receding to the swamp-lands of ignorance and folly where they came from; while an unseen power is revolutionizing the minds of men, bringing them involuntarily to the domain of sober reason. Prayer, long-suffering and patience have been our surest elements of success; they have gained us a *moral* victory which is far more valuable and lasting than the usual conquests of the sword. As we are now recognized as citizens in the full sense, we must apply ourselves to the important duties which devolve upon us as such; because we cannot be efficient citizens unless we acquire to some extent, a knowledge of the theory of our government and duties and obligations which it imposes upon us. Although we have been crowned with victory thus far, yet the struggle is not ended. We are surrounded by numerous sources of danger. The common enemy is defeated, but his heart is full of the fire of revenge; and it is his settled purpose to gain by secret deeds, however revolting and cowardly, what he lost on the battle field.—We have seen this sadly verified by instances too numerous and horrible to name. The ballot will eventually be a safeguard to us, yet, in the meantime it will be necessary for us to employ those stern elements of defense which the war has necessarily taught us.

The wisest policy for us to pursue in order to maintain and enjoy our newly acquired rights permanently, is a subject that needs much careful consideration. The mighty agencies and elements to be employed in battling down the strongholds of caste and prejudice which now operate so powerfully against us, are to be found in the more perfect development of our intellectual powers and capacities; an ability to meet and successfully refute the false doctrines and base contumelies that have been so successfully and industriously circulated against us, and corrupted the public sentiment of our common country. The subtle schemes of political speculators are to be avoided in this moral revolution; our chief dependence must be in our inherent power to maintain those rights and privileges which the vitiated state of the public mind has so long and wrongfully withheld from us. We must demonstrate this problem by our individual manhood, in the different departments of industry, and by the spirit of genius in the mechanical arts, which always rewards its authors with character, honor, dignity and peace.

As American freemen, born under the great Magna Charta of human liberty, we should adopt that noble sentiment, and inscribe it upon our banner in characters of living light: "Better die than suffer our liberties to be taken away." It is one of the American cardinal doctrines, published from the pulpit, proclaimed from the rostrum, and inculcated in the common schools. It secures character and influence at home and commands respect abroad; inspires a laudable ambition in the minds of the youth, for emulation in the great enterprises of the present age, and points forward with high hopes and bright anticipations to the glorious future. The aspiring spirit of adventure which marks so peculiarly the age in which we live, causes men to endure the heat of the burning sands of the torrid zone, suffer the perils and snows of the icy realms, in order to amass immense treasures We must be imbued with the same spirit of adventure, and like other men, embark in the various pursuits of industry and development. The hour is full of important lessons; every day marks a new era of progress and enlightenment in our history, and we must either be carried onward in the great channel of the tide of progress or sink ingloriously beneath its surface.

We should be admonished to act upon this important subject in view of the progressive spirit of the age, and the grandeur of that revolution which at present is overturning the dynasties of oppression upon the continent of Europe.

In behalf of the millions with whom we are identified, and of the genius of our youth, and the sublimity lingering around the history of our fathers, we should swear by the altars of Liberty that this great republic shall remain free forever, under the control of just laws and free institutions, and free, loyal men of all races, colors and nationalities. Let this be our broad platform and national policy.

It is a source of pride to have been born on the soil of this great country, where Labor is King, and man is ruled by his own voice. In our wide domain; on the banks of our majestic rivers; along the shores of our stretching lakes; in our wide extended fields; in all these let us hope. In everything gorgeous in the green of Summer and rich in the glow of Autumn, sublime in the snow-drifted mountains, rising toward heaven, upon which is seated the spirit of sublimity, we see the elements of nature prophetic of the future greatness of a people redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the genius of our free institutions, under the beneficent folds of Republicanism.

In order for us to stem the tide of popular opinion and check its blasting influences, we must plant ourselves firmly upon the broad principles of justice, right and truth, with manliness, integrity, and our hearts full of the love of liberty and the welfare of our fellowmen. Then, party strifes and turmoils may rave with malignity, the waves of persecution and proscription may rise mountain high, dash and beat around us; the surging billows may beat upon, and for a while seem to overwhelm us; but we shall not be moved from our lofty eminence. Let us clear the stream of its driftwood, snags and impediments, and navigate our own crafts, and make them "walk the waters like the things of life." Let us take down the dams and bring the current to a dead level, and not be continually stemming the tide, with winds and currents against us. Let us officer and man our own boats, and if we cannot steer them safely into the port for which we are bound, let us sink. All that we demand from the heretofore dominant party in this country, is what Diogones requested of Alexander the Great, to *get out of our sunshine!*

But there are other elements which must be developed within ourselves that will be necessary for our progress in the various relations and stages of life. Educational development must be combined with other elements no less requisite in order to form a grand self-redeeming power. We must cultivate that *self-respect* and *self-reliance* which characterizes true manhood and give nobility to manly character and bearing. It is true, our past condition was very unfavorable to the cultivation of these vital social elements. We have not held any position of sufficient dignity and honor to encourage their cultivation; and so long has been our preclusion from the higher walks of life, that we had nearly lost all hopes of ever reaching them. Now that our pathway is being cleared of all the rubbish which silly prejudices have thrown therein, we must begin life anew, and apply ourselves to all those sources of improvement and prosperity which have made other men and nations great and powerful.

We must remain united and go to work as one man in the discharge of our new duties, and in maintaining and guarding our rights and privileges.—We have one common interest at stake, and our efforts and energies must be kept in one channel in order to protect it. We are too weak to divide and subdivide on political issues. Our political existence is yet too new to admit any local dissensions among us Our future success depends entirely on the nature of our first move If we begin disunited we will surely end in chaos and ruin. Wherever we have sufficient power we should make our mark by electing to responsible and honorable positions men of our own race. This will be our surest safeguard against those political retrogressions which have entailed so much misery and corruption in this country. There will be a reaction after the reorganization of our State which will send confusion in our ranks unless we are fully prepared to meet it. Much will depend upon the character of those men who will be called to put the new State machinery into operation. If we unite and elect truly loyal men—men who are willing to maintain the fruits and glories of the war, we will have a successful passage; but if those men are elected who are bent on making treason honorable and traitors respectable, the voyage will be attended with disorder, distress and desolation.

The elements which we should employ against this pending conflict is a subject that should engage our most sober consideration; and the first of these is *unity of action* and a thorough and rigid *registration* of every qualified voter of our race. Let the more intelligent among us see that it is done, because they will be likely to receive the benefits accruing therefrom. In every parish, in every district and precinct let us form ourselves into clubs; let the intelligent instruct the ignorant on the issues of the day; let the great principles of equal rights, unwavering loyalty and universal suffrage be discussed until they shall echo like reverberating thunders along the shady banks of the Red River and the sandy shores of the great "Father of Waters." There will be great odds brought against us; money, influence and threats will be offered us; but we must stand firmly, remembering two hundred and fifty years of cruel oppression; the separation of fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, relations and friends, and the cold-blooded murders of our brethren, whose distress and agony load every breeze and fill mankind with horror.

Let our answer to those who would bribe us be, "Fort Pillow, Andersonville and Libby Prisons!" Let the ballot finish the work so nobly begun by the musket. Let us stand by Congress in all things; they have earned our lasting gratitude by their recent laws; they have shown a disposition to reward loyalty wherever found, and to have no fellowship with those who raise their puny arms to strike down this Government. The members of the 39th Congress have fixed their names in history as the second Fathers of this Republic, and will go down to future generations as the first pioneers of true Republican liberty.

In the great campaign before us, let us show wisdom and moderation; let us try and make our enemies our friends, and act always on the defensive principles. This beautiful country, sleeping beneath the mild rays of a warm sun, and blessed with so many sources of wealth, must soon yield its slumbering treasures under the new *regime* of freedom and by the strong arms of regenerated freemen. Onward then, and upward—unitedly, quietly, reliantly; for "THE WHOLE LAND OF THE SOUTH IS OURS!"

J. WILLIS MENARD.

New Orleans, March 26, 1867.

A French writer says: "Always avoid mention of yourself; since, if it be an eulogium, people will regard it as a lie. While, if you criticise yourself, they will take you at your word, and accept it as an article of faith."

Dedication.

About the time of the riot in this city, last July, some ill-disposed person set fire to the M. E. Church in Jefferson City, and in a few hours the building was reduced to ashes. The church had been erected by our Missionary Society at a cost of $3000, and was occupied by a quiet and intelligent colored congregation. But fortunately the building was insured, and the insurance money was sufficient to erect again the edifice, which was solemnly dedicated to Almighty God, last Sabbath, March 24. It is a substantial structure, and once more resounds with the praises of the Lord. Rev. N. L. Brakeman, Presiding Elder of New Orleans District, and Rev. Emperor Williams, the pastor, have labored zealously in the restoration of the church.

The day was beautiful, and an immense audience had assembled to witness the interesting services. At 11 A. M., Rev. A. C. McDonald preached an excellent sermon from Isaiah 52 : 1, 2. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Rev. Anthony Ross delivered a telling sermon from the words, "Who am I, O Lord God? and what is my house, that thou hast brought me hitherto?" II. Samuel, 7 : 18. The church was filled to overflowing, and many were compelled to stand in the yard and hear as best they could The preacher apologized for being unwell, which is a habit of his when he is about to preach a good sermon. It is high time that this habit of his should be discontinued, and forgetting himself, go at his work like a man of God, without apology; for his sermons usually contradict his statements. His discourse on this occasion was not as well prepared as some which have appeared in these columns. But we give an outline of his thoughts. After the apology he said: Give me your serious attention; don't *spect* to preach much this afternoon, but if the King comes along in his chariot, we shall have a good time; have nothing particular to *illusterrate* this evening. You will find the text some where in the Bible: "Who am I, O Lord God? and what is my house?" Such was David's language; he was a poor, imperfect, sinful man as we are; yet David became a man after God's own heart; he loved the Ark of the Lord, which appeared *conspicious* in the tabernacle. He brought this ark from the city of David to Jerusalem, with great joy. It was in the twilight of the day, and the ark was placed is the city called Zion; it was a great time. In this ark were two tables of stone and some other things. David's great resolution was to build a temple, for he was not contented that the ark should be in the mean habitation of the tabernacle. David's idea was that the ark should not rest in a house of boards covered with curtains. And God spoke sweet words to him. David then held a consultation with Nathan, one of his particular friends; but the prophet told him he could not build the temple, for the honor of it was reserved for his son Solomon. Yet David's *termination* was to build the temple any how. This was a pious resolution of his, and God well approved of it. Seems that David was interested. So he went into the tabernacle and prayed, and said: "Who am I, O Lord God? and what is my house?" Sweet words; humble words.

It becomes us in all our Christian progress, and in all our battling for the right, and after our best efforts are made, to cry out, "Who am I, O Lord God?" I have done nothing; I have worshipped Thee in a little shanty, compared to the house not made with hands. Hence, therefore, God brought David through, and when the temple was built by his son, Jesus wrote his name there, and filled it with his glory. So now Jesus comes not only to the house of wood and mortar, but into the humble heart; he is with us to-day on board the old ship Zion; she has crossed the ocean; she has been shot at on every side, but she still rides the storm, and like Noah's ark, she will land on the mountain tops. Now Solomon's temple was the type of the temple in heaven, and in view of getting there, we may say, "Who am I?" Go up there and walk around the throne; what is that house there! Built of God. See under the throne, the clear water gushing out; on both sides the tree of life is growing which bears twelve manner of fruits every month to heal the soul. Now do you think we shall ever get into that House? Jesus left his Father's bosom, took human nature up there, thus to assure us that we shall get there some of these days; we may have trials, but the old bull-whip can't cut Jesus out of you. Jesus is on the throne, and he has done big things for us as a people. Don't you know that there is a telegraph to

(Concluded on second page.)

(Continued from second page.)

that throne? well, somebody up North touched that telegraph, and Jesus turned round and said, "I will come down," and he has come down and *sot* us free; and he will come again and take us to that mansion in the skies. That will be a great meeting, and as we come up, it shall be asked, "Who are these?" we shall shout, "These are they who have come up out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." Then the twelve elders standing on the twelve *foundations* shall cry "Amen!" Then the *silver-golded* winged angel shall go flying through the heavens, crying, "Thou art worthy."

Now, Christians, live right; stand by the old Zion. Some talk of one church and some of another, but you had better come back to the old church. Change of churches won't bring you to heaven. You must be holy, then the dew from heaven will feed you, and then from our shanties here we shall go up to that house made without hands, that will outshine sun and moon. You know some persons won't let you come into their nice parlor for fear you will dirty their carpet; but we shall be welcomed by the Lord into that heavenly parlor, not carpeted with carpet that growed on the sheep's back, but with a carpet of gold.

At the close of the sermon, Mr. John Baldwin, of Berea, Ohio, made some interesting remarks, which touched all hearts.

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IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

REMOVAL OF MAYOR MONROE.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE ABELL.

REMOVAL OF ATTORNEY GENERAL HERRON.

EDWARD HEATH APPOINTED MAYOR.

W. W. HOWE APPOINTED JUDGE.

B. L. LYNCH APPOINTED ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Headquarters Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., March 27, 1867.

General Orders No. 5.

Andrew S. Herron, Attorney General State of Louisiana, John T. Monroe, Mayor city of New Orleans, and Edmund Abell, Judge First District Court, city of New Orleans, are hereby removed from their respective offices from 12 M., to-day, and the following appointments made; to take effect from the same date, viz:

B. L. Lynch to be Attorney General State of Louisiana, Edward Heath to be Mayor city of New Orleans, and W. W. Howe to be Judge First District Court, city of New Orleans.

Each person removed will turn over all books, papers, records, etc., pertaining to his office to the one appointed thereto, and the authority of the latter will be duly respected and enforced.

By command of Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

Geo. L. Hartsuff,
Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Official:
George Lee, 1st Lt. 21st U. S. Inf.,
Acting Assistant Adjut. Gen.

OUR NEW MAYOR.

Thanks to Major General Sheridan for his admirable appointment of Edward Heath, Esq., to the Mayoralty of New Orleans. In his selection, the General Commanding, has indicated the correctness of his estimate of men and his full appreciation of the demands of the hour. Mayor Heath has been a citizen of New Orleans for the last twenty-five years. He is a prosperous merchant, a gentleman of excellent sense, of sterling integrity, of irreproachable character, and has an unblemished reputation for loyalty to the general government. Quiet in demeanor, strong in his convictions, firm in his decisions, he is in every way fitted for his responsible position. He is the freedman's true and abiding friend. While the whole community rejoice over the removal of Mayor Monroe, they have equal cause for joy over the appointment of Mr. Heath. We feel confident that the new Mayor will discharge his official duties in such a manner as to command universal respect. We bespeak for him the confidence of all, and wish him all success.

Negro at a Premium.

He who so recently was a slave and like the dumb mule, was struck off to the highest bidder, is now courted for his political influence; and they who bought and sold him as a slave are loudest in their assurances of friendship and in their solemn protestations that they have always been and are to-day his *best friends*. The black man has a vote and this is the secret of the change towards him, on the part of his old masters. To pronounce the change the offspring of self-interest is to state what facts prove and what everybody knows It is the change in the political status of the negro that has wrought the change in the sentiments of the Southern whites. Had the latter voluntarily emancipated the former, made him a soldier, recognized his manhood, and clothed him with the rights of friendship, they might now claim with consistency, the political co-operation of the freedman; but up to the passage of the Law which gave the franchise to the man of color, they have persistently and violently opposed negro suffrage. They favor it now from necessity rather than from choice. And even now, with an inconsistency so glaring that the untutored freedmen cannot fail to detect it, they utter sentiments which indicate their insincerity and which no black man can respect. We cannot forget that the principal Dailies of this city have attempted to prove that the negro is by creation an inferior being, and but one link removed from the brute. Steadily opposing his emancipation; violently denouncing his right of suffrage, they have aimed to perpetuate his degredation. And now, in the very dawn of freedom; in the hour of political enfranchisement; at a time when new hopes are blooming into fullness of beauty and power, the *Times* of the 27th inst. has the effrontry to state that "At the present time there is not one intelligent negro in a score, who, on being interrogated on the subject, will say that he wanted emancipation or has gained anything by it. They have always looked up to the white man as a superior being, have depended on him and leaned on him for guidance and direction, and regarding him in times past, and now more than ever, as their friend, they will be sure to continue to do it, the expectations and manœuvrings of tricky politicians to the contrary notwithstanding."

Such language is an insult to any freedman, and is another argument to convince him that his true friends are those who fought for his freedom and who gave him the ballot.

In this age of changes, it may not be remarkable that the votes of our "new citizens" are courted by those who, all their lifetime, have been their enemies. The love of power is inherent in the human mind. Accepting the situation because submission is a necessity; they now seek to regain power by the aid of those who are their creditors and not their debtors. And, over anxious to induce the Southern whites to action, the Southern press presents the objects to be attained. Recently the *N. O. Times* gave utterance to the following ultimate design:

Once so organized as to secure an efficient representation in the National Legislature, we may make our voices heard, and initiate such "progressive," backward movements as will secure the triumphs of constitutional conservatism, by undoing what has been hastily done, and unlearning what has been learned amiss.

And the *N. O. Crescent* re-echoes the sentiments of its cotemporary as follows:

We certainly cannot mend the matter by refusing to assume control of our domestic affairs. On the contrary, if a counter political revolution is ever to be effected, that object can be accomplished only by the firm alliance of the Southern States with the opposition party at the North. To resign these States to the radicals, would be to abandon all chance of defeating the Republican party. Already there are symptoms of disintegration in the radical ranks; and the recent election in New Hampshire shows that the tide of opinion is setting towards the Democratic side. The coming revolution seems to be forseen by the radicals, and they are beginning to count on the accession of the Southern vote, to offset defection in the North. The New York Post argues the necessity of republicanizing the South, and the Tribune predicts that, in a very short time, the late Confederate States will be converted into citadels of radicalism.

While such a consequence will inevitably ensue from a refusal, on our part, to participate in the elections, all these hopes and schemes will be baffled and disappointed if we avail ourselves of the advantages which the situation yet leaves in our hands. The newly enfranchised population, attached to us by education and by interest, will scarcely array themselves against us if we do not arouse their antagonism, by forcing them into the ranks of our adversaries.

And that such are the opinions of the Southern people, who so recently sought the destruction of the Union, is manifest from the following language of General Beauregard:

With regard to the suffrage of the freedmen, however objectionable it may be at present, it is an element of strength for the future. If properly handled and directed, we shall defeat our adversaries with their own weapon.

The negro is Southern born; with a little education and some property qualifications, he can be made to take sufficient interest in the affairs and prosperity of the South to insure an intelligent vote on his part.

In our future political contests with the North, on protective tariffs, internal improvements, etc., the freedmen of the South will side with the whites of the South and of the West, and they will thus contribute to give us back the influence we formerly had in the councils of the nation.

Our people should understand that the Radicals can remain in power only so long as the public excitement is kept up; as with the turbid waters of the Mississippi river, the sedimentary particles are kept up at the surface only so long as the waters are in motion; the instant the current is checked those particles fall to the bottom. Thus will it be with the Radicals, when peace and quiet are restored to the country; the Conservatives will then take the reins in their own hands, and the constitutional laws of the land will once more prevail.

Clearly the object of securing the colored vote of the South is the overthrow of that party which all through the terrible struggle for the nation's life, sustained the government and lifted the freedman to what he is to day. And even more, it is to "initiate" says the *Times*, "such progressive, backward movements as will secure the triumph of constitutional conservatism, by undoing what has been hastily done, and unlearning what has been learned amiss."

To what extent will this undoing be carried? To the disfranchisement of the blacks? To the re-enslavement of the freedmen? We solemnly protest against such sentiments and as solemnly forewarn the people of color to beware of the threatened danger. Your friends in war, the Republicans are your friends in peace. Neither compelled by threats nor seduced by promises, the freedmen of the South should stand firmly united to those who, in the hour of their need and peril, were their providential deliverers.

The Floods.

Owing to the recent heavy rains and the melting of large quantities of snow which had fallen during the past winter, the Mississippi River has been swollen to an almost unprecedented highth, overflowing its banks. The river is in some places seventy miles wide. The destruction of property is immence. Many valuable plantations are completely submerged, and the cotton and sugar crops, which were promising, are ruined. In some instances, dwellings have been undermined and floated away, and the inhabitants perished therein. Louisiana is destined to suffer greatly from the overflow. Several breaks have already occurred and the river has burst its natural barriers and sought a new channel over our rich plantations to the gulf. New Orleans is in imminent danger. The conditions of our levees is alarming, and unless there is a Providential interposition in our behalf, we may yet be flooded.

As things are at present a crawfish may bore a hole in the morning through which in the evening a scarcely noticeable stream may gurgle, but ere another morning dawns there is a crevasse, and a broad current of desolation pours in upon the fields on which hopeful husbanmen had expended all their industrial energies.

We give below extracts which indicate the extent of the flood:

The Cleveland Banner, of the 14th, says:

Along the rivers and creeks all the fencing has been carried away, and the farms greatly damaged. The Tennessee River was swollen ten feet higher than ever known before. Several houses have been washed away along the bottoms of the Tennessee. At Charleston, in this county, and Calhoun, in McMinn county, the loss was more than $10,000 in property by the overflow of the Hiwassee River. The East Tennessee and Georgia road lost no bridges, and is now in running order from Dalton to Knoxville, and on the Chattanooga branch to Chicamauga, a distance of eight miles from Chattanooga. Several small bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad were carried away, with three spans of the Strawberry Plains bridge across the Holston. The freshet made sad havoc among the mills, having carried two mills away, (the Castiller Mill and Cleveland Mill,) on Mouse Creek, and damaging more or less, every other mill in the country; still the people of Bradley county have not suffered like many others, for which they ought to be thankful.

The people of Chattanooga say the waters are fifteen feet higher than in 1847, the highest before known The suffering is very great. Houses, furniture, provisions and people have been washed away. The number of persons drowned is said to be over fifty. The Atlanta New Era, of the 15th, records these incidents:

Many houses have floated off with all the furniture they contained. One house, with four rooms, was seen floating down the river "right side up." A gentleman went out to it in a boat, and found all the furniture in home order. On one bed a dog was resting composedly, and on another a cat.

One man waded out with his child, about eighteen months old, and placed it, as he thonght, above the reach of the water, and returned to his house to bring out what goods he could carry. While absent, the water rose so rapidly that the little one was surrounded by it, and would have been borne off but for the timely appearance of a lady who rescued it.

A large boat passed easily up the main street of the city. Ladies were taken into it from the second story window of the Crutchfield House.

The water is entirely over the doors of most of the business houses, and consequently the goods are all submerged. A couple of provident Jews saved their stock, and have opened shop in tents on a hill near Chattanooga, where the people have fled for safety.

Five engines belonging to the State Road, and some fifteen belonging to the Nashville and Chattanooga Road, are entirely submerged. Even their stacks are out of sight.

The wood tanks are all emptied of their contents, the wood having gone off in the general rush of water.

Several passenger cars are submerged. Conductor Mayes, of the State Road, made an effort to save his cushions, but we do not konw with what success. Some of these cars are new ones.

Three gentlemen left Chattanooga on Monday in a skiff, and drew themselves by the telegraph wires three miles of the distance.

A number of houses have changed ground, having floated from their local habitations to the land of other parties.

Judge Hook, who lives on high ground, had to remove his family and supplies in a flatboat.

The Mayor of Chattanooga removed some casks of bacon from a train, and purchased some submerged flour, and this he is issuing as rations to the people of all classes. Money is of no use in the purchase of provisions, for there is nothing to sell.

The Louisville Courier, of the 13th, says:

The city, seen from the river, presents a curious appearance. The water is in the second stories of most of the houses along the levee, while Shippingsport, the Point and other localities are entirely submerged, and their positions only to be defined by the houses and house tops projecting from the rapidly flowing stream. In the upper portion of the city the sawmills are all under water nearly to the roofs of most of them, and all the lumber yards and shanties are afloat. Beargrass Creek and the river are blended into one great stream, with all the Beargrass bridges several feet under water. The rolling mill is some ten feet down, and the waves are leaving the banks within a couple of feet of the gas works. Down the river further, the stream has only left a small landing place at the foot of Third street, at which steamboats are huddled close together, loading and unloading their freights. In all the cross streets below Third, the water extends up nearly half the square—reaching nearly up to Greys Alley, on Fourth street—the water being close up to the ceiling in Benjamin Durret's store. Wherever the steamboats could find landings they availed themselves of them.

The canal and river were blended in one stream, the intervening strips of land being entirely under water. On the island formed between the canal and the river the only dry spot left was immediately at the canal bridge—the Louisville Garden. All the rest was under the flood, and the eye had an uninterrupted water view from the canal bridge to New Albany.

Says a New Albany, Indiana, dispatch of th 13th:

River rising one inch an hour, and now within four feet, actual measurement, of the flood of 1847. In many places between here and Evansville the river is thirty miles wide, and the whole country below Evansville is reported inundated.

Between the city and Evansville thousands of cattle, sheep and hogs have been drowned, unable to reach the high land, while hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain, potatoes, etc., have been lost. The country below is literally covered with floating stacks of hay, wheat, oats, etc. Nearly all the steamboat landings are under water and boats cannot make landings.

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal of the 13th, says:

All the low lands on both sides of the river are an illitimitable waste of water, which sweeps from near Newberg to West Franklin, so deep that were it not for the timber, the largest class of boats could run straight across all points. At Shawneetown and Caseyville the river is now higher than ever before known. Shawneetown is perfectly inundated, and a steamboat of medium size, such as the Armada, for intance, could run through the main streets of the village. From the Wabash to Cairo the river is higher than in 1832, and the suffering along the borders is very considerable.

In the lower part of this country there is much suffering, and a large number of smoke houses and other out-buildings have been washed away. Vast quantities of corn have been destroyed, and scores of families have been driven from their homes. No lives have been lost, so far as we have learned.

Green River is unusually high, and much property has been destroyed. A tobacco warehouse at Ramsey was washed away, and another at Calhoun has been undermined and caved in.

The Memphis Avalanche has the following:

Business on the wharf is much restricted on account of the weather and mud. The Vicksburg trade is cut off on account of the overflow. The Dan. Able found only two dry landings between here and Vicksburg. The new levees are broken and washed away at Ashton, Miller's Bend and Grand Lake; the latter is broken in three places, and was considered one of the finest levees ever built. Friar's Point and Helena are inundated, and the denizens are forced to seek refuge on flatboats and water crafts of various descriptions. The lower country is partially destroyed; fences, cattle and houses have been swept away by the angry current. Hopefield, opposite here, is also under water. The river is up to the high-water mark of 1862, and keeps up longer than has been known for years. The river came to a stand yesterday, but we much fear the Ohio and Cumberland rise will have a tendency to keep the river at high tide.

Editorial Items.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Revival.—The spirit of revival still continues among us. Our evening meetings are deeply interesting. The Church is greatly quickened, and souls are seeking Jesus.

Among our colored brethren the revival spirit is largely poured out. Two of our city churches are now holding meetings every night, which are attended with power. Let the whole Church pray for the general outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the South.

Our Orphans' Home.—The whole Church will rejoice with us that the $30,000 designed for the endowment of of our Orphans' Home has been secured. This day at 12 o'clock the Treasurer of the Home, W. B. Armstrong, deposited $20,000 in the Bank of America, in this city, which was the condition precedent on receiving M. de Boissiere's $10,000. Most devoutly do we thank God for this great achievement. By it we have a Methodist Orphans' Home in Louisiana for orphans, without respect to race or color. Thanks to M. de Boissiere for his munificent gift! Thanks to Gen. Howard for his equally noble donation! Thanks to all who have aided us in this great work! The blessing of the orphan will be theirs!

John Baldwin, Esq.—This venerable Christian brother is now in our city.—Having contributed $150,000 to the cause of Christian education in the North, he is now in New Orleans to contribute $20,000 to found a Methodist college. For the present, our Thomson Biblical Institute will be the beneficiary of this donation. This is timely aid.—May God's blessing richly rest upon this noble man!

Among those who took the degree of LL.B. at the Commencement of the Law Department of the University of this State on the 25th inst., was our young friend and brother, Henry C. Dibble.—Mr. Dibble was admitted to the bar some two years ago, but has seen fit to continue his studies in the University.

The funeral services of the Rev. Theodore Clapp, for many years a prominent Unitarian minister in New Orleans, were held last Sunday, in the Unitarian Church, in this city. The church was filled with his old friends and parishioners, who brought flowers and spread them on his coffin, in token of their affection. Dr. Elliot officiated and gave a lengthy biographical sketch of the deceased.

The attention our readers is directed to the notice of Dr J. White, No. 127 Carondelet street, under the head of "Medical." Dr. White assures the afflicted that his remedies cleanse the stomach and bowels, and give healthy action to the liver. In cases of severe colds, coughs, etc., the Doctor avers that they will prove unequalled as remedies, and that they specialy heal the lungs, if not irreparably wasted, purifying the blood and changing all the secretions of the system from an unhealthy to a healthy condition, and thus curing the chronic and inveterate deseases so stubborn in ordinary practice. Dr. White receives calls personally or by letter from all points of the country.

Contents of the Theological Eclectic.—"Rev. F. W. Robinson—What Gospel did he Preach?"—British and Foreign Evangelical Review. "The Military Metaphors of St. Paul."—By Rev. J. S. Howson, Sunday Magazine. "Spurgeon as a Preacher."—British and Foreign Evangelical Review. "Origin and Significance of Bible Names."—By Dr. Oehler.—Translated from Herzog's Real Encyklopadie, by Rev. W. F. Warren, D. D. "Luther's Theology."—By Dr. J. A. Dorner, Cotemporary Review. "Literary and Theological Intelligence."

Local and Southern News.

Military Changes.—Movement of Troops.—Pursuant to instructions from headquarters fifth military district, the following changes have been made:

Co. G, 20th U. S. infantry, now stationed at Fort Jackson, Louisiana, will reinforce the command at Shrevesport, Louisiana.

Co. K, 20th U. S. infantry, now at Fort St. Philip, Louisiana, will reinforce the command at Alexandria, Louisiana.

Co. A, 1st U. S. infantry, now stationed at Fort Pike, Louisiana, will report for duty to the commanding officer battalion, 1st infantry, stationed in this city.

These companies will be relieved by an equal number of companies from the 39th U. S. infantry, to be designated by the regimental commander, and will proceed to their respective stations without delay.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, March 23.—The supplemental bill passed, veto notwithstanding, by 114 to 25.

The house failed to fix a day for adjournment.

Senate—The supplemental bill passed by 40 to 7.

A concurrent resolution to adjourn, on Tuesday, to the first Monday in December, passed.

Washington, March 25.—House.—A resolution that the House adjourn on Thursday, to meet on the first Wednesdays in May, June, September, November and December, unless the presiding officers jointly proclaim, ten days previous to the time of meeting, that there is no necessity for a meeting, was adopted—88 to 31.

Senate bills for connecting the Mississippi and the lakes by a ship canal were referred to the committee on commerce.

A resolution authorizing the secretary of war to employ two dredge boats to keep open the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi, passed.

Washington, March 26, 1867.—Senate.—Howe reported from the Committee on Claims a joint resolution relative to the claims of certain Northern creditors.

The bill withholding agricultural college scrip from the Southern States, until represented, passed. It goes to the President.

A bill fixing the day upon which the bankrupt bill shall take effect, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Various adjournment propositions were discussed. Finally a resolution that both Houses adjourn on Thursday, passed.

The Senate held a short executive session and adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Berlin, March 23—The recent conclusion of a treaty between the kingdoms of Prussia and Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Baden, whereby Prussia is to have command of the armies of the latter two countries in time of war, has engendered bitter feelings in France. It is believed that the effort of the Emperor Napoleon to form a confederation of France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland against Prussia, is traceable to this cause.

Vienna, March 23—Assent to the proposition of the Great Powers of Europe, relative to the cession of the Island of Candia to the Grecian Government, has been emphatically refused by the Sublime Porte.

Berlin, March 23—King William, of Prussia, has just succeeded in effecting an offensive and defensive treaty with the Kingdom of Wurtemburg. It is understood that one of the features of the treaty is, as in the treaties with Baden and Bavaria, that in time of war Prussia is to command the consolidated armies of both countries.

Brussels, March 23—It is officially announced that King Leopold will not enter into the proposed confederation with France, Holland, and Switzerland.

Washington Conference Proceedings.

The fourth session of this conference, composed of colored ministers, met at Sharp street Church, Baltimore, on Wednesday, March 6, Bishop Simpson presiding. Revs. J. N. Mars and James Peck offered prayer. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administerd. Benjamin Brown was elected secretary, and E. W. S. Peck and R. H. Robinson assistants.

The following committees were appointed:

Stewards—J. H. Brice, P. Walker, J. Henry. Sunday-schools—Ephraim Lawson, T. Jackson, J. Thomas. Tract Cause—N. Carroll, R. H. Matthews. Bible Cause—C. O. Fisher, Wm. Wilson. Temperance—W. Cook, M. Spridle, and W. E. Echols. Centenary—J. Kennedy, J.

Gross, and Wm. Echols. Education—J. Dansbury, R. Lane, and G. Lewis. Missionary Money—W. Hicks, and W. Echols. Statistics—C. O. Fisher and C. D. Keys.

The second question of the general minutes was taken up, namely: Who remain on trial? and John Loggins, Wm. Wilson, J. Dansbury, Wm. Echols, W. Leeward, A. Edmundson, J. Hughes W. Casten, J. Randal, and J. Henry were continued.

Revs. H. C. Westwood, of New Jersey Conference, France, Curns, Dosh, and Gardner, of East Baltimore Conference, Bishop Wayman, Revs. Hall and Sluby, of the A. M. E. Church, and Rev. A. Wallace, of Philadelphia, were introduced to the conference.

The conference adjourned with doxology and benediction by Bishop Wayman, of the A. M. E. Church.

SECOND DAY.

Bishop Simpson in the chair. Opening services by Rev. James Peck. Drs. Trimble of the Missionary Society, and Walden of the Freedmen's Aid Society; Revs. M'Daniel and Leech, of the Baltimore Conference; and Rev. J. Pierce, of the Delaware Conference, were severally introduced.

The Bishop introduced Revs. W. Harnden, J. Brown, and Reed, of the Baltimore Conference. They stated the appropriation of $5,000 for the Biblical Institute, organized in Baltimore by Bishop Scott for the education of colored ministers. Bishop Simpson spoke earnestly in advocacy of the plan, and importance of the Institute. A committee, consisting of the presiding elders, was appointed to confer with the trustees of the Institute. The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure and gratitude this evidence of the interest in us manifested by those engaged in this noble enterprise, and that we hereby pledge our hearty co-operation, and urge our young men to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Revs. Wm. Downs, Cadden, Caroll, and Hinkle, of the East Baltimore Conference, De Hass, of the Baltimore Conference, and Revs. Thomas Armstrong and Ashbury Jewett, of Baltimore City, were introduced.

J. H. Harper was continued superannated

Benediction by Rev. J. H. Vincent.

THIRD DAY.

Bishop Simpson occupied the chair.

Religious services were conducted by Rev. Benj. Brown.

Rev. J. H. Vincent addressed the Conference in behalf of the Sunday-school Union, Rev. W. C. Hoyt in behalf of the Centenary Fund, and Rev. S. W. Thomas in behalf of the Church Extension Society.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. That each effective preacher be required to present a statement, signed by his recording steward, of the amount estimated for his support, together with the amount received.

2. That hereafter no claim shall be allowed to any preacher who fails to make an effort to procure a Conference collection.

The following preachers were admitted in full connection: G Lewis, A Kennedy, J Browmar, J Gross, P H Mathews, M Lane, C G Keys, J Ockmay, and W W Foreman.

C G Keys was elected deacon's orders, and Stephen Tasko was continued on trial.

Conference adjournd with the benediction by Rev J A Gere, of the East Baltimore Conference.

South Carolina Mission Conference.

This Conference held its annual session in Charleston, commencing on Saturday, March 2, and closing on Tuesday, March 5. In the absence of Bishop Baker, who was prevented from officiating by continued illness, Bishop Scott presided. Dr. A Webster, editor of the *Charleston Advocate*, was elected secretary.

Eighteen preachers were received on trial. The following are the summaries of statistics: Members in full connection, 7,792; on probation, 1,876; total members, 9,668; an increase over last year of 6,531, or *more than two hundred per cent.*; local preachers, 103, an increase of 87; persons baptized during the year, 2,095; church edifices, 34, valued at $61,800; Sunday-schools, 33; officers, teachers, and scholars, 4,258.

The reports from all parts of the work indicate prosperity. We hope to make room next week for a more extended report. The next session is to be held in Charleston. The following are the appointments:

CHARLSTON DISTRICT, *T. W. Lewis, P. E.*—Charleston, A Webster, one to be supplied. Beaufort, W J E Fripp. Wadmelaw and Edisto, H D Owens. John and James Islands, R Townsend- Ashapoo, to be supplied. Ashley River, to be supplied. Charleston Neck, to be supplied. Summerville, J A Sasportas. Mount Pleasant, F Smith. Kingstree, W Darington. Mount Holly, to be supplied. Orangeburg, T Philips. Edisto Forks, to be supplied. Barnwell, A Middleton. Greeville. J Rosemund. Spartansburg, V H Bulkley. Darlington, L Ackerman. Florence, E J Snetter. Sumter, J R Tamlyn. Lynchburg, J White. Marion, to be supplied. Timmonsville, to be supplied. Cheraw, to be supplied. Oro, R. J Donaldson. Bennetville, to be supplied. Camden, W J Cole. Flat Rock, to be supplied.

M French, chaplain in the army.

B F Whittemore, Superintendent of Education in Estern South Carolina.

B F Randolph, Assistant Superintendent of Schools.

GEORGIA DISTRICT, to be supplied. Savannah, to be supplied. Augusta, to be supplied, Darien, to be supplied. Brunswick, to be supplied.

FLORIDA DISTRICT, *J. C. Emerson, P. E.*—Fernandina, J Felder. St. Marys, to be supplied. Greenfield, to be supplied. Jacksonville, to be supplied. Gordon and Waldo, H E Forsyth. Gainsville, I Davis, B Garman. Newnanville, I Johson, W Doby. Micanopy and Ocalee, L Anders. New Smyrna, to be supplied. St. Augustine, to be suppliee.

D P Leavitt and C Holman, transferred to New Hampshire Conference.

B.

Mississippi Items.

We went from Macon to Columbus. It was raining copiously, the rivers and streams were out of their banks, and there was "water, water, everywhere." Next morning the ground was white with sleet and snow and crusted with frost, and the morning following was colder still. The fruit of which there was an abundant prospect, is all killed; early gardens destroyed, and the flowers, alas, they all are in their graves. Many of the trees which had put forth young leaves and tender shoots appear to be dead. Some of the people appeared to be disposed to complain. We assured them that such things always did more good than injury, though we might not see it now.

There were more drunken men about the hotel than we usually see, and more bitter expressions concerning the Government than we have heard anywhere else. Columbus prides itself on its respectability, and was much mortified, we understand, over the burning of the School-house. They had an investigation of some sort, but as all the evidence went to show that it was the work of an incindiary, no report was made. Mr. Wilson says there was considerable indignation against him because he freely expressed the opinion that some one fired the house. The town is rather a pretty one and is improving.

We thought the cows were poor along the Southern Rail Road, but of all the horned, archbacked, hair-covered skeletons we ever saw, those about Columbus look the worst. It was near here too that we saw some newly manufactured plows of a kind we remember seeing about thirty years ago, but which we did not suppose any body had used since the era of railroads. They have a large wooden beam to which a wooden mould board with a point of iron is attached. They were known among the ancients as the "Cary Plough."

The wet weather is retarting agricultural operations but there is time yet. Some had planted corn before the rains. There is complaint of scarcity of laborers. We have not seen any white men at work in the fields, and not many anywhere else. In many places nearly all the mechanics are colored men.

We found Bro. Ryan hard at work. His people are slowly finishing their church, but as they have no stoves up yet, we could not hold meetings with comfort till Sunday, when we had good congregations. We administered the sacrament to 250 persons. Ten joined the church at the close of the service. Rev. M. Shaffer, of the Church South, was present and assisted us. At night we had a large and orderly congregation till the sermon was ended and they began to sing, when we had such a scene as can only be witnessed in a congregation of colored people. It was a grand time with them. These people are showing their ability to do something besides sing and shout. They are completing their church, and have raised $70 during the first quarter for their Pastor, and surprised him with a suit of clothes worth about $50. We have known some people who were never slaves to do worse than that.

So far as we have gone our work is progressing in a manner that is truly encouraging. We not only gain in members, but the people are feeling increased confidence in the stability of our work. Our opponents are managing so as to defeat themselves, and the opposition becoming weaker. The best of all is, the blessing of God is with us.

D.

PASS CHRISTIAN, March 8, 1867.

Editor N. O. Advocate:—Feeling that our friends would be glad to hear from this part of the Lord's Vineyard, I beg leave to inform them through your valuable paper that we have purchased a lot, beautifully situated and in a remote part of the town for the purpose of erecting a house of worship. We have made one payment already and are doing all we can to raise means to finish paying for it. We have named the church *St. Paul's Chapel*, M. E. Church. We are ready now to have the corner stone laid as soon as possible. We have many friends ready to aid us as soon as this is done. We hope it will not be long delayed. We are anxious to have a place of worship. We do long for a regularly organized Church with her class meetings, love feasts and sacraments. Send us an elder and let the corner stone be laid so that the building may go up.

Yours in the faith,

METHODIST.

DONALDSONVILLE, March 11, 1867.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir:* This evening at 7 o'clock, at the M. E. Church of Donaldsonville, Rev. Thomas Kenneday, pastor, a society was organized to attend the sick and bury the dead, under the direction of Mr. J. P. Brown, of New Orleans, to which a board of officers was elected of eighteen, namely: Rev. T. Kenneday, President; Rev. S. Courtney, Vice President; P. F. Valfriot, Secretary; P. Landry, Treasurer; F. Fobbs, 1st Marshal; N. Wells, 2d Marshal.—Male Stewards: Wm. Brown, R. Graham, Wm. Ross, J. Turner; Female Stewards: L. Young, E. Graham, M. Turner, C. Brown, I. Lemo, E. Chatman, R. Taylor, D. Rolling. The Board of Stewards were ordained by Rev. T. Kenneday and Rev. S. Courtney, and J. P. Brown, Director; then a committee of four on tombs, namely: P. Landry, P. F. Valfroit, Wm. Brown, F. Fobbs. The Society numbers 87 members. An independent school was organized at the same time, numbering 65 scholars.

J. P. BROWN, Director,
P. F. VALFROIT, Secretary,
Century Second Union Band Society,
of Donaldsonville, La.

Ladies' Department.

Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER IX.

We are linked by life to this beautiful world. God has placed us here—and the simple idea that we live indicates that there is a part for us to act in Life's great drama. If faithful to the spirit promptings ever present with us, calling for constant, cheerful labor, and grasping every hour, fleeting swift or slowly as golden links connecting earth with heaven, we can but tremble lest the chain be broken ere our work is done.

Life to me, dear Minnie, has ever been a busy scene, not all sunshine, nor all shadow, but checkered it certainly has been. *Finis coronet opus.*

The tireless waves of life's great ocean have been dashing—if not roughly, confusedly—around my frail barque the live long day, and I have sighed for just one hour of repose that I might, at this holy hour, turn again the leaves of memory's mystic book. Just as the great sun hid his golden crown in a western wave of glory, a gentle breeze wafted my barque into its home haven. Thus beneath the shadow of the dear old Family Tree, I greet thee again, dear Minnie. I fain would pillow my weary head as of yore, on the green grass amid the flowers—or whisper in a fond ear, "Rock me to sleep, Mother!"—when lo! a fearful darkness hovers over the family group; we tremble as a voice comes from the storm-cloud, saying to these curious hearts of ours, "Be still and know that I am God." How beautifully these words had fallen upon our ears from the old Family Bible that lay on the stand at morning prayers: "He shall give his angels charge concerning thee," and again, "The angel of the Lord encampeth around about them that fear him."

That fearful moment stares at me as vividly as if it were but yesterday when Pa found that axe under the bed of our hired man, which he had placed there with a design to murder all of us before morning. Almost breathless, we looked at the huge weapon, when suddenly our eyes were opened, and a pillar of fire rose before us in which the angel of the Lord stood, having a drawn sword to defend us as we had slept, and knew not that only a hair breadth had been between us and death.

Our Father was now the owner of a large farm, and we were living comfortably in our new house, and as the trees began to grow it assumed a fine, if not a grand appearance. We had succeeded in maintaining a select school in the house during the winter, since the time Addison taught us, and each, as we grew older, were sent to boarding school—not expecting to complete a full course of study and graduate; this we had not means to accomplish, but it was to afford us some idea of life beyond our own family and the circle in which we moved at home. All these events composing the sum total of life, had been wrought out by industry and systematic economy, and yet people insisted on calling our Father rich—strange as it did appear, an anomaly in all creation, a rich Methodist minister. We were very happy to acknowledge that Providence had blessed us abundantly in giving us so comfortable a home, and surrounding us with so many blessings, since Papa's health had failed; still, we were far from being rich. The farm had never been made to yield its increase, for brothers had all chosen other occupations, and left Papa, with enfeebled health, to depend upon hired help—which scarcely secured an income equal to the outgo of our still large family. Papa's rule, which had been established as a law, not unlike that of the Medes and Persians, was never to purchase anything until he could pay for it; therefore, when the money was not in hand, our wants were laid in the ballance and found *wanting*. I have seen a load of grain disposed of in market and nearly the entire value deposited in a Methodist boot and shoe store. Only think, thirteen pairs at one time.

Mama's wonderful accomplishments in manufacturing all kinds of wearing apparel, from the smallest fragments of material, also remodeling old garments so that they appeared new, seemed imparted, or rather inherited by Florence—being the oldest of five girls, all rapidly becoming young ladies; thus endowed, her inventive powers were often taxed to their utmost limit in cutting, fitting, and making dresses, bonnets, cloaks, sacques—in short, every article that constituted our not very ample wardrobe. We did more of the dish washing, house sweeping, churning, milking—pie, cake, and bread making, and house work in general, than she did; still, even in this she excelled any of us. Thus her versatility of talent fitted her for any emergency, and she was almost as indispensable as our angel Mother to the family.

Spring time again smiled in our faces and on our lands, while all the trees on all the hills opened their thousand leaves. Our Father looked out on the fields, broken loose from their icy fetters, with some anxiety, and said, "how shall they be cultivated, and who will do it this year?" While the words were yet on his lips, a tall, robust colored man, came up to the door, and asked Pa to hire him. After exchanging a few remarks, he stepped in to consult Mama, and then decided that he could remain. I think at that time I had never seen more than half a dozen colored persons. It was quite a novelty in our neighborhood to see a colored man at work on a farm; he was faithful, and some said he did more work than two white men. He was large and quite athletic, and I have often seen him touch one hand to the back of a large farm horse we had, and spring over him like a cat; he would leap over a high barnyard gate without touching it. During the summer there were many complaints from the neighbors that their chickens were stolen; also their vegetables, mellons, and fruit, and at times, grain missing from the barn could not be accounted for. But no one thought of attaching the theft to black Benjamin, as he was called, who had become quite a favorite.

Winter began to howl its dismal requiem, and as the wood had to be cut and the grain threshed, Papa concluded to keep Benjamin, who had desired to remain, at reduced wages. He was accustomed to attend family prayer and Church, as our help always did, and appeared to have confidence in us. One day as Papa paid him his monthly wages, there was a dollar or two his due, and Pa said, "I will pay you the rest when I take the next load of grain to market." Benjamin turned away and said to himself, with a knowing and diabolical look, not thinking he was heard, "That is the way my old master down South used to talk, the old fool; didn't I know that he had bags of gold, and I reckon he has some of the like. He needn't wait to sell the grain to blind this nigger—I will find it one of these days as I did my old Massa's." He whistled a darkey air and went to his work. He was very talkative at times, still we never solved the mystery that involved his previous life; he could not be induced to allude to the past.

It was in mid-winter, and one of those leaden days—not raining or snowing, neither cold nor sunny, and yet the snow was rapidly disappearing, and the general remark was, we will certainly loose our sleighing. The flail was striking on the barn floor, while the fowls were crowing and cackling among the straw that the cattle were trampling down in the yard. A little after dinner Papa drove up in the sleigh to the door and asked who wanted to go to the afternoon meeting on the last day of the old year? All decided to go except Mama and Agnes, but when we arrived at the church the afternoon meeting had been omitted. On our return we urged Papa to take us to see Addison and Fisk, in their cabin in the woods, where they were at work removing the lumber from a lot they had purchased, and as it was several miles from home, they often remained there several days and nights. He wished to please us, still, we observed he went reluctantly as though some inward voice was calling him home. The novelty of the cabin and this aboriginal style of living quite enchanted us, while everything around assumed such a native air of grandeur, that I came near sighing, "O for a lodge in some vast wilderness." But before we had half enjoyed the pleasures of this wild retreat, where no sound save the woodman's axe broke the silence of the leafless but snow adorned forest, Papa said we must leave, and rapidly we glided over the snow homeward. It was nearly dark when we drove up to the door, and Mama met us with a smile as we jumped out, and Papa proceeded to the barn to put up the horses. When he returned he looked as pale as death, yet strangely firm. Mama followed him into the sitting room, and he said in a calm, yet subdued voice, "Has Benjamin been in since we left?" She replied, "He came in about an hour after you left, with that new axe you bought not long since in his hand, and sat down and commenced sharpening it. I thought it very sharp before, but he felt of the edge and said, 'I think that will answer.' For the first time since he has been with us, I felt afraid of him; there was an awful glare in his eye, and when he looked at me it was demoniacal. I said, 'Are you going to cut wood?' and hastily handed him a plate of cakes I was frying; he took them, and it did appear to me he must have observed the shudder that seized me. He then left without any excuse and returned to the barn. When I heard the flail again I thought it was only imagination, and I felt calm again. I observed it was getting late and said to Agnes, 'I fear you will have to go to the barn to milk old Brindle,' (the only cow that supplied us with milk during the winter.) I stepped to the door, and to my surprise this cow was in the yard coming toward the house; it was such a relief to my mind. I said, 'Why, child, here she is near the door; some one must have left the barn yard gate open; take a pail and milk her right here.'" Papa could refrain no longer, and tears of gratitude rolled down his cheeks as he said, with a trembling voice, "Verily, God has sent his angel to save you and the child, and deliver me in a most wonderful manner from death since my return. He intended to murder us all, but we must trust in God still, His arm is not shortened that he cannot save to the uttermost." They knelt and prayed, and then Papa said, "Have supper as soon as possible, as we are to attend watch-meeting, and I am to preach one sermon. 'Surely, the Lord is our defender,' we will trust in Him."

At the supper table we knew that something terrible had occurred, but did not dare to speak. In asking the table blessing, and invoking God's protecting care that evening around the family altar, Papa seemed to be talking with God face to face, and we felt that a wall of fire was round about us. Papa did not speak to Benjamin, still his eye seemed to control every move he made; he appeared to know that he was to accompany us, and when we were all seated in the sleigh, Papa stepped back to assure Mama that his eye would not leave him for a moment, and should he attempt to go, he would follow him, even though he were in the midst of his sermon. This terrible mystery controled all my thoughts until the meeting closed, and we were again seated in the sleigh and rolling rapidly home. When within a mile of the house, a tall figure turned out in the snow as we passed, when to our surprise we observed it was our brother Fisk. Papa said, "why, my son, is that you? where did you come from?" Fisk, after taking a seat in the sleigh, replied: "My cabin was so cold I could not think of going there, and something whispered to me to go home." Papa very calmly said, "I am glad you came; it is growing colder than it was during the day."

When we reached the house a good warm fire awaited us in the sitting-room, and plenty of doughnuts and apples, our New Year's greeting. Mama vainly attempted to smile, but her studied look restrained it. Again as a family, we were committed to God's watchful care, and we retirred to our chamber for the night. Benjamin occupied a bed in a recess during the winter between the kitchen and the sitting room; after he had retired Papa intimated to Fisk the danger we were in, and the circumstances that occurred in the barn after his return in the afternoon, when his eyes had been open to the murderous design of Benjamin; he knows I have in part detected him, and look upon him with suspicion, but as he did not carry out to-day his plan, he has intended to complete it to-night I considered it safer to retain him in the house, and am glad you are here; go now, my son, and lie down in the next room, and your mother and I will continue in prayer all night; then no evil will befall us, yet, aside from your being here, which may in a degree, intimidate him; but with his strength he could very easily dispatch us all. But God is with us and we will trust in him, and if no evil befall us until the morning dawns, he will then leave and we shall never see his face again.

Around the family alter the next morning, the New Year seemed ladened with the awful presence of Jehovah. Like wrestling Jacob, who, when he had prevailed, we felt like exclaiming, "Lo God is here let us adore and own how dreadful is this place." After breakfast, Papa conversed for a while with Benjamin; we did not hear the conversation, but it was enough to see him tremble as Papa's words were falling like blows upon him. He then paid him his wages, and Mama did up a little package of cakes and handed to him. He must have felt the Divine presence that had frustrated his murderous designs, as he bade us good bye, for the tears rolled down his black cheeks, which he continued to wipe away umtil he was out of sight

Papa, now overcome with emotion, sank down in a chair and related the circumstances of the previous evening while at the barn that had convinced him that he intended to murder him, had not God interposed in a most marvelous manner, as he did in the afternoon when he left his threshing and came in with that sharp axe, intending, no doubt, to murder Mama and Agnes, and then search the house for the gold he had at one time been overheard to refer to our having hid away; and when we arrived he could have easily put an end to us.

The thought now occurred where is the fatal ax? and after a long search it was found secreted under his bed, he having placed it there the night before, and had no opportunity to remove it during the morning without being observed. He did not imagine Pa would send him away so early and with the assurance that his face must never be seen again or he would be exposed and committed as a criminal, that he had discovered enough to sentence him to imprisonment. Time can never obliterate the memorable scene that then followed or the thrill of gratitude that filled our hearts as we all fell on our knees, or rather prostrated ourselves before "Jehovah's awful throne," to thank him for sparing our lives to behold that New Year's Day.

EVANGELINE.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

"Oh, Give Me a Flower."

With hurried step, I was passing along,
'Mid the din and the dust of the city's throng,

Scarce feeling the pulse of busy life,
And almost unheeding the jostling strife;

When the ardent gaze of most eager eyes,
Seemed fixed as if caught by a long-sought prize.

And these words were heard; "Please do not refuse,
O, give me a flower!" The morning dews

Still nestled on by violets sweet,
So recently culled as an offering meet

To a dearly loved friend; but that pleading voice
Arrested my walk, and suggested a choice

Between friendship's claims and the suppliant here,
Or who most needed my early spring cheer.

I scanned more closely the thinly-clad form,
Protected so ill from the wind and the storm.

Intelligence shone from the upturned face,
And a beauty which want had failed to erase.

"Little girl," I replied, "you would like many things,
Nay, all of the comforts that money brings;

Why not ask for that? the flowers soon fade,
A more useful request you might surely have made."

"O," she cheerily said, "I love them so,
And have longed so much to see them grow."

"Tell me, lady, do they so pretty look
In the grassy mead, near the gurgling brook?

"I have often dreamed of a beautiful place,
Of a home that roses and violets grace.

"In my waking hours I have longed to see
How like my dreams the real might be."

I quietly placed my bouquet in her hand,
For those plaintive tones, O who could withstand?

A grateful thought to our Father in heaven,
As I musingly paused, was earnestly given—

Thanksgiving, that 'mid life's temptation and sin
So gently He leads us, our hearts to win

To Himself by a love of earth's beautiful things,
To the source whence all of beauty springs.

A few hours were gone—I retraced my way
Homeward, from the varied toils of the day.

I sought near the dwellings of want and care
The remembered mein of the child so fair.

She sat again on the door's broken sill,
Smiling and clasping the violets still.

They were withered then, and those drooping heads
Seemed sadly to pine for their native beds;

But the soul that gleamed from their eyes so bright
Shall ever shine with unfading light.

Dear one, in a land of perennial bloom,
For all of Christ's "little ones" there will be room.

Its glories no mortal hath ever espied,
But we know that each wish shall be satisfied.

BELLE.

New Orleans, Feb. 25, 1867.

Information Wanted.

It is earnestly requested that all persons will read the following requests, and assist in seeking the information. Let them be read in all the churches and other gatherings of colored people, in every place where the ADVOCATE circulates, and copied in other papers:

Information wanted by Hubbard Rathbone about his mother, Rachel, who belonged to William Patton, Huntsville, Ala.—not seen her in thirty years—heard of her four years ago.—Hubbard belonged to S. S. Ewen. Rev. Wm. Harris, Baptist minister in North Alabama, may know of her. Address,

Rev. S. M. SMALL, Alexandria, La.

By Huldah Jones about her son, Epps Jones, aged 29. He left Alexandria a year ago. Address, Rev. S M SMALL.

By Scott Oliver, of Floyd's Bridge, La., about his brother-in-law, Leveston Keys, aged 35—belonged to Gov. Moore, on Bayou Robert, La Has not seen him since the Mansfield battle—is supposed to have gone North with the Union Army.

By Louisa, who was brought from Alexandria, Va., twenty years ago by John Cook—wants information about her mother, Mimy Parker, who belonged to Mrs. Burgess, in Alexandria, Va.; and her sisters, Maria, Clara and Mary Jane; and her brother Jack—all belonged to John Dogenses, Culpeper, Va. Address

Rev. S. M. SMALL, Alexandria, Va.

Information wanted by Daniel Bias Sharp, who left Baltimore county, Maryland, seven miles from the city. He was owned by Sam and John Stone. Wants to hear of his brothers and sisters, who had the same owners. His sisters were named Margaretta, Melinda and Eliza, and his brother Ben; also of Samuel Stump and Charlotte Smith, of Baltimore. Address Rev. E. JACKSON, Opelousas.

Winny, old and blind, seeks information of her father, Stephen Frazer, and her mother, Judy Murray, Cumberland county, Maryland. Left there thirty years ago. Were owned, father, by Stephen Frazer; mother, by Captain John Murray. Address

Rev. E. JACKSON, Opelousas, La.

Selah Cook, about her father, Bennett, and her mother, Olly Cook, Warren county, Va.—Were owned by Robert Beverly, 25 or 30 years ago. Address

Rev. E. JACKSON, Opelousas, La.

Rosetta seeks information about her parents. The manner in which I was stolen is as follows: One evening late when our colored people were harvesting the wheat, old mistress sent the children after the geese, back of the field. We set out on our errand; when we had gone about half a mile and were gathering chestnuts, a carriage drove up, and two white men and two mulatto women got out, came up to me and asked me if I wanted to take a ride; I said yes, when they told me to jump in. I did so, under the belief that they would take me to my mother. The carriage moved off, and I in it. I fell asleep, and when I awoke the women had disappeared, but the men were still in the carriage. They afterward carried me to the Indian Nation, and from thence to Nachitoches. I was sold out in Texas. My mother's name was Betsey; my father's was Aaron; my eldest brother, Benjamin; the next, Henry. My sister was named Harriet, and my own name was Rachel, and since changed by my owners to Rosetta. Address

Rev. SAM'L M. SMALL, Alexandria, La.

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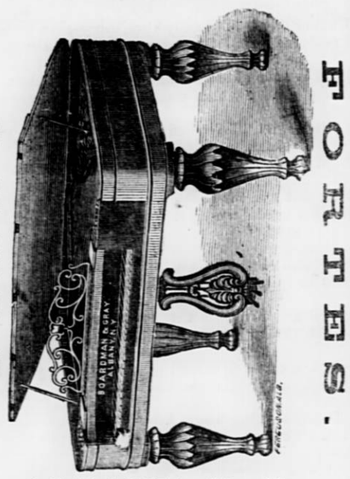
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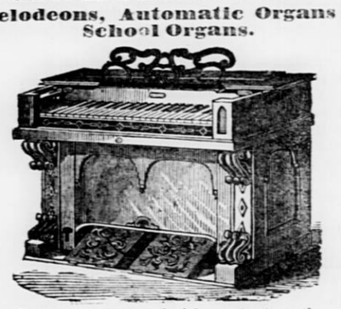
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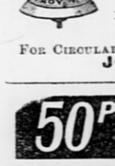
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This Soap is made from pure and clean materials, CONTAINING NO ADULTERATION OF ANY KIND, will not injure the most delicate fabric, and is especially adapted for woolens, which will not shrink after being washed with this soap. It may be used in hard or salt water. It will remove paint, grease, tar, and stains of all kinds. One pound warranted equal to two pounds of ordinary family soap. Directions sent with each bar for making three gallons handsome soft soap from one pound of this Soap. Each bar is wrapped in a circular containing full directions for use, printed in English and German. Ask your grocer for "B. T. Babbit's Soap," and take no other.

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EGYPTIAN CORN,

which, upon trial, was found to ripen, planted even the last of July. It is estimated, from its very prolific qualities, to yield 150 bushels per acre, and weighs, by sealed measure, sixty-five pounds to the bushel. This corn was produced by some procured direct from Mr. Jones, our consular agent, directly on his return from Egypt.

It needs no different culture from that of other varieties, and in the South two crops can be raised in one season on the same ground. It grows in the form of a tree, and thirty-four ears have grown on one stalk, and will average from five to fifteen. For domestic use it is unparalleled. When ground and properly bolted, it is equal in color and fineness to wheaten flour. As a forage crop, by sowing in drills or broadcast, for early feed, there is no kind of corn so well adapted to milch cows, and none that will yield half the value in stalk or corn.

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I give the most satisfactory references that the corn is, in every respect, what I represent it to be; and further, I am the only person throughout the country who has this variety of corn. Having secured a quantity, I am now able to fill all orders for those desirous of testing it.

TERMS.—In order that all may receive seed, we have reduced the price to one dollar and fifty cents a package. Any person who will get up a club of five will receive a package gratis. Fifteen packages for $10, fifty packages for $20, one hundred packages for $30. One package will contain enough to plant the following season from twenty to thirty acres, also directions for planting and cultivating.

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INDORSEMENTS.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Washington county, Virginia, having examined some Egyptian Corn grown on thin soil in this county, do hereby certify that some of the stalks produced thirty-four spikes; the longest spike we noticed measured 10½ inches in length and 6½ inches around.

This corn, likewise, grew in the form of a tree, and presented a very healthy appearance.

R. B. HAMILTON,
Raven's Nest P. O., Va.,
Capt. T. M. COBBLE,
Craig's Mills.
Capt. J. C. STANFIELD,
Holston.

We, the undersigned, certify that the above gentlemen are actual residents of Washington county, Virginia, men of truth, whose veracity, purity from falsehood, fidelity and honesty none dare question; enjoying an eminent moral, social and political position in society.

JOHN PHILLIPS,
P. M., Craig's Mills P. O., Va.
JOHN M. HAMILTON,
Ex-Sheriff of Washington co., Va.
JERIEL D. LINDER,
Act. Justice of the Peace.

THE PRESS.

F. E. G. Lindsey has presented us an ear of his "Egyptian Corn," heretofore advertised in our paper—the ear is about the size of Indian Maize, and has a solid grain. A lady who raised some of it last year sends us a certificate stating that she saw some that had not been plowed—it was sown broadcast—that produced twelve ears to the stalk.—(Abingdon Virginian.

EGYPTIAN CORN.—In another column appears the advertisement of the Egyptian Corn. It is something new for this section, and is worthy of attention. Mr. Price, of our office, is personally acquainted with Mr. Lindsey, the proprietor, and will vouch for the statements made. He has seen the corn grow, and thinks it would prove a success in Western Missouri. Try it.—[Clinton (Mo.) Advocate, Nov. 29, 1866.

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61:64

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For the New Orleans Advocate].

Our Flag.

I see our Country's Banner, fair,
Wave proudly in the morning air;
Its radiant folds are waving wide—
Rejoicing in their starry pride.
What impious hand would dare to tear
One star from all those shining there.
Or rend one lovely shred away
That's waving o'er our heads to-day?
Perdition seize the treacherous hand
That would deface one starry band;
Such hand would its own birth-right sell
To buy an Arnold's place in hell.
Oh! ever may that starry host
By fair Columbia's winds be tossed
Forgotten be Mount Vernon's shade
Before that Flag shall cease to wave,
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Lie buried 'neath the ocean's tides—
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Be whelmed beneath the dark blue sea
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HOME OF MARY MAGDALENE.

(*Editorial.*)

The morning sun rose upon the hills of Galilee in cloudless beauty; the surface of the Lake was rippled by the freshness of morning life, and far to the North rose the sublime form of Hermon, its snowy summits reflecting the early light. At 7 A. M. we started to visit the cities upbraided by our Lord. Our course was north-west, along the shell strewn beach, and in two hours we came to the birth-place of Mary Magdalene, out of whom Jesus cast "seven devils," and to whom he appeared immediately after his resurrection. Eighten centuries ago Magdala, or Mejdel, was a thriving town, but now it consists of a few wretched huts, on the top of which the children had built booths of reeds, and in the centre of the village was a solitary palm. The women are frightful specimens of humanity, and might be dispossessed of as many demons as was their ancient sister. Here begins the plain of Gennesaret, formed by the hills receding in graceful gradations, forming a plateau a mile in its greatest width, and three miles in length.—Plucking an anemone in memory of the devoted Mary, we rode on to Capernaum. Following the coast, we had to ford the mountain streams, which here pour their turbid waters into the lake, and in attempting to cross one, our horses sank into the soft clay bottom, leaving us no other alternative than to dismount and wade ashore. Accustomed to such incidents of traveling, we remounted and hastened on, and at 10 A. M. arrived at the ruins of Capernaum. The "woe" the Savior denounced against this once famous city recurred to our minds with singular impressiveness. Whether the exaltation referred to by Christ denoted the lofty site of the city, or its pride and prosperity, the abasement is equally applicable. There is a dispute among the learned whether the town stood upon the high hill around which are heaps of ruins, or upon the plain below. In all probability the hill served for the acropolis commanding the entire plain on which the larger portion of the village was built. Its site is at the northwest end of the lake, on the upper end of the crescent like plain of Gennesaret. A high bluff of naked rock rises perpendicularly from the sea, forming the northeastern limit of the plain. At the base of this cliff is the "Fountain of the Fig," so called from a noble fig-tree that covers the cave from which the stream issues. Near the fountain we saw what seemed to be the remains of a tower, with a portion of an arched gateway, and to the south of it, a mound of shapeless ruins.

Turning to our Bibles, we read with renewed interest the religious history of this highly favored city. Rejected by his townsmen at Nazareth, "He came and dwelt at Capernaum," which was then called "His own city." It was in its synagogue that Christ healed the demoniac; here he cured Peter's wife's mother; restored the centurion's servant; raised the daughter of Jairus from the dead; and when taxed, wrought the miracle of the "tribute money.'—Here at Levi's feast, He discoursed on fasting; to the Pharisees he denounced formality; to the people He preached faith, and to his disciples humility, forbearance and brotherly love. And after all such acts and words of love and wisdom, being rejected, He in turn rejected them, and the present desolation of Capernaum is the significant fulfilment of the prophetic judgments He pronounced against its people.

Bethsaida, the "House of Fish," is less than a mile to the east of Capernaum. In the side of the steep bluff which marks the site of the latter, a road is cut to the depth of five feet, much resembling the road at the ancient Abilene near Suk Wady Barada. The home of Peter and his brethren is in a charming little nook in the mountain's side, the hills rising one above another in graceful gradations, and to the west is a beautiful beach of firm sand encircling a small bay, just such a place as fishermen love to ground their boats and spread their nets. For its size, it is better watered than any other city in Palestine. There are ancient acqueducts overgrown with water plants, and octagonal reservoirs that would do honor to imperial cities, and gushing fountains lined with oleanders and pouring their crystal waters into the sea. Again the "woe" has been fulfilled, and Bethsaida is a desolation. Unoccupied by the examination of other ruins, we gave ourselves up to the recollections of the past, and to the reflections suggested by the associations of a scene so hallowed. We have often made long pilgrimages to the birth-place of men eminent in letters and renowned in the history of Church and State, but we were now standing amid the childhood scenes of Peter, and James, and John, and Andrew, and Phillip, whose apostolic calling and mission has stamped the world with their influence and given immortality to their names. It is an ancient suggestion, and perhaps a true one, that the scenes of a man's childhood mould his character and give tone and direction to his coming years. Looking out upon the scene around us we fancied that the transparent atmosphere, the deep blue skies and crystaline waters of Gennesaret developed the character of "James the Just;" that the mellow dawn and roseate sunset, the placid lake and flowing fountain, the blooming flowers and shell-strewn shores, called forth the finer feelings and gentler traits of St. John's mind, while the rugged mountains and boistrous storms at sea, awakened St. Peter's fiery and impetuous spirit. The fact was strangely impressive and the impression overpowering, that in this retired quarter of the globe, and in a village of such humble pretensions, five inspired apostles were born, and that from fish-nets they were commissioned to preach the everlasting gospel; to be the biographers of the Son of God, and record those lessons of truth and doctrines of religion that affect the character and destiny of mankind.

It was probably on the shores of the little bay above referred to, where occurred the miraculous draught of fishes, and the subsequent call of the apostles; and within sight of their native town the disciples, while threatened with shipwreck, beheld the Master walking upon the sea, in the "fourth watch of the night." More than at Jerusalem, we realized while contemplating these stupendous facts, the earthly presence of Christ, and in looking out upon the self-same sea during the silent hours of night, we could fancy the boisterous waves, the affrighted mariners, the Divine form of the Redeemer, serene amid the storm, treading the troubled waters, and true to his benevolent nature, extending a helping hand to a presumptuous and doubting disciple. It was while thus living in the past, we were startled by one of those squalls characteristic of Gennesaret. The air was quiet, the lake calm and the heavens cloudless, but within the space of five minutes the wind blew a gale, the sea became boisterous, and the foaming waves rolling high, dashed violently against the shore, which must have endangered the safety of the small fishing boats caught within its power.

Another mile to the east brought us to Chorazin. Once a city of wealth and pride, it is now the most desolate spot on all this coast It was with the greatest difficulty that we could discover even the remains of the town Acres of reeds and thorns, and brambles, bleeding us at every step, now cover its former site and environs. Adders crossed our path, and jackals leaped from the jungle of thistles. Not a habitation could be seen in all that region, and the most beautiful site for a town on all these shores is now a thornbed and a howling wilderness. Associated with Bethsaida and Capernaum in the "woe," like them, Chorazin has experienced the Divine displeasure, and her condition is less tolerable than that of Tyre or Sidon. In the days of our Savior and for centuries after, Chorazin was a populous and wealthy Jewish city, possessing one of the grandest synagogues in Galilee. What the "mighty works which were done in her" were, we are not informed, but evidently they were of such a character as to give light to her people, the rejection of which has involved her ruin. Taking advantage of an hour, we rode eastward to the brink of the hill that overhangs the valley of the Jordan, from which we saw distinctly the mouth of that sacred river, and on the long sand bar that separates the river from the lake, were the black bulls of Bashan standing in the water. And in the distance rose the mountain on which Christ fed the 5,000, multiplying the 5 loaves and 2 fishes into a sufficiency for that great multitude.

From the New York Tribune.

The Death of Dr. Livingstone.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT FROM THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT ZANIBAR.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The following official account of the death of Dr. Livingstone has been received by the State Department:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ISLAND ZANIBAR,
Dec. 9, 1866.

SIR: It becomes my painful duty to report the death of Dr. David Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, who, as I wrote under date of May 9, 1866 (Dispatch No. 4,) left here on the 9th of March last for the exploration of river Rovuma, and the region between the great lakes of Central Africa, of which as yet, but little is known. The sad intelligence was received here on the 6th inst, by the arrival of several native members of the expedition, from whom but little of importance could be elicited, save the fact of Dr. Livingstone's death. I am indebted to Dr. Kirk, H. B. M, Vice-Consul, and formerly a member of the Livingstone Zambesi expedition, for the following particulars of this sad event; and as his accompanying remarks may prove interesting, I cannot do better than to give them in his own words:

"The return of several of the Johanna men who accompanied Dr. L, has made it certain that that distinguished traveler has fallen, and, with him, half of his native followers. * * * *. His present expedition may be briefly stated to have been an attempt to unite the magnificent discoveries of the three late years, and determine the limits and connections of the three great lakes, which reach from 14th deg. south to 2 deg. north latitude, and flowing to the sea by the Zambesi and Nile at the two extremities, but with an intermediate space as yet unkown. Such was the geographical problem. But Dr. L. had in view to affect the present enormous East African slave trade, though pioneering the way which might lead to lawful commerce. To have consolidated in one the successive discoveries achieved by himself on the 'Nyanza,' Burton, on the 'Sanganyika,' Speke and Grant, on the 'Victoria,' and Baker, on the 'Albert Nyanza,' would have been a fitting triumph for one who was the first to cross the African continent within the tropical zone; but these hopes have been wrecked by his untimely death. * * * * We last heard of Dr. L. at 'N'doude,' at the confluence of the Novuma and Niende. Here he met with kindness, but found the land desolated by the slave traders supplying the market of Zanzibar. We have information that he proceeded further to Mataka, a Miao chief, who gave presents of cattle and food. At this point the Indian Sepoys remained behind, and have since returned to Zanzibar. From Mataka to Alake was eight days march. On crossing a wide water in Canves they followed the border of the lake for several days, and thus struck inland They were suddenly attacked in a bushy country, about 9 A. M., by a band of Mavite. Dr. L killed the most forward of the attacking party, but was surrounded and cut down by one blow of a battle-axe, which cut half through his neck. Beyond this we have no details, for those who returned were the first to flee. Almost all who stood near Dr. L. were killed, although they seem to have done considerable with their rifles. This happened about six weeks ago, or about Oct. 25. You now see how very meager our information is. Even with a personal knowledge of the lakes of the surrounding country, at least a short distance from the scene of this sad affair, and a knowledge of that very tribe of Zatees, called Mavite, Agite, Maozites, &c., it has been quite impossible for me as yet to elicit anything from the impenetrable simplicity of the few who have returned, as to where this tradegy took place. That it was to the west of the Nyassa is certain; and whether, in the district we had already explored, or further to the north, is still uncertain. That Dr. L. was killed by the same Mavite, as he and I were among, together, is certain. They would have attacked us then if they had dared, but we were too strong for them. With such enemies, it comes to be a question of numbers, as well as equipment. The death of a few will not break their charge; and a small party, taken unawares, has no chance. Only one of the survivors saw Dr. L., fall, but they buried his body at 3 P. M., when the Mavite had gone. They took off all the baggage, and also the upper clothing of the dead body, so that not even a note remains by which to trace the route."

It is hardly probable that any further particulars will ever be obtained in regard to Dr. Livingstone's death, as the Mavite are a wandering people, and it will be quite impossible to ascertain the particular tribe by whom Dr. L.'s party were attacked. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.

EDWARD D. ROPES, U. S. Consul.
Hon. W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*

Methodist Freedmen's Aid Society.

We commend to our people the Freedmen's Aid Society lately organized by our Church, and now so successfuly engaged in the great work of educating and Christianizing the Freedmen. This Society has received the approbation of the Board of Bishops and of all the Annual Conferences held since its formation. It evidently meets a great want in our Southern work, and adds essentially to the efficiency of our missions. It is a matter of profound regret that its formation was delayed so long. It should have taken the field early in the movement in behalf of the Freedmen, and disbursed the funds of Methodists contributed so liberally to other associations in organizing schools, which would have co-operated with our missionaries in planting old-fashioned Methodism all through the South. Although the Society has been organized but a few months, it has already above forty teachers in the field, co-operating with our missionaries in educating the ignorant and degraded Freedmen, and preparing them for happiness and a glorious immortality. Its success, thus far, has vindicated the foresight and wisdom of its founders; and needs only to be successfully worked and liberally sustained to secure the grandest results. Our only fear for its future success arises from the multiplicity of calls upon the benevolence of our people; but we think that a wise discrimination in the disbursement of our charities will recognize the vast importance of this educational movement among the Freedmen, and furnish a liberal outlay for its accomplishment.

We are closing up our Centenary matters, which will give a chance to other enterprises that have been crowded out of sight by the pressure of this movement. Among our other objects of benevolence we call attention to the education of millions of heathen in our own country, at our doors, almost within the sound of our voice, scarcely surpassed by the heathen of heathendom itself. They are easy of access, anxious to be taught, make rapid progress in school, speak our own language, and yet we allow them to perish for lack of knowledge. Millions are anxious to be taught, devoted Christians teachers offer their services for this self-sacrificing work, but the funds are wanting. God moves the ignorant to cry for knowledge, Christian women to offer their services for this mission, and we trust that he will move those who have the means to respond to the heart-rending appeals of millions of deeply-wronged and degraded Freedmen, for teachers, books, and missionaries. We know of no more promising field of Christian effort, just at this crisis, and none in which a small outlay may secure richer harvests. Here is a golden opportunity for an investment which will secure most liberal and enduring returns. A small donation *now* may accomplish more than a large one at some subsequent poriod. The Society is desirous of sending twenty additional teachers at once into the field, and even a hundred would not fully meet the demand, but its treasury will not permit. We appeal to our brethren in the ministry in behalf of this cause, and trust that they will commend it to their congregations, and take liberal collections in its behalf.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

When Jeff. Davis was in Congress he was on a committee for the decoration of the capitol. On one of the paintings purchased for the purpose, the South was represented by an Arcadian scene, with a negro in the midst, sleeping on a bale of cotton. Mr. Davis made a single comment on the picture: "What becomes of the South when the negro wakes up?" Perhaps he can answer it now.

The New Route to the East.

On Wednesday last the steamer Colorado, the pioneer of the new line between China and California. arrived at San Francisco on her first return voyage fron Hong Kong and Yokohama. By her mails we have news from Japan only three weeks old, and intelligence from China up to the 17th of February. On the outward trip she made the run from San Francisco to Hong Kong in twenty-seven and one-half days, and her performance on the homeward voyage would no doubt have been equally satisfactory had it not been for unusually severe weather. We rejoice in such an auspicious beginning of an enterprise which promises to open to our country a new era of commercial greatnes.

There can be little question that the trade of the East is falling into our hands, and that San Francisco is destined to be the second city of America, and New York the great emporium of the world. By the present Overland Mail route, the distance between London and Hong Kong is about forty-eight days. It is now nearly the same by way of San Francisco, and in a very few years, when our Pacific Railway is finished, it will be shortened at least a week. What golden visions arise as the prospect of this future is unfolded to us! Our fast steamers plowing the Pacific will bring us the wealth of Indus—the teas, and silks, and spices for which the Old World nations have been contending for hundreds of years. The carrying trade of the world will pass across our continent, and New York will become the centre of exchange for all the commercial nations of the earth. How marvelous it seems that Christopher Columbus should have known so much more about geography than we do; how strange that the discovery of America should not have been after all, as we have wont to regard it, the result of a happy mistake, but that when the adventurous sailor steered out of the harbor of Palos with his little fleet he should have been actually following the best route to the East, and when he touched the new continent should indeed have been knocking at the gates of the Indies! It is only about a year since the establishment of a steamship line from Panama brought us into direct and quick communication with the great colony of Australia. The new enterprise is a still more important step toward establishing us in the position for which nature has destined us as the central city of the world. *

A MOVING ROCK.—The last sensation mentioned in our Southern exchanges, is an immense moving mass of rock in the northern portion of Arkansas. The Memphis Avalanche has been furnished with an account of this incredible phenomenon by a distinguished lawyer and politician of Tennessee. This gentleman derives his information from two young English noblemen, who have visited the far southwest in search of scientific knowledge. The Avalanche says: Southwest, about ten miles from the source of the St. Francis river, which rises in the Ozark mountians, and a short distance from the boundary line which separates Missouri from Arkansas, is a strip of limestone, or green stone, ranging from between one to two miles in width. It is interspersed here and there with plats of land, in many cases over an acre in length, peculiarly rich, in soil, and making the strange and perhaps hitherto unknown conformation of a swampy and rocky soil.

At the extreme northeast extremity of this rocky section the water from the St. Francis pours in, especially in the spring and fall seasons, in a heavy volume. The stream, for it is nothing else than a stream, although its current is swift beyond parallel, takes a zig-zag course through the rock, being particularly swift at the above-mentioned extremity, and again empties into the St. Francis. At this extremity is a solid mass of rugged and picturesque rock, almost oval in shape, washed on all sides by a rapid current, and moves directly and regularly back and forward; always in motion, and creating a deep and heavy sound which can be heard for miles. At first its motion is hardly perceptible to the ordinary vision, but as the sound increases and the strange eye rests more directly and minutely, the object becomes palpable. On either side of this immense moveable substance, which, as we have said before, is surronded by a swift current, are here and there eddies threatening instant destruction to everything within its yawning and awful reach. The mass of rock is covered with wild vegetation, which grows up thickly and spontaneously.

Whosoever *will* may come unto Jesus.

Death and Sleep.

Translated from the German of Von Krummacher.

The Angel of death and the Angel of Sleep, linked in a brotherly embrace, wandered over the earth. It was evening, and they laid themselves down on a hill, whence they thoughtfully surveyed the dwellings of man. A holy quiet prevailed, and the last toll of the evening bell had sounded from the neighboring village. Still and silent as their wont, sat both the beneficent spirits in a friendly embrace, when the beautiful night drew on. Then raising himself from his mossy couch, the Angel of Sleep scattered with light hand the invisible grains of slumber, which the evening breeze wafted to the still abodes of the weary husbandmen. Sweet sleep steals over the inhabitants of the cottages, over the old man who leans upon his staff, and over the young child in his cradle. The sick forget their pain, the mourning their sorrows, the poor their cares. All eyes are closed. But now, his employment ended, the benevolent Angel of Sleep turned toward his more serious brother.

"When the morning light appears," cried he, with incessant joy, "men will give thanks to me as a friend and a benefactor. Oh, what joy to bestow good in secret and unknown? How happy are we, the invisible messengers of the Good Spirit?" So spake the friendly Angel of Sleep.

The Angel of Death answered with quiet sadness, while tears, such as the immortals weep, stood in his large dark eyes. "Ah," said he, would that I, too, might receive those joyful thanks. The world calls me its enemy and the destroyer of its gladness. At my approach the mother holds her babe to her bosom, and frantically curses the power that robs her of the treasure of her life."

"Nay, my brother," replies the Angel of Sleep "Will not the good at their awakening acknowledge thee as their friend and benefactor, and gratefully bless thee? Are we not brothers and the messenger of one father?"

Thus he spake and the eyes of the Angel of Death gleamed more brightly as he tenderly enbraced his brother spirit.

The Sinner's Plea.

A man called at my house some time ago for charity—arrant beggar, I have no doubt. Thinking that the man's rags and poverty were real, I gave him a little money, some of my clothes, and a pair of shoes. After he had put them on and gone out, I thought, well, after all, I have done you a bad turn very likely, for you will not get so much money now as before, because you will not look so wretched an object. Happening to go out a quarter of an hour afterwards, I saw my friend; but he was not wearing the clothes I had given him, not he! Why, I should have ruined his business if I could have compelled him to look respectable. He had been wise enough to slip down an archway, take all the good clothes off and put his rags on again. Did I blame him? Yes, for being a rogue: but not for carrying on his business in a business-like manner. He only wore his proper livery, for rags are the livery of a beggar. The more ragged he looked, the more he would get.

Just so it is with you. If you are to go to Christ, do not put on your good doings and feelings, or you will get nothing; go in your sins, they are your livery. Your ruin is your argument for mercy, your poverty is your plea for heavenly alms, and your need is the motive for heavenly goodness.—C. H. Spurgeon.

ANTIDOTE TO SCEPTICISM.—I would recommend, as the best antidote to scepticism, a painstaking, reverential, prayerful study of the Bible itself. Infidelity is the offspring of ignorance and sin. It is quite surprising to find how few comparatively read the Bible for themselves; and, alas! how many hate the book because it condemns themselves. Men will read books *about* the Bible, but the Bible itself is too often neglected, as though it were a book too common, and therefore too unfashionable to deserve much attention. I would rather say, *Let the book speak for itself!* What can be more interesting and instructive than its narratives, whether contained in the Old Testament or New? How benificent are its precepts!—how calculated to bless all who obey them! How sublime and wonderfully adapted to our state as guilty sinners are its doctrines, revealing God's own method of pardon and His way of peace! Yet how few comparativly study these subjects with attention!—*From "Things which Remain." New Year's Address to Teachers. By the Rev. C. R. Alford.*

New Orleans Advocate.

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THE ISSUE.

What is to be the issue in our coming municipal and State elections? This is the vital question of the hour. The time is rapidly approaching when the answer must be given definitely, frankly, laconically. The mighty issues of the past are *dead*. Secession is a pronounced crime; slavery is abolished beyond the hope of restoration. Protective tariffs, internal improvements, and the national debt are questions too complicated and remote for these exciting times Something nearer, something more directly growing out of the late war will mark the division of parties; and in view of the intellectual condition of the great mass of our "new citizens," the issue must be a simple one, and expressed in terms so simple that the "wayfaring man though a fool" shall not err in his understanding thereof.

If we can rely upon the tone of the Southern press, and upon the speeches and letters of prominent men of the South, both of church and State, the spirit that will animate the Anti-union party in the South, will be opposition to the Radical party of the nation. Uniting all their forces with those of like political faith in the North, they will aim to cripple and destroy that party of patriots who have saved the nation and who are now in power. This will be at once the controlling motive and the absorbing purpose of the "reconstructed." But underlying this incentive are deeper and more selfish motives. To regain power in the councils of the nation, to retrieve lost fortunes, to undo what has been so well done, are the mighty reasons which will attract and bind together "every one that is in distress, and every one that is in debt, and every one that is discontented."

The issue therefore is a plain one, and involves the simple question, whether those who were in power when the war began, who plotted the destruction of the "great republic," who fought for its ruin during four bloody years, and who only ceased the strife when compelled to, or whether those, who flew to the rescue of the Union, who evinced their sublime patriotism on a thousand battle-fields, and who, in opposition to the whole power of the Executive, have given to the country the reconstruction bill, which secures justice and protection to all, shall control the future of this nation. Viewed from this standpoint, no loyal man can for a moment doubt as to his duty, and no emancipated, enfranchised man of color can hesitate as to which party he should link his political fortunes. With the latter class of our fellow-citizens, the issue is narrowed down to the simple question, WITH WHOM WILL YOU VOTE—WITH THOSE WHO FOUGHT TO KEEP YOU SLAVES, OR WITH THOSE WHO FOUGHT TO SET YOU FREE? This is the issue in a nut-shell. It is a plain statement; it is a palpable fact. Left to themselves, the men of color will remain true to their well-tried friends, but deceived by false statements, or alarmed by groundless fears, they may be induced to affiliate with those whose past promises have never been kept.

Nor is this the whole of the question under consideration. The living, supernal, practical issue, is, Shall the men of color be elected to office? This, their rightful privilege, cannot long be ignored. It is the logical sequence of their right to vote. It is one of the immunities of their citizenship. It is a demand which they themselves will insist upon, and they will affiliate with the party which first recognizes this, their rightful privilege. In the cities, especially, there are those of their number, whose intelligence, wealth, and social position entitles them to the suffrages of their fellow citizens, and who will fill not a few places of trust and power with credit to their own race and to the community in which they have been reared. Should both of the great parties in the South refuse to accord to the men of color nominations to office on their regular tickets, then the freedmen will build up a third party, and holding the balance of power, will turn the scale as their interests may dictate. The issue in the coming elections will therefore stand thus:

I. Shall the Republican party—which has saved the nation—or the Anti-Union-Southern-Northern Democratic party—which sought to destroy the Republic of our fathers—control the future of this country?

II. With which of these two great parties should the man of color affiliate?

III. Shall our now enfranchised fellow citizens of color, hold office?

City Affairs.

A perceptible improvement in municipal affairs has taken place since the appointment of a new Mayor. His Hon. Mayor Heath, has gained the well deserved approval of our citizens by his prompt action in relation to the levees, and the finances of New Orleans. The city having been rescued by his timely efforts from inundation, let him further watch with the utmost vigilance the finances of the city, and if possible, save us from municipal bankruptcy. And the Sanitary condition of New Orleans demands equally his immediate attention. At the earliest possible moment he should earnestly recommend to Gen. Sheridan such removals as will secure these ends. The present incumbents are incompetent to the duties of their office, and should be displaced for men whose loyalty and honesty are above reproach. As the municipal laws of this city are superceded by military law, let him form Bureaus of Finance and Health. Let him call around him those of our citizens whose intelligence, integrity and well known loyalty will immediately restore the credit of our city to public confidence, and relieve our people from the now too well-grounded fears of a coming epidemic. There are enough true, Union men to fill every position of trust and power, and they should be appointed.

The Old Flag Again.

Last week mention was made of the fact that Mr. Heath bad been appointed Mayor of the City of New Orleans. As soon as he had been qualified by taking the prescribed oath, his first official act was to direct that the stars and stripes be hoisted over the City Hall. Mr. Childs, the private secretary of the Mayor and some of his friends went upon the roof, run up the old flag, and saluted it with three hearty cheers. Every day since, the nimble fingers of the breezes have played with its starry folds. Some persons are in doubt whether the flag of our country was once hoisted while Mayor Monroe ruled, others believe that the flag was placed at half-mast as the funeral of a rebel soldier passed, and that it was properly displayed on one or two public occasions. We have now, however, a loyal man in office, who is not afraid to show the colors he works under.

Another thing showed that a "change" had taken place. A portrait of the rebel General R. E. Lee, which had long hung upon the walls of the Mayor's parlor was taken down and a fine oil painting of President Lincoln, put up in its place.

There is nothing like commencing aright, and Mr. Heath will have the thanks of the loyal people, not only of New Orleans, but of the whole country.

Editorial Items.

Bills.—To all our subscribers who have not remitted their subscription money for 1867. we have this week sent their bills, and we hope to hear from them without delay.

New Orleans Advocate.—Single copies of the New Orleans Advocate can be obtained at Duncan & Baker's Bookstore, corner of Camp and Lafayette.

The Second Quarterly Meeting of the Ames' M. E. Church will be held in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Information has been received in Washington that the Indians had captured and killed the entire garrison of Fort Beaufort on the Missouri. The savages numbered between two and three thousand. It is reported that Col. Ransom, in command, shot his wife to prevent her falling into the hands of the Indians. Previous to the massacre he had represented to his military superior that he was unable to defend the fort with his small force.

To Colored Voters.

FIRST PAPER.

Fellow Citizens:—In a wonderfully brief space of time you have been raised from the condition of bondsmen to the position of citizens and voters in this great Republic. You are called at once, and without previous preparation to the exercise of the noblest rights of freemen. Interests vast and weighty are entrusted to your hands and it is left for you by the judicious use of your new power to vindicate the confidence that has been reposed in you, or by your failure so to do, bring shame and confusion upon your friends. You are surrounded by those who have asserted your imbecility, and who, in the confidence of their own superiority, have already boasted that they will control your votes and make you subservient tools of your former masters. Under these circumstances you will not misunderstand our motives in presenting to your consideration subjects of gravest importance to you as a people. But before proceeding to more specific points, we would aid you to a true estimate of the dignity and importance of this new privilege, secured to you by the action of the national Congress.

1. *In becoming voters you at once advance to the heighth of full citizenship under the most deirable government ever instituted among men.* No great nation of the present or the past, has ever so nearly realized the true ideal of that most perfect form of government first indicated by God himself to his chosen people as our own at this present time. To obtain a republican government other nations have struggled through dark seas of blood in vain. They have toiled through weary centuries, hoping at last to reach what has come to you by a sudden revolution. So far as political privileges and the advantages of good government are concerned, you are at once on the topmost round of progress, and have suddenly leaped to the front rank of the world. In this respect there is nothing further to be desired, nothing more to which you can aspire. It only remains that you exercise the rare wisdom required by this high position, and that you prove yourselves worthy of the golden era on which you have entered.

2. *The bestowal of the ballot secures the ultimate recognition of all your manhood rights.* One of the darkest evils entailed on you by slavery, was the senseless prejudice it engendered; a prejudice which, in its unreasoning exactions, has hitherto hedged you from all the more honorable avocations and pursuits of life. It has denied the dignity of your humanity, pronounced you unfitted for any but menial occupations and asserting its own superiority, has condemned you as unworthy of the higher trusts and duties of humanity, and incapable of rising in intelligence and culture. Binding upon you the grievous burden of slavery, it has reproached you with your abject condition; denying you the loftier attributes of humanity, it has scorned your patient endurance; closing all paths of progress by iron gates and building aronnd you the walls of caste it has taunted you for not advancing. But this cruel fate is changed. The cords that bound you have snapped, the walls have crumbled, the iron gates have burst. You are not only free, but have all the incentives to honorable effort. The path of progress is before you, the arts and sciences welcome your approach, the learned professions are within your reach, fields of usefulness spread around you, all the higher impulses of humanity may now stir you to noble effort. So long as you hold the ballot you have the key which unlocks to you the high places of trust and power. It cannot, of course, give you an inherent fitness for these high positions, but it opens a free road upward to every excellence which you have the capacity to attain. With it, if you fail to rise, the fault will be your own.

3. *The privilege of the ballot secures you ample power for self protection:* No people who have an equal voice in the selection of their rulers need remain permanently under unjust proscription. If they only understand how to use their power they hold in their own hands the remedy for all civil disabilities. A powerful element, such as the present black population of the South, though not actually in the majority can by wise management, secure all its just rights. In the present emergency of reorganizing State governments and securing the guarantees of constitutional law you may, by uniting in full strength with the loyal whites, secure at once the full recognition of all your manhood rights. To prevent such a combination, which if formed, would be irresistable, your enemies are resorting to every effort. You are just entering upon the fiercest political conflict you ever saw; your destiny has been entrusted to your own hands, and if you now mistake, it will be most disastrous to your future prospects. Having aided to raise you to your present position, we wish in our next paper, to give you some clear, distinct notes of warning, and point out some of the duties that devolve upon you in this crisis.

From Pass Christian--A New Circuit Formed.

Saturday, March 23d, at Lake Pontchartrain, we took passage on the elegant coast steamer "Creole" for the above named place, where we arrived at midnight We started at 4 o'clock P. M. The sky was clear, the weather calm, and the ride upon the unruffled lake, at the close of such a day, yielded a pure delight, the enjoyment of which was enhanced as we contrasted the quiet and sublimity of the scene with the din, dust and demoralization of the great city we had but just left. We passed the Rigolet (which signifies "a water which flows both ways") and the mouth of the Pearl River, into Lake Borgne, just at dark, reaching Bay St. Louis at 9 o'clock, and the Pass, as above stated. There is now no hotel in Pass Christian, and we had to put up at a boarding-house, which we found filled to overflowing, and were obliged to "bunk" on the parlor-floor for the night.

The building owned by the M. E. Church South, and formerly used by them as a house of worship, was kindly opened for our accommodation, and the favor is hereby gratefully acknowledged. Sunday, we preached at 11 o'clock A. M., and again at 3 P. M., and at night administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and organized a class. It was the first time since the beginning of the war that the colored people of Pass Christian had met at the Lord's Table, so they informed us, and it was to them a season of interest and profit. Several white persons were in attendance, and received the Word gladly.

Monday morning we organized a Quarterly Conference, elected five stewards and five trustees, and Moses B. Avery and Samuel Chew were licensed to preach; Jeremiah Bolles, Wm. Swan, Edmund Parker and Wm. Thomas were licensed Exhorters. We organized the Pass Christian Circuit, which extends along the Gulf coast from Bay St. Louis to Biloxi, and embraces all intermediate and contiguous towns, and Moses B. Avery was appointed preacher in charge. Brother Avery, of his own free will, and unsolicited, comes to us from the African M. E. Church, as do also his wife and two daughters, young women grown. His mother was a free woman but was sold into bondage, and Moses was born a slave But while he was yet a child, his father bought both his and his mother's freedom, and he was raised a free man. He has a good education, reads both English and French, and has taught school under the Freedmen's Bureau. He was at one time local Editor of the New Orleans *Tribune*, —a freedmen's paper published in both French and English. His wife also reads and speaks both languages, and though a Creole and raised a Catholic, is now a zealous Protestant. It is truly providential that we have so good a man and such a family of "helpers" for the work. The pleasure of the Lord will surely prosper in their hands. And brother Chew will assist brother Avery on the Circuit.

Monday night we held Love-feast, at the close of which we obtained five subscribers to the N. O. Advocate, and took up a collection to assist in paying for the lot they have purchased on which to build a church. The society numbers 26 in all.

Pass Christian is one of the popular watering places on the Mississippi Gulf Coast—the first after passing Bay St. Louis. It stretches along the beach for more than two miles, and contains many beautiful houses and grounds, and a population of 1,000, which greatly increases during the hot season. It contains two churches—Catholic and Episcopal. The M. E. Church South and its votaries formerly held regular services, but they are now in a state of "suspended vitality." The large hotel, formerly the chief attraction of the place, has been purchased by the Catholics for a college, which is now in successful operation, and largely attended. There is also a young men's high school kept by Rev. Mr. Savage, of the Episcopal church, and also a young lady's school (Protestant) kept in the western part of town. In the rear of the city is a large cemetery, and near it an old Indian burying-ground, in the centre of which is a mound covered with large trees The town-site is most of it elevated, and the drive and walks dry and pleasant at all seasons of the year. The profusion of large and elegant shade trees is an attractive feature of the place. Live crabs, oysters, and a variety of salt-water fish are furnished at the market every morning, affording a wholesome, delicious diet, in striking contrast with the same articles as we often get them in the New Orleans markets. Pleasure excursions to the adjacent islands, some of which are in sight, are frequent. Hunting, fishing, walking, riding, are the exercises. Life here cannot be monotonous to either the permanent or transient resident. Nature herself gives variety. For at one time all is peaceful and serene. The evening zephyrs sigh among the trees, gentle wavelets murmur music as they die along the strand; Night walks forth in silent beauty, and a calm Ocean mirrors the moon and all her shining train. Again, the elements are at war. The heavens are black, a storm of wrath is gathering. God's voice is heard upon the waters. His thunder shakes the earth and sea. The mighty winds are loosened from His hand. Ocean is into a tempest wrought, and majestic waves, like an army of traveling mountains, walk the bosom of the troubled deep, and break in grandeur on the shore! It seems an appropriate place for a seat of learning, an attractive spot to the invalid, and a quiet retreat to the worn and weary worldling. Those who have tried it say that here one may court the Muses, acquire wisdom, and regain lost health. Let all concerned "take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

Since the above was written a change has come over the spirit of the people worthy of record. At the close of the meeting on Monday night an appointment was given out for preaching Tuesday night; but only an hour before the time for the Tuesday-night meeting to commence the house was closed against us, and we were without a place of meeting. The people however met at the residence of Bro. Avery. Bro. Henry Green had come from New Orleans, and notwithstanding the very unfavorable circumstances, there was a good meeting. Several persons came forward for prayers, and three joined the church.

And here it is proper to record another item of history. Many years ago, when Bro. Green, (mentioned above) was a slave, he hired his time for one dollar per day, and came here to work. He was then a preacher, and being zealous for God, he at once commenced laboring for the salvation of his fellow-slaves. But they had no place of worship, no time to build, and no money to buy one. However, "where there is a will there is a way," and so it proved in this instance, and a place of worship was secured as follows: A friend gave them a lot on which to build, another gave the timber, (standing in the tree) for a house. Bro. Green found a few faithful souls, who, with himself and some "sinner friends" engaged, after working all day for their masters, to work half the night for the Lord. So when the day's work was done, he, with his "working band" of fellow-servants, axes in hand, under cover of night, repaired to the forrest, and kindling each man his torch, began the work; some felling trees, some cutting poles, some riving "boards," (shingles,) some lining and scoreing timber, while Bro. Green wielded the broad-axe and literally "hewed to the line," as he is wont to do spiritually with the axe of the Gospel. And now as they toil,

"Loud sounds the axe, redoubling strokes on strokes."

Their sturdy blows startled the stillness of the night, and far-waked the echoes of the grand old woods, while their huge torches turned darkness into day! Thus night after night, the good work went on and mingled with all, might be heard "their songs in the night, the voice of thanksgiving and melody."—Thus they wrought for God while others slept, and sowed "good seed," while "the enemy sowed tares." At last all the material was ready, when at night, it was carried to the spot, and at night the rude temple arose, "a house built unto the Lord," and to whom it was "an acceptable offering," while to the humble contrite ones it was "the place of His glory." And there, for years, they worshiped the God of their fathers, and saw their fellow-servants converted, many of whom are now in heaven, and others still on the way.

The house was built of pine logs, and lasted well, and might still have served them for a place of worship, but at the close of the war it was taken from them (as was, also the ground,) sold, and was torn down, and removed. They are now paying $300 for a piece of land for a church, and are expecting the missionary society to help them build. Shall they be disappointed?

We had intended giving a brief sketch of the early history of the region embraced in the Pass Christian circuit, but have not time or space in this, and must soon close. Here we have met with Major G. W. Corliss, formerly of New Haven, Conn., who is the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau. He is a gentleman and a scholar, a true and tried friend of the freedman, and deeply interested in everything that pertains to their welfare. Would that all who are employed in the service of the government, especially in the Bureau Department were such men as he. Here, too, we have made the acquaintance of Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, formerly a surgeon in the federal army, in which service he lost his health, and is a confirmed invalid. How many such there are—living martyrs to liberty; men who escaped the sword and ball upon the field, yet retired from the contest mortally wounded, and whose prolonged existance is only a lingering death. God bless them; and may they live forever in that land, where there is no more war, neither sickness or death.

Brother Avery will at once proceed to visit all the appointments in the Circuit, and organize societies, and we expect to hear from him a good report. Brother Green, who has already done so much for the cause here, will continue to visit the place and help the brethren.

B.

Pass Christian, Miss, March 27, 1867.

Mississippi Items.

The church at Jackson will be reopened on Sabbath, March 31st. Brother Proctor, the Pastor, has been very energetic and persevering in the work of rebuilding.

At Vicksburg, the church is prospering under the labors of Brother Baker. Revival influence prevails, and congregation increases. The school in the church, taught by Mother Brown and Sister Dowling is progressing finely. Taken altogether, the prospects of our work there are very encouraging.

We are indebted to Rev. Mr. Frazier and his corps of teachers of the U. P. Mission, for a pleasant home while there. They are doing a good work in educating the children. Miss Lindsay, who has an interesting school composed of the more advanced scholars, invited us to attend a prayer meeting which she holds once a week in her school-room after the close of the school. The room was well filled with children and young people, and great interest was manifested. Several have been converted and others are seeking the way. This estimable woman is doing a truly missionary work.

There are four ladies teaching under the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission, who have large and well-conducted schools.

The way Southern people favor the education of the Freedmen and treat their own people who engage in that work, is shown in an effort of that sort recently made by the Episcopal minister at Vicksburg. He was going to have a school under the patronage of himself and his own congregation. A teacher was obtained who was the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, and a native of the South. Such a one must have been unexceptionable as to antecedents. When she came the question was, what to do with her? The Rev. gentleman kept her at his house a day or two, greatly to the mortification of his better half, until he could get rooms for her, when he set her up to live alone. Not a female member of his parish will speak to her; and for society she has to go to the Sectarian Yankees.

Southern people may talk as much as they please about educating the Freedmen, but so long as they ostracize every one who teaches them, they can *do* nothing. The colored people must look for instruction to those who can afford to be independent of this bitter, hateful, develish spirit that now dwells in the hearts of those who control what is called society in the South.

General News.

Another Conflagration on the River.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT ALABAMA.

The steamer Alabama, which left Shreveport on Friday afternoon last, with a cargo consisting of nearly twelve hundred bales of cotton, and about one hundred passengers, caught fire early yesterday, it is supposed by means of sparks dropped in the cotton from the pipe of a deck-hand, and in five minutes was totally enveloped in flames. At once, the wildest confusion prevailed.

The boat was at the time nearly opposite the Roman crevasse, in St. James parish, and was, upon the breaking out of the flames, at once headed for the right bank. A landing was effected instantly, and the entire stern of the boat was at that time enveloped in flames. Here ensued a general rush for the stage planks, and in the confusion several of the passengers, including one lady, were pushed into the river. They were all, however, rescued by the officers of the boat, and we are happy to state that not a life was lost. Had the landing been half a mile below, where the current would have subjected the boat to the risk of suction from the Roman crevasse, there is a probability that many lives would have been lost. As it was, the suffering among the passengers was extreme. A cold wind was blowing, and many ladies were obliged to escape, having on nothing save their under garments. Fortunately, the steamer J. M. Sharp, Capt Dugas, came by an hour after the passengers had landed, and, rounding to, brought the unfortunate travelers to their destination.

The kindness and hospitality of the officers of the Sharp is spoken of in high terms.

We are indebted for the above facts to Mr. M. D. Ball, of Bexar county, Texas, one of the passengers. One curious fact in this gentleman's experience during the conflagration is, that he was obliged to leave his stateroom in such haste as to forget his six-shooter, lying underneath his pillow. After landing, he had the pleasure of hearing it discharged by the heat of the flames.

Among the incidents of the disaster was the gallant act of Col. Johnson, of Texas, also a passenger, who, while endeavoring to save three thousand dollars in gold which he had on the boat, was appealed to for assistance by an aged lady, a perfect stranger to him. He gave up at once all thought of the money and carried the lady ashore, and was unable to return to the boat.

A poodle-dog belonging to one of the passengers had a portion of his tail burned off, but lives to tell the tale, which, however, he is no longer able to unfold.

The Alabama was built in 1860, in New Albany, Ind., was principally owned by Capt. Lee, her commander, and was, we learn, insured for $40,000 in a St. Louis office.

The money in the hands of the clerk of the boat was saved, but it is reported that all the books and papers belonging to him were lost.

Major Stevens, paymaster, United States army, had a safe on board containing $5000. A guard will, in consequence, be sent immediately to the wreck.

The boat and cargo will prove a total loss.—*N. O. Crescent.*

The New York General Assembly has passed a bill for the construction, in New York city, of a "three tier" rail-

road from the Battery to Central Park. The plan is to purchase enough ground in the rear of the building upon the proposed line for a double track. Three roads will then be built: First, one in a cut deep enough to receive a train drawn by steam, to be carried under the cross streets, and to be used for freight only. Second, a surface road, upon which cars are to be drawn by horses, and to be used as the surface roads now are. Third, an elevated track, sufficiently high to be carried over the cross streets upon arches, and to be used for the through passengers, stopping at but three or four fixed points. It is proposed that the road shall connect up town with the Hudson and Harlem roads, and distribute freight and passengers wherever required.

Letter from Gov. Patton.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, Ala., March 17, 1867.

Hon. Albert Voorhies, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans:

A heavy press of business has prevented an earlier reply to your letter of the 6th instant. You perhaps have seen in the public prints a letter which I wrote a short time since, on the general political situation. I sent you a copy of the Montgomery Advertiser which contains the letter.

It seems to me that it is the true feeling of the Southern people to contribute their best influence, in favor of an early organization of their respective States, in accordance with the requirements of the recent reconstruction act. Congress claims the right to control this whole question. In my humble judgment it is unwise to contend longer against its power, or to struggle further against its repeatedly expressed will.

I am clearly of the opinion that an appeal to the courts would accomplish no good. If a test case were brought before the judiciary, it would open up a series of the most complicated questions which perhaps ever engaged the attention of any tribunal.

Questions of such vast magnitude could not speedily be disposed of. They would necessarily require much time; and before a conclusion could be reached the Southern States, in all probability, would be fully reorganized under the congressional plan. Indeed, the supplemental bill provides specifically for a reorganization; and the only political question is, who will participate in the work. If the many do not co-operate in the movement and give it a proper shape, the few will carry it to completion, and there is no telling what discrimination may be made against the non-actionists. Very respectfully,

R. M. PATTON,
Governor of Alabama

BOOTH'S DIARY.—The diary of Booth, concerning which so much has been said of late, is a small pocket memorandum book, in which are entries concerning a variety of subjects. It contains accounts of expenses; entries of social visits, and statements of various matters concerning his flight after the assassination. It contains a description of his terrible condition the Friday subsequent to Mr. Lincoln's death, being then with a broken leg alone and an outcast in the Potomac swamps, and this is evidently written in a perfect agony of feeling.

The missing pages may have been torn out by Booth on various occasions, or cut out by some of the soldiers through whose hands it passed, or, as Butler believes, removed by some one in high executive circles. It cannot be positively stated that either the war department, nor the judge advocate's department, know anything of the book in any other than its present condition, and the same is true of Mr. Bingham's knowledge of it.

Rev. Ebenezer Hayward.

The numerous friends of Brother Hayward will be glad to read the following favorable notice from the Natchitoches Times, of his labors in that place. The incident referred to, occurred sometime since, and has just come to our knowledge.

PASS HIM AROUND—A WORTHY ACT—A short time since, a colored woman became possessed of a considerable amount of money, and proposed to a colored minister, a resident here, to take charge of it. The minister, the Rev. E. Hayward, being a man of intelligence, knowing that the condition and situation of the woman did not justify her having come by such an amount honestly, immediatly conveyed the intelligence to Maj. James Cromie, Agent of the Freemen's Bureau at this place, who took such steps in the premises as to cause the owner of the money to recover it—by advertising. The owner, on reading the advertisement in our paper, came forward and after identifying the sum recovered his lost package.

Had Mr. Hayward desired, he could have kept the money and used it, but he had the gratifying pleasure of seeing it returned to its owner.

We have noticed this Mr. Hayward particularly, since his arrival and we confess that he wields a powerful influence over the Freedmen here, and the change in the moral condition of the Freedmen is truly astonishing. He teaches them to become honest, industrious and religious, and his teachings have been heeded to a perfect success.

Our brethren of the press will please pass him around, so that his worthy example may be followed by others whose duty it is to teach the freedmen their true condition.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.—We copy below and warmly commend an article by the Lady Editor of the Natchitoches Times It will suit other localities:

We hope that all our citizens—independent of slight denominational differences of opinion,—will unite in endeavoring to secure to Natchitoches this desirable privilege. Regular church service is the greatest blessing a community can enjoy Regarding religion only in the light of worldly utility, it stands pre-eminent as a civilizing and refining social agent. A hundred purifying influences flow from the divine sanctuary—the very decorum it enjoins, the calm and passion quieting hush that pervades it—the music, bearing the spirit upward on its own soaring wings, the social sympathy engendered by the weekly "gathering together"—all these,—and many other delicate and subtle influences (independent of the lessons from the pulpit) make regular church service a privilege to be greatly desired by every community—and to be purchased, if need be, by the sacrifice of habits of unnecessary extravagance and pernicious self indulgence.

We, the undersigned Officers, Attendants, &c., at the U. S. Marine Hospital, contribute toward the erection of an "Orphan's Home," the following sums:

Dr. Harris	$15,00	Sallie Washington	50
Dr. Hershey	10,00	Martha Robinson	2.00
H. L. Downs	5,00	Kate Henry	1,00
Samuel Angell	5,00	Alfred Hodge	1,00
S. L. Mendes	10,00	Charlotte Hobbs	1,00
James Fisher	10,0	Hub. McAwaine	1,00
R. C. Baylor	10,00	J. K. Carrol	1,00
Elias Young	1,00	Peter Young	1,00
Charlotte Williams	1,00	Mrs. James	2,00
James Lewis	2,00	Mrs Lathrop	2,00
Manuel Thompson	1,50	Mrs. Lego	2,00
Isham Hill	1,00	Mrs. Lynn	1,00
Joe Valentine	1,00	Mrs. Conlin	1,00
Charles Hopkins	1,00	Wm. Hilbert	4,00
Jack Robinson	1,00	Mdme. L. DeMortie	5,00
Benjamin Tolbert	1,00	Garland Jackson	2,00
Reuben Hobbs	1,00	Edward Kirkham	5,00
Winnie Johnson	1,00	Julia Stephens	1,00
John Richardson	2,00	Francis Johnson	1,00
Emily Williams	1,00	Eliza Harris	1,00
Mary Sanders	2,00	Abraham Nelson	2,50
Maria Biddle	1,00		
Pierre Fontainette	2,00	Total	$124,50
Cecilia Jones	1,00		

The Number of Children in New Orleans.

Subjoined is a statement of the number of children, white and colored, in New Orleans, between the ages of six and eighteen years. The statement has been compiled from the returns of the board of State Assessors, Messrs. M. M. Feeney, E. A. Bozonier, Julius Falda and John C. Golding. It is not overpraising these gentlemen to say that we have never had a better board of assessors in New Orleans. They have performed their arduous and responsible duties with intelligence, judgment and fidelity, and with an impartiality rarely equaled by any of their predecessors:

Enumeration of Children between the Ages of Six and Eighteen.

City Dis.	Rep. Dis.	White Boys	White Girls	Col. Boys	Col. Girls	Total in Wards	Total in dis.
First	1st Rep.	1,52	1,739	329	444	4,0 3	.....
...	2d "	2,380	2,525	871	980	6,756	.....
...	3d "	2,965	2,741	1,988	1,979	9,963	20,452
Second	4th "	2,656	2,6 0	1,352	1,496	8,134	.....
...	5th "	1,911	1,961	802	913	5,587	.....
...	6th "	1,909	1,712	1,025	953	5,602	19,323
Third	7th "	1,690	1,657	1,225	1,503	6,149	.....
...	8th "	1,375	1,555	792	1,118	4,8 8	.....
...	9th "	1,990	2,381	1,179	1,405	6,972	17,957
Fourth	10th "	2,934	3,482	656	1,058	8,19	8,199
Total	.....	21,358	22,411	10 322	11,861	65,952	65,952

White boys 21,358
White girls 22,411
Colored boys 10,322
Colored girls ..... 11,861—65,952 Children.

WHITE CHILDREN.		COLORED CHILDREN.	
Boys	21,358	Boys	10 322
Girls	22,411	Girls	11,861
	43,769		22,183

Whites 43,769
Colored 22,183
65,952 Children

Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

Principal office 87 Cedar Street, New York.

STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1867.

Augusta, Ga.	$ 1,067 66
Baltimore, Md.	13,962 54
Beaufort, S. C.	77,029 50
Charleston, S. C.	19,525 18
Houston, Texas	347 35
Huntsville	272 00
Jacksonville, Fla.	2,867 49
Louisville, Ky.	6,616 00
Memphis, Tenn.	1,973 1[illegible]
Mobile, Ala.	5,635 96
Nashville, Tenn.	2,779 41
Newbern, N. C.	640 00
New Orleans, La.	10,391 65
New York City	3,870 40
Norfolk, Va.	8,185 89
Richmond, Va.	1,967 45
Savannah, Ga.	3,370 43
Tallahassee, Fla.	808 31
Vicksburg, Miss.	
Washington, D. C.	6,672 40
Wilmington, N. C.	1,750 75
Total	$169,634 55
Total drafts for the month	142,212 58
Excess of deposits over drafts	$27,421 97
Total deposits	$1,459,380 75
Total drafts	1,083,129 48
Balance due depositors	$376,251 27

M. T. HEWITT, President.
D. L. LAMBERT, Secretary.

Official.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., March 28, 1867.

General Orders No. 7.

[Extract]

* * * * * * *

2. It is hereby announced for the information and guidance of all concerned, that no elections for State, Parish, Municipal or Judicial offices will be held in the State of Louisiana, until the provisions of the law of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of the acts supplementary thereto, shall have been complied therewith. Until elections held in accordance with those acts, the law of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 15, 1867, which provides for the continuance in the performance of their duties of those persons whose term of office would otherwise have expired, will govern all cases except those which may be specially acted upon at these headquarters.

* * * * * *

By command of Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Official:
GEORGE LEE, 1st Lt. 21st U. S. Inf.,
Acting Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Grand Jury Impanelled—Charge of Judge Howe.

The following gentlemen were impanneled in the First District Court yesterday as the grand inquest of the parish for the quarter ending on the 1st of July: J. J. Tarleton, foreman; N. Olivier, G. W. Palfrey, E. Nott, A. Forstall, W. Holgrave, B. Munday, A. C. Delery, R. Strong, A. Prados, Jr., E. C. Abadie, S. Blossman, Dennis Downing, P. P. Labarre, L. J. Courten and J. E. Smith.

The jury having been sworn, was charged as follows by Judge Howe:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—You have been selected and sworn to inquire into the commission of crimes, offenses and misdemeanors within the limits of the parish of Orleans, or within one hundred yards outside of those limits.

It is incumbent on the court to give you instructions as to the nature of your duties and to call your attention to such matters of public importance as may properly come within the sphere of your action.

It is hardly necessary for me to tell you, as intelligent men, that your investigations must be impartial. It is due to the obligations of your oaths and to the good name of the community you represent that all personal bias, all political feeling, and all prejudice should be strictly excluded from your deliberations. The criminal law of Louisiana, if rightly construed and truthfully executed, protects the liberty and property, and secures the safety of every person, without regard to race or condition. And it is for the Grand Jury, in the first instance, to enforce the law with all earnestness and candor.

You cannot, of course, determine the guilt or innocence of the person accused before you, but you are to ascertain whether or not it has been made probable that the accused has committed the offense imputed to him, and to do this you ought to be well persuaded of the truth of any indictment you may find, so far as the evidence before you goes.

The officers who represent the State will assist you in your inquest. Allow me, however, to call your attention to some special topics.

The practice of dueling seems to have been revived of late in this community. We do not require any arguments now-a-days to prove its cruel absurdity. The law of Louisiana has made it a crime and defined its punishment. If death ensue from one of these barbarous encounters, the survivor is, by law, simply a murderer, and all seconds, agents and abettors are accessories before the fact. As for that class of people who attempt to acquire a cheap reputation for courage by arranging duels, with a view to the encounter being prevented, they are provided for by enactments prescribing fine and imprisonment.

I am required by law to call your attention to the kindred offense of carrying concealed weapons, and I do this as something more than a mere matter of form. Our Supreme Court has declared this law to be unconstitutional, and Mr. Justice Preston used this language in regard to it:

"This law becomes absolutely necessary to counteract a vicious state of society growing out of the habit of carrying concealed weapons, and to prevent bloodshed and assassinations committed on unsuspecting persons."

The law, as it now stands, is as follows:

Whoever shall carry a weapon or weapons concealed on or about his person, such as pistols, bowie knives, dirks, or any other dangerous weapon, shall, on conviction, suffer fine or imprisonment or both, at the discretion of the court, and it shall be the duty of the judges of the district courts, in this State, to charge the grand jury, especially as to this section: Provided in no case the fine exceed five hundred dollars and imprisonment three months in the Parish Prison.

It will be your duty so far as lies within your province and power, to see that this law is not despised.

I would ask your earnest attention to our laws on the subject of bribery, corruption, oppression, extortion and misdemeanor in office. Such crimes seem to flourish with peculiar vigor in times of change and trouble like these, and it is painful to observe with what indifference the public regard their existence. Yet they are, to the reflecting mind, the saddest of all crimes, for they signify a loosening of the bonds of honor, or decay of the social conscience. In the name, therefore, of the community whom you are now representing and serving, I beg you to consider this important topic, and act with vigor and fearlessness in any cases of this sort which may come to your knowledge.

It is made my duty to charge you specially with reference to the statutes relative to trespasses on the public lands, enacted by the legislature of 1855. If there be any cases of such trespass within your jurisdiction, you will, of course, not fail to give them proper attention.

The same obligation rests upon me, in reference to the statute of 1855, respecting obstructions of navigable streams.

In the same law a punishment is provided for any tampering with the levees. You will be quite sure to feel a lively interest in this latter subject, at this time especially, and will require no urging to indict any violation of this important statute.

I am required by law to charge you specially in the statute of 1855, in regard to lotteries, and the statute of 1866, in reference to licensing the sale of lottery tickets. By the first of these laws the setting up of any lottery in this State, and the disposal of any property, real or personal, by lottery, is prohibited under the pain of fine and imprisonment. The fines, if any, are to go one-half to the Parish and one-half to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans. It is my duty to charge you in regard to this law, it is equally yours to enforce it, under the obligations of your solemn oaths.

It may seem an ungracious task for you to indict the managers of those lotteries in New Orleans, which have lately been drawn for charitable purposes, but I fail to find that charitable lotteries or their promoters are exempt from the action of this law. You will therefore feel bound to indict all cases of violation of this statute within the year preceding your action—without regard to the announced object of the lottery. Charity is an excellent thing, but a due regard for enacted law comes first in the list of social duties.

The law of 1866 provides for licensing the sale of tickets in foreign lotteries, a large license fee is imposed for the benefit of the State on the vendor—and a stamp duty on each ticket. There are three reasons at least why you should enforce this law with zeal—first, because it is a late law which no one can pretend has become obsolete; second, because its proper enforcement will help to fill the depleted treasury of the State; and third, because the honor of the State is pledged to protect the dealers who obey the law, by prosecuting those who do not. It would be ridiculous indeed if by our neglect, the dealers who violate this statute should, virtually, make money at the expense of the dealers who comply with the requirements of the law.

I will not detain you, gentlemen, with reference to any special subjects. You have the thanks of the court, in advance, for your labors, which will be arduous and at the same time most honorable. I am not unmindful of the peculiar circumstances under which we meet to-day, nor of the fears for the future of this community, which seem to mystify the minds of many. There are those who seem to see in the issue of recent national events an increase of crime, of confusion of civil tumult. Permit me to think they are mistaken. I am so sanguine as to believe that history never goes backward; that the doing of justice will always result in final good even though it create a temporary inconvenience, and that therefore we may, from this time, look for the progress of our community in all the elements of a true civillzation—and prominent among those elements in the imperfect condition of human nature will be an enlightened grand jury, pursuing its inquiries without fear, favor or affection.

Bills Vetoed by the President.

The following is a complete list of the bills vetoed by the President during the Thirty-ninth Congress, and of the bills which were passed over the veto, and those which became laws without the Presidential signature:

First Session.—To enlarge the power of the Freedmen's Bureau; vetoed Feb. 19, 1866.

To protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication; vetoed and passed April 9, 1866, over veto.

For the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union; vetoed May, 1866.

To enable the New York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of the public lands not now in market; vetoed June, 1866.

To continue in force and to amend an act entitled an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees and for other purposes; vetoed; passed July 16, 1866, over veto.

For the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union; not signed; failed through the adjournment of Congress.

Second Session.—To regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia; vetoed; passed January 8, 1367, over veto.

To admit the State of Colorado into the Union; vetoed January 18, 1367.

For the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union; vetoed; passed February 9, 1867, over veto.

To provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States; vetoed; passed March 2,1867, over veto.

To regulate the tenure of office; vetoed; passed March 2, 1867, over veto.

Bills which became laws without the President's signature, the constitutional limit of ten days having expired without their return:

To repeal section 13 of "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1862; became a law January 23, 1867.

To regulate the franchise in the territories of the United States; became a law January 31, 1867.

To regulate the duties of the clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the House and for other purposes; became a law February 20, 1867.

To declare the sense of an act entitled "an act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States;" became a law February 22, 1867.

Recapitulation—Vetoes, 10; pocket vetoes, 1; laws passed over veto, 6; vetoes sustained, 4; became laws without signature, 4.

The Atlanta New Era contains the following from the pen of an eminent jurist of Georgia, on a matter of great interest at this time:

WHO ARE AFFECTED BY THE AMENDMENT. It is believed our people do not generally understand who are affected by the Constitutional Amendment, and excluded from office, and from the ballot-box by the late bill.

The following persons are excluded:

1. All persons who, before the war, were members of Congress or officers of the United States, and afterwards engaged in the rebellion.

2. All persons who, prior to the war, were executive, legislative or judicial officers of the State, and took the like oath, and engaged in the rebellion.

This embraces governors, members of the Legislature, and judicial officers, from a judge of the Supreme Court down to a justice of the peace, who, at any time, held the office and took the oath, and afterwards engaged in the rebellion.

Who, then, are not excluded?

1. No one is excluded because he held an office under the Confederate States, from President down, if he does not fall within one of the excluded classes above specified. The simple fact that he was a Confederate senator or a Confederate general, or that he took an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, does not exclude him.

2. No State or county officer is excluded on account of his having held the office and taken the oath and engaged in the rebellion, if he were not an executive, legislative or judicial officer; therefore, neither a lawyer, sheriff, clerk, tax collector, receiver, county treasurer, coronor, surveyor, constable, or road commissioner is excluded.

3. As no man under twenty-one years of age, when the war began, held any such office as disqualified, and none of them took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States during the war, and as the war commenced nearly six years ago, no man in Georgia under twenty-seven years of age can be excluded.

4. Militia officers are not excluded.

5. The whole mass of our people who fall within none of the excluded classes above mentioned are free from the disqualification, and may vote and hold office in the State without regard to the part they took in the war.

BOOKS.

Greeley's American Conflict.

No doubt every man desires a history of our late war. But the question arises, whose work is the best—the most reliable? Who, in writing, has been the least swayed by prejudice or partizan feelings? Who has given the greatest amount of information and the most facts in the fewest works? We answer, Horace Greeley.

No other history of our war has received such compliments from literary men, both of our own and foreign countries. And these, too, regardless of party. The Democratic press has been loud in its praises of this work. The New York *World*, speaking of it, says: "It seems to answer the question, 'what they killed each other for?'" It also adds, "Mr. Greeley has seized the true point of view from which the history ought to be written. He has thereby done a service like that rendered by a speaker in a debate, who correctly lays open the nature of the question. * * With all his shortcomings, Mr. Greeley is the best historian of the war."

The N. O. *Picayune* says: "Those who are well poised in their judgment, and desire to hear the other side before forming their conclusions as to cotemporaneous history, can have an opportunity to do so by subscribing for Mr. Greeley's History of the Great Conflict. Mr. Greeley is the fairest among our worst enemies. No man can get a fair view by reading the reports of one side only, and Mr. G. presents the most candid one from the opposite side."

Mr. A. Simons, General News Agent, 85 Baronne st., in this city, is the agent for this work, where subscription books are now open and where many volumes have been furnished to our citizens.

EFFECTS OF HABIT.—A letter from Paris, of the 22d January, says that a body of peasants, from the depths of Siberia, have come to Paris and put up wooden cabins like those of their own country, near the Palace of the Exposition. "They suffer horribly from the mildness of our climate. The other day, when it was freezing hard enough to split rocks, one of them cried out with a melancholy air: 'Oh, my God, when will it get cool here? Another thinking it midsummer, arrayed himself in a calico gown. And a third thus wrote to his father: 'The heat is excessive at Paris; would you believe it? For eight days that we have been here my nose has not been froze a single time!"

Ladies' Department.

Les Pensees.

BY M. ANNESLEY.

When we ask for peace, we must watch that we do not disturb our own peace—all our sorrows do not come from without—we sometimes make our own troubles.

The best kind of controversy in these days is, to present the truth of the opposite error, then God receives his own glory. This saves labor and temper.

We hear people complain of want of sleep—well, we know it is the gift of God. But did you ever inquire if you had earned your sleep? "The rest of the laboring man is sweet."

Faith takes a new spring after it has passed a severe test. Proved faith is worth something, both to ourselves and others.

We remember our own faults, and would like others to know that we had not forgotten them; yet we would not like to be reminded of them, but believe they were forgiven and forgotten.

Trouble always takes the darkest shade at night, even from David's time to the present; but the morning dawn often dissipates many fears, and lightens our hopes for a better termination than we gloomily expected.

A long state of discipline is oft-times needful to save people fully, who have strong, impetuous, impulsive wills.—And they are tempted to inquire, why is it so with me? But the calm, subdued spirit, the fruit of patient faith, is enabled to praise God for all the painful process.

If the hand of the diligent maketh rich, then the folded hands of the idle must make poor. Not only wealth, but happiness comes with industry.

Though you have failed many, many times to do well, and not have even succeeded to please yourself in doing right, yet continue to strive, for every attempt is nearer to a success.

Never be discouraged with yourself as long as God bears with you, in bestowing upon you time and opportunity. His mercy and love are infinite, so be of good cheer.

MARRIED.

By Rev. Henry Green, at the residence of the bride, Mr. Wesley Thomas to Mrs. Lucinda Miller.

No Cards.

Information Wanted.

Information wanted of John O'Hare; when last heard from lived in Sacramento county, California, 7 miles from Sacramento City, between the upper and lower Stockton roads. Any information will be thankfully received by his son, PATRICK O'HARE, care of New Orleans ADVOCATE.

The Sacramento Christian Advocate and Sacramento Daily Union please copy

PERSONAL.—Any one knowing the whereabouts of Mrs. Winnie Daniels, colored, living in Henderson county, Kentucky, who formerly resided with Mr. Lazarus Powell, will confer a great favor to a distressed sister, who wishes to know her residence. Persons knowing anything of the above person will please communicate with the undersigned, at the First Street Methodist Church, care of Mr. Henry Green, Pastor.

Papers in vicinity will confer a favor by copying the above.

MRS EMILY LEWIS.
Formerly Miss Emily Primus.

ZION'S REFRESHING SHOWERS.—A new Revival Hymn and Tune Book, containing nearly 300 Hymns and Tunes, principally used by Whitfield, Wesley, Knapp, Nettleton, Finney, Carl, Hammond, and other Evangelists, in their revival meetings. It is one of the best books ever published for such services as well as for Sunday Schools and Social Meetings. Price, paper covers, 30 cents, $3 25 per dozen, $25 per 100. Board Covers, 35 cents, $4 per dozen, $30 per 100. Cloth Embossed, gilt, 50 cents, $5 per dozen $40 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. Compiled by Horace Walters, Author of "S. S. Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, "Choral Harp," "Day School Bell," "Athenæum Collection," "Christian Melodist," etc.
Just published by C. M. TREMAINE,
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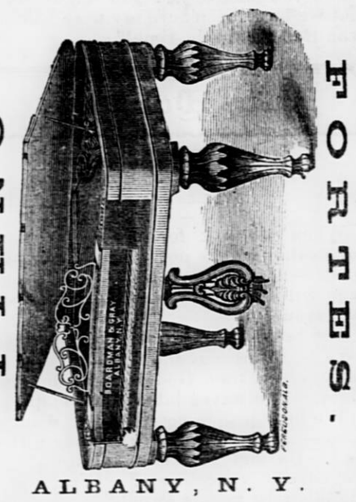
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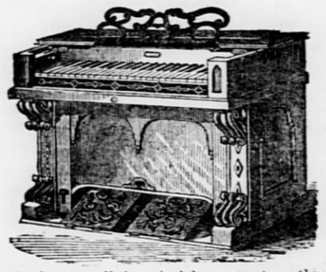
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This Soap is made from pure and clean materials, CONTAINING NO ADULTERATION OF ANY KIND, will not injure the most delicate fabric, and is especially adapted for woolens, which will not shrink after being washed with this soap. It may be used in hard or salt water. It will remove paint, grease, tar, and stains of all kinds. One pound warranted equal to two pounds of ordinary family soap. Directions sent with each bar for making three gallons handsome soft soap from one pound of this Soap. Each bar is wrapped in a circular containing full directions for use, printed in English and German. Ask your grocer for "B. T. Babbit's Soap," and take no other.

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EGYPTIAN CORN,

which, upon trial, was found to ripen, planted even the last of July. It is estimated, from its very prolific qualities, to yield 150 bushels per acre, and weighs, by sealed measure, sixty-five pounds to the bushel. This corn was produced by some procured direct from Mr. Jones, our consular agent, directly on his return from Egypt.

It needs no different culture from that of other varieties, and in the South two crops can be raised in one season on the same ground. It grows in the form of a tree, and thirty-four ears have grown on one stalk, and will average from five to fifteen. For domestic use it is unparalleled. When ground and properly bolted, it is equal in color and fineness to wheaten flour. As a forage crop, by sowing in drills or broadcast, for early feed, there is no kind of corn so well adapted to milch cows, and none that will yield half the value in stalk or corn.

It can be successfully grown in any State.

I give the most satisfactory references that the corn is, in every respect, what I represent it to be; and further, I am the only person throughout the country who has this variety of corn. Having secured a quantity, I am now able to fill all orders for those desirous of testing it.

TERMS.—In order that all may receive seed, we have reduced the price to one dollar and fifty cents a package. Any person who will get up a club of five will receive a package gratis. Fifteen packages for $10, fifty packages for $20, one hundred packages for $30. One package will contain enough to plant the following season from twenty to thirty acres, also directions for planting and cultivating.

Address, F. E. G. LINDSEY,
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Washington Co., Va.

INDORSEMENTS.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Washington county, Virginia, having examined some Egyptian Corn grown on thin soil in this county, do hereby certify that some of the stalks produced thirty-four spikes; the longest spike we noticed measured 10¼ inches in length and 6½ inches around.

This corn, likewise, grew in the form of a tree, and presented a very healthy appearance.

R. B HAMILTON,
Raven's Nest P. O., Va.,
Capt. T. M. COBBLE,
Craig's Mills.
Capt. J. C. STANFIELD,
Holston.

We, the undersigned, certify that the above gentlemen are actual residents of Washington county, Virginia, men of truth, whose veracity, purity from falsehood, fidelity and honesty none dare question; enjoying an eminent moral, social and political position in society.

JOHN PHILLIPS,
P. M., Craig's Mills P. O., Va.
JOHN M. HAMILTON,
Ex-Sheriff of Washington co., Va.
JERIEL D. LINDER,
Act. Justice of the Peace.

THE PRESS.

F. E. G. Lindsey has presented us an ear of his "Egyptian Corn," heretofore advertised in our paper—the ear is about the size of Indian Maize, and has a solid grain. A lady who raised some of it last year sends us a certificate stating that she saw some that had not been plowed—it was sown broadcast—that produced twelve ears to the stalk.—(Abingdon Virginian.

EGYPTIAN CORN.—In another column appears the advertisement of the Egyptian Corn. It is something new for this section, and is worthy of attention. Mr. Price, of our office, is personally acquainted with Mr. Lindsey, the proprietor, and will vouch for the statements made. He has seen the corn grow, and thinks it would prove a success in Western Missouri. Try it.—[Clinton (Mo.) Advocate, Nov. 29, 1866.

EGYPTIAN CORN.—F. E. G. Lindsey, of Abingdon, Va., has the genuine "Egyptian Corn," which a great many farmers are delighted with This is a new corn to this country, and has many merits that do not appertain to other breadstuffs. It will ripen as far north as Boston, even when planted by the last of July. On rich land it will yield 150 bushels to the acre, and weighs 65½ pounds to the bushel, and for domestic use it is unparalleled. It resembles flour, and contains 95 per cent. of nutriment matter. In the South two crops a year can be sown. A package can be had of Lindsey for $1 50.—Washington Constitutional Union.

61:64

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(It can be used alone, or if preferable, one-third of Java mixed with two-thirds of KENT'S EAST INDIA will make finer coffee than Java alone, and destroy the nervous effect of the latter.)

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[From the Rev. W. D. Siegfried, Pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

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Very respectfully yours,
W. S. SEIGFRIED,
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[From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor, Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

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Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Boptis Church, Philadelphia.]

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[From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Milville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMTH,
966 Hutonchis st., Phila.

[From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor Tenth Baptist Church.]

I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very useful to those who suffer from the above causes.

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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No 15. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1867. Whole No.—65.

Union Men Exhumed.

HOW THEY FELT DURING THE REBELLION—WHAT THEY SAID AND DID WHEN THE WAR ENDED.

Read the following proceedings of a meeting held in 1865, and now for the first time published :

To the Editor of the N. O. Advocate.

I enclose you an account of a Union meeting held on 16th of May, 1865, at Mount Hermon Church, Washington Parish, La, near the line of demarcation which divides the State of Mississippi and Louisiana. Much has been said against that meeting and the resolutions there adopted, and although I was requested to prepare a report of the meeting for the press, I did not consider it safe to forward the communication, and my judgment in the premises has been fully approved by the leading men of the neighborhood.

There was no Yankee at the meeting; it was a demonstration made by enthusiastic Unionists of both sexes, who did little more than express their joy at the termination of hostilities.

Immediately after the surrender, a number of Unionists, 12 in number, repaired to Baton Rouge, and after obtaining the written permission of General Herron, entered the city in procession, with an old Union banner flying, which they had preserved through the four years of warfare. Upon their return they published that a public meeting would be held at Mt. Hermon Church on the 16th of May, 1865. This was before they had heard of the capture of the rebel chief, or the surrender of the trans-Mississippi forces.

There was but two days notice given of the meeting, but as it was in the heart of the Union settlement, a goodly turn out was expected.

On arriving at the Church, I was surprised to see such a gathering Men, women and children were there, and all rigged out in their holiday attire. A long pole was found lying prone upon the ground with a spade at its larger end, and from the eagerness and good humor that pervaded the crowd, it was evident that something was about to "turn up."

The meeting was called to order by appointing Dr J. J. Alford, Chairman, and L. D. Snell, Secretary, of the meeting.

Eight Vice Presidents were appointed —four from Washington Parish and four from Pike County :

Vice Presidents.—*From Pike County, Miss.*—G. C. Fortinberry, Edwin Alford, Hon. Wm. Simmons, James Brook.

From Washington Parish, La.—A. C. Bickham, G. W. Dyson, Dr. H, Pierce, Joseph T. Ott.

Committee on Resolutions—Rev. James English, Rev. H. D. Berry, T. E. Tate, Esq., Daniel E. Tate, Esq.. G. W. Dyson, Esq., A. C. Booty.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered:

Whereas, in the providence of God the war that has so long been waged for slavery is about being brought to a final termination; and whereas, the surrender of all the country east of the Mississippi River by the insurgents to the United States forces has lifted the cloud of despotism that has so long hung over us with nightmare dread, and we are once more permitted to assemble in primary meeting, and give free expression to our opinions; we, therefore, a portion of citizens of Pike County, Miss., and Washington Parish, La., this day assembled at Mount Hermon Church, do therefore resolve

1st. That we rejoice unutterably in the speedy prospect of peace that now lies before us, and in the re-establishment of the national authority, and we return our sincere thanks to Almighty God for our sudden deliverance from the despotism forced on us by Jefferson Davis.

Vice Prss. Bickham—"I move to amend the resolution by striking out the words 'Jefferson Davis,' and inserting 'Confederate authorities.' I feel unwilling to saddle the whole responsibility upon one man."

Parson English—"I shall vote against the amendment. I wish the stigma fixed right where it belongs. Mr. D. is responsible for the abuse of the power delegated to his agents."

T E. Tate, Esq.—"I think the resolution is a just one. Mr. Davis recommended conscription. He was the Sun of this Confederate world. He was the centre around which the lesser planets revolved, and his attraction bound them in their orbits."

Vice Pres. Alford—"I am opposed to saddling the whole blame upon one man, and shall vote for the amendment."

The vote was taken and the amendment sustained.

Resolved 2. That we mourn the untimely loss of so many noble-hearted men whose lives have been sacrificed upon the dark altar of Moloch; and while we hold no sympathy with the cause in which they fell, yet to their bereaved families we tender our kind regards, and recommend them to the considerative sympathy of our citizens. Passed.

Resolved 3. That we regard the murder of the late Chief Magistrate of the United States as the most foul atrocity ever perpetrated in a civilized community, and we trust all its aiders and abettors may be brought to condign punishment.

Resolved 4. That we forgive all reasonable secessionists who have practiced what they preached, who have not aided in the seizing of Union men and hunting them with dogs, or the despoiling the houses of those whom they considered deserters, and who have not maltreated prisoners, but who have conducted themselves like men and not like demons.

J. E. Tate, Esq.—"I move that resolution be layed on the table. I advocate a mild course towards our late oppressors, and can see no use in the resolution. It is our bounden duty to forgive."

Rev. Mr English—"I regard the resolution as in very good place. It is but just that we discriminate. It is due to our friends on the opposite side that we pass this resolution. I fall out with no man for his simple opinion. I have friends among the secessionists who are gentlemen. I would forgive the good and fix the brand of Cain upon the bad."

The vote was taken and the resolution was passed.

Resolved 6. That we rejoice that the vexed question of slavery is now settled so it can no more engender strife between our respective sections of country, and while we are unable to solve the problem of its disposal, yet we believe that God who has shaped emancipation will mature some plan for the future employment and direction of the freedmen.

Resolved 7. That we recommend to all Union men to repair at once to Baton Rouge and there re-assume their allegiance to the Government in such manner and way as it may require.

Resolved 8. That we ignore the doctrine of State rights and secession as a very dangerous political heresy; we regard it as fatal to the peace and integrity of the Republic, and a fit tool for tyrants to use for wicked purposes.

Resolved 9. That we recommend to each citizen and returned soldier to stand up for the principles of law and order, and abide by the fallen fortunes of our States.

T. E. Tate—"I move the resolution be amended by striking out the words, 'and abide by the fallen fortunes of our States.' I do not think those words are in harmony with the preceding resolutions."

The vote was taken and the amendment sustained.

Resolved 10. That we send a delegation of twenty citizens to Baton Rouge with a copy of these resolutions, and that they are hereby requested to solicit the protection of the United States authorities of the place for our section of country. Passed.

Resolved 11. That we hoist the stars and stripes here to-day.

Vice Pres. Bickham—"I am not in favor of putting up the flag to-day."

Chairman—"What is the gentleman's objection to hoisting the flag?"

Vice Pres. Bickham—"I consider it premature. It has never yet been hoisted in our parish."

Chairman—"That is the very reason we wish it hoisted to-day."

Loud cries from the crowd—"The flag! The flag! Is there a flag here?"

Vice Pres. Alford—"I also consider the movement premature, and besides, this is a sacred place. I am opposed to the commingling of Church and State; it is that which has brought us to what we are."

T. E. Tate—If gentlemen are afraid of violating the sanctity of the place, I would remind the meeting that yonder forest-crowned hill is free from the objection here urged. We can repair to it and gladden our eyes once more with the sight of the Star Spangled Banner."

Many voices—No! No! Up with it here!

Here the meeting became tumultuous and the chairman arose to speak.

Vice Pres. Simmons—"I call the chairman to order. He is speaking without having the chair filled. I have mistaken the objects of the meeting. I came here to hear a thanksgiving sermon. Our hearts should at least be filled with humility, and not with the rapturous exultation that pervades this assembly. If we hoist any flag I think it should be a white one in token of surrender. We are but a part of a conquered province."

A voice from the crowd—"The Union never was, never will be conquered."

Parson English—"I am for hoisting the flag to-day. It is our flag, and we have the right to hoist it. The Confederates have pulled theirs down; they do not hope to see it go up again on this side of the great river. In putting ours up we are doing no violence to any party. When the opposition put theirs up we made no resistance. We stood still and saw their insane experiment, and now as ours is up, we simply propose to put the old one up in its ancestral place."

Chairman Alford—"I have kept still just as long as I could, and if I am out of order, pardon me. There is a lady here who has a Union flag—Mrs. T. E. Tate. When her State seceded she made it and laid it away like Aaron's rod, as a sacred *memento mori* of her once glorious country. For four years that flag has been a hidden and a banished thing. Will you let it longer thus remain? Already its light folds are stirred, and like the pinions of the fallen angel of Moore, they are trembling for their home on high. I am going to make you a proposition: If there is but one man or woman here who wishes to see their ancestral Banner tossed by the lovely breeze of spring that is now stealing through this grove, let him, let her hold up their right hands."

The crowd sprang up as though they had received an electric shock.

A. C. Booty, Esq.—"Had I ten thousand right hands, I'd freely raise them all."

Vice Pres. Simmons—"I call the chairman to order. The meeting has become a tumult."

Chairman—"Friends, we have met to-day but for one purpose. We have assembled here beneath the majestic shade of these gay green trees to give utterance to the pent-up feelings of our hearts. I see faces here to-day which though once familiar, long have been unseen; they have been keeping a long and lonely vigil beneath the dark green trees to keep from warring against their consciousness of right. They are here to-day to see that old flag that waved in the breeze at old Fort Moultrie. That flag that was immortalized when old Yorktown's day was done, once more stirred by the gentle zephyrs that now are fanning our sunny land. The resolution is adopted. Put up the flag!"

The excitement here was intense. Fair hands soon brought the banner out from its long dark hiding-place and attached it to the flagstaff, and then amid the wild shouts of its friends, stalwart arms raised the long staff to its perpendicular. A gentle breeze swept by, and Columbia's ancient banner once more streamed out in its old ancestral air.—While it was being erected a committee sang the following original song, composed by Mrs. Mary C. Berry, a native of Louisiana:

SONG.

Aye! bring it from its biding place,
That banner of the brave,
And let its striped folds once more
In Southern sunlight wave;
Let shouts of triumph rend the air,
While smiling Angels see
A nation saved from tyrant's chains,
Restored to liberty.

Long have we been denied the sight,
Though secretely we pined
To see our Country's Flag again
Float proudly in the wind.
We've cherished for it in our hearts,
A depth of Love Untold,
And hid it from the sight of men
As misers hide their gold.

For it has been a banished thing,
Denied and traduced;
And those who dared to own its cause,
Insulted and abused;
Drove by conscription from their homes,
And oft when forced to flee,
Pursued with blood hounds thro' the woods
Where once they wandered free.

We've groaned beneath oppression's power
And all the ills of war,
And dying shrieks and wails of woe
Have burdened Southern air;
A pale darkness o'er us hung
Like that which shrouds the tomb
And hope's faint star was almost lost
Amid the deepening gloom.

Now thanks to God the dawn has come,
The night of terror o'er,
The golden sun of Liberty
Shall gild our Southern shore;
Fling out our banner to the breeze,
Bid all its friends rejoice,
And songs of praise to God ascend
From every heart and voice.

After the singing of this appropriate ode, and when order had become sufficiently restored, short speeches were made by Vice President Alford, and Jacob J. Ott, Esq ; and subsequently a thanksgiving address or sermon was delivered by the Rev. James English—L. Psalm, 14 verse: "Offer unto God thanksgiving, and pay thy vows unto the Most High."

After appointing twenty citizens as delegates, the meeting adjourned.

It is only necessary to state that the delegates appointed repaired to Baton Rouge and discharged the duties assigned them, on the 24th of May, 1865.

SECOND SONG.

We are a loyal Union band,
Just rescued from oppression's hand,
We come, protection to implore,
And see our Country's Flag once more.

We pledge to it our love anew
And yield it our allegiance true,
The only Flag beneath the sky
To which our hearts owe fealty.

We, for its sake have suffered shame,
Been branded with a traitorous name
Because we would not recreant be
To yon fair Flag of Liberty.
With specious words our leaders tried
To win us to secession's side.
They flattered, wheedled and cajo'led,
And many a specious tale they told.

They boasted of great victories won,
Said our Old Union was undone,
To bloody strife they called us all,
And said, if we refused the call,,
That we should all disfranchised be,
Down to our last posterity;
And that our children yet unborn,
Should reap a heritage of scorn.

They threatened us with banishment,
Inflicted on us punishment;
They followed us o'er hill and dale,
With blood hounds scenting on our trail;
But all in vain, we would not fight
Against our consciousness of right;
The flag of slavery o'er us rolled,
We scorned to fight beneath its fold.

We waited patiently and long
To see right triumph over wrong;
See truth and justice win the day,
And despotism fade away.
Now be our banner wide unfurled,
That emblem of the freeman's world,
And send this shout to distant lands,
Our *Union* yet unbroken stands.

The Letter of Lentulus.

This famous document purports to be a Report from a Roman proconsul to the senate, describing from actual observation the form, features, voice, bearing, look and manner of the Messiah,—the pure and open brow, the rich wine-colored hair parted in the middle and falling on the shoulders, the clear blue eyes, the regular features with their grave yet sweet expression; painting, in short, so far as words can paint, the very *beau ideal* popularly received of the mortal attributes of the Divine Founder of our faith. It has been confidently alleged that this letter was extracted by Eutropius from the archives of the senate; that several Fathers of the Church made mention of it; and that portraits were painted after it by the command of Constantine the Great.

To all tihs, the decisive reply is, that there was no proconsul named Lentulus in Judea at the period; that no trace of the letter is discoverable in Eutropius; that none of the Fathers (including St. Augustine, who speaks of pretended portraits of Christ) make mention of it; and that the earliest notice of it occurs in the fifteenth century, when the famous preacher Pere Olivier Maillard, produced it in macronic French.

Not content with these strong grounds for incredulity, M. Feuillet de Conches maintains that it would not be difficult to arrive at the source of the forgery, to pick out word by word the elements in the different traditional portraits in writing which lie scatterd amongst the Fathers or the Greek ecclesiastical writers. He proceeds to proof, and a valuable piece of criticism is the result, from which we shall simply borrow an episodical passage or two o the startling doubt which long vexed and divided the Fathers, namely, whether the Divine Essence was reflected in the beauty of the outward and visible form, or hidden, for the wisest and best o purposes, under a mean and unattractive exterior.

The New Testament gave no help to either side. The Old Testament inflamed the controversy by an apparent diversity: "Thou art fairer than the children of men," is the inspired language of the Psalmist. "He hath no form nor comeliness," is the similarly inspired prophecy of Isaiah. The holy disputants, as was their wont, declined any rational explanation or reconciliation of the texts; and as no reference was made to the authority of Lentulus, the fair inference is that none of them had ever heard of him. St. Justin declared positively for ugliness: "By appearing under an abject and humiliating exterior, our Savior did but add to what the mystery of the redemption offers of sublime and touching." Tertullian was strong for the same theory. The pagans accustomed to deify beauty, saw their advantage and struck in. "Your Christ is ugly," exclaimed Celsus with true Epicurean logic. "Then he is not God" The three great divines of the Western Church, St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, and S. Augustine, stoutly held out for beauty, and the opposite opinion, discredited in Europe, was eventually confined to the Manichæans and some doctors of the East.

It may be collected from these disputes that no certain image or representation of the form and features of Christ has been handed down by tradition. There is also much weight in the remark, that the most ancient effigies are stamped with a Greek or Roman character, both in physiognomy and costume, without any trace of the Arabian or Israelite type.—*Edinburgh Review.*

A Sermon.

BY REV. S. M. SMALL, (COLORED.)

Preached at Alexandria, La., March 17, 1867.

Jeremiah, vi.: 16.—Thus saith the Lord, stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.

I am glad to have before me such a well behaved and respectable body of people. Now it is very important, at this time and in this place—it is our duty to pray, and be in earnest about it. My text says—"Thus saith the Lord stand in the ways." When these words were spoken by the prophet, it was a solemn time, and why I call your attention to it now, is, because of sin and rebellion, such as was going on at the time referred to. God, when he has a work to do, always provides some one to carry it on. Read of the work of God, in any part of the Bible ; you will find he always made provision to make himself conqueror. He works in favor of man whenever it can be for his good. Now Jerusalem was inhabited by God's peculiar people ; it was a place he often visited, just as to-night. God has promised to meet his people in his temple, and if we get no blessing it will be because we do not do our duty. God has required of those who wait upon him a pure heart; resigned and believing, they will be sure of his blessing. The people of Jerusalem were much favored, and they became proud; self-deceived often. I want my congregation to examine themselves on this account. Those people had been favored of God, and became selfish; they thought to take their cause out of God's hands, and do it themselves. While they were becoming so rebellious, God was preparing his servant Jeremiah, called before he was born. In the old days God sent his word to men by his prophets, telling what his will was. So at this day. God has sent his servants to go and declare his word to a wicked and perverse generation, who say by their works they will not have him for their king—and tell them, he that believeth not shall be damned. Oh, what a message ! It is terrible to have the frowns of the Almighty upon us. It's as good as being in hell while on earth. They were so wicked as to pretend to be prophets and to be priests. It is awful for men to pretend to be called of God, and so deceive the people. Seeing them so inclined to leave Him, God sent Jeremiah four hundred and thirty years before the coming of Christ. Those false prophets called out peace when there was no peace; it was a false peace; we are to judge a tree by its fruits. While in this rebellious state God sent Jeremiah to say, Turn from your evil ways; you have been disobedient, turned away from my laws; go to Jesus, ask forgiveness, fall down before him humbly, or else you never can have peace. They seemed to stop a moment t listen. Often men stop and think how can I get out of this bad course? It weighs on their minds. They want to, but hardly know how or what to do, afraid to remain under God's dreadful frown, but ashamed to start in the good way, afraid of their companions. The message of Jeremiah was, Jerusalem should be destroyed, terrible judgments for its wickedness was told about; none should be spared. How often have we seen the pestilence destroying its thousands. Why, once in New Orleans, when I could not read newspapers, I bought one every day, and was so anxious to know about the terrible pestilence, that I soon got able to read them. Why, 400 was one day said to have died. In one place where I lived it was so dreadful to see them die and hear their groans that I moved to another neighborhood. It was the same there, and again I moved, and then again; I said, oh Lord, what shall I do. It made me move from place to place, and then it made me pray. When we hear God's voice, and tremble and call, He hears us. What love and pity for poor sinners. There is a path where God is always to be found—at the place of prayer, in the path of rectitude. To these paths I calls the people. Do right and look to God; wait on him and he will answer, for we have the glorious promise, "Stand in the ways, walk therein, and ye shall find rest to your souls." Ask for the old paths, the good old way; the old prophets and old kings have gone home in this way. They tried it and found it a good way, and thousands have found that all its paths are peace. I tell you, if you want religion, you can never find it in the way of the grog shop, in the ball room, at the card table, with evil company, but in the old paths. Here are witnesses that God will meet you more than half way; then throw away all these little, worth nothing things. They say to you, "come, its no harm;" go here, or go there, do this or that. They are not your friends, but they cheat your soul. They lead you off further and further from God. Why, my brethren, how did you get a blessing, how did you find Jesus? Is there any other way? Oh, no; then "stand in the way." How often, when one is bewildered in a journey, they are not certain of the road, or how to go; but they stand and wait until some one passes by, and we ask for the right path So wait upon God, and he will send some one to help you, and it will be a friend indeed; he will tell you just what you want; but best of all you will get help from the Most High God, his spirit poured into your soul, to make you happy. You believe many old Christians have hewed out the way to heaven by faith and prayer: you must think and do as they did. You must pray for yourself, and Christians around are praying for you, and then the answer of prayer comes down; and when people say, "Oh, you are out of your head, you are crazy," you can tell them, oh, no, master, oh, no, missus, and you can be so bold as to go right up to any one and tell what Jesus has done and what he wants to do for them. Why, I had twelve months, brethren without a cross, and then it came, and I had to stand still and wait for Jesus to show me what it meant, and how to carry it. Oh, crosses will come, and the safe way is not to run from them, but take them up; we are seeking for Jesus and heaven. Are not some here seeking for that way. God grant that you may be wise, seek aright, and find the old paths, and reach heaven and eternal glory.

Secret Prayer.

If you live in the neglect of secret prayer you show your good-will to neglect all the worship of God. He that prays only when he prays with others, would not pray at all were it not that the eyes of others were upon him. He that will not pray where none but God seeth him, manifestly doth not pray at all out of respect to God, or regard to His all-seeing eye, and therefore doth in effect cast off all prayer; and he that casts off prayer, in effect casts off all the worship of God of which prayer is the principal duty. Now, what a miserable saint is he who is no worshipper of God! He that casts off the worship of God, in effect casts off God himself; he refuses to own Him or to be conversant with Him as his God. For the way in which men own God, and are conversant with Him as their God is by worshipping Him.—*Jonathan Edwards.*

General Anglican Council.—We have already called attention to the proposed convocation of a "General Anglican Council," to consist of all the bishops of Great Britain, the British colonies, and the United States. We now learn from the latest English papers received in this city, that the Archbishop of Canterbury has given notice that the meeting will be held in Lambeth palace on the 14th of September. Besides the bishops of England, Ireland, Scotland, the colonial and missionary bishops, and the bishops of the United States of America, the bishops of any other churches that hold communion with the Church of England are invited. This is the first General Council of the Anglican churches ever held, and as an attempt to give to a branch of the Protestant Church a *universal* instead of a merely *national* organization, it deserves the profound attention af all Protestant Christians. And whatever may be the merely denominational designs contemplated, we cannot but regard the assembling of this Council as a most happy omen for the future unity and power of the Protestant branch of the Church of Christ on earth. God grant that the decisions of the Council may be wise and to His glory.

The wages of sin is death.

New Orleans Advocate.

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Official Dishonesty.

Why is it, that official dishonesty is generally considered less disreputable, than dishonesty in a private citizen? When fairly compared, whether by the standard of Divine or human justice, the former involves the greater guilt. Nevertheless, society views the man who feloniously appropriates to himself public monies, with less abhorance than he who steals private property. This fact is apparent to every observant mind. The notoriously dishonest official is not excluded from what is known as the best society, while the poor man, however otherwise respectable, who steals a loaf of bread for a starving family, is branded as a felon and shunned by community. Why this palpable inconsistency? On what grounds is it tolerated?

Evidently the dignity of his office covers the dishonest official, and in most cases, like an impenetrable coat of mail. His position of trust and power commends him to our consideration; we are slow to believe evil of the ruler of our people; we dread his displeasure. His eminent abilities awaken our admiration, and his good fortune in having been chosen by the people inspire our respect. His person is sacred. It is also true that the evils resulting from his peculations fall upon the *many* and not upon *one*. Taxes are collected from *all;* no one portion of community suffers thereby; all suffer alike. It would be different were an individual, or a banking company, or any other corporate body, the party defrauded. And bribes come from interested parties whose interest it is to cover the wrong. Persons concerned in the passage of a bill, or the letting of a contract, not unfrequently bribe the officer of State, and then to screen themselves they screen him. And perhaps the prevalence of official corruption reconciles the community to the continuance of the evil.—The commission of a crime may become so general as not to be subject to control. People frequently quietly endure what they cannot help, and in process of time the public conscience becomes stupified and indifferent. In Rome the Pope has a State lottery, and this species of gambling goes uncondemned; in Mexico, the priest attends a bull-bate on Sunday, and is not regarded the less holy; but in Protestant America, the practice of such things would offend the whole community. As a rule in any place, all that is required of a public man is to reflect the public conscience—sometimes, however, the public conscience reflects him. Where morals are thus lax the corrupt official stands in no dread of exposure and punishment. Everybody knows that he steals officially, and he is joked for his smartness. There are always those who stand ready to share his ill-gotten gains, and who become the eulogists of his crime. In this country wealth is power, and no matter how obtained, its possessor is courted and flattered. We rarely inquire into the moral character of a rich man. He has wealth, and all do him deference. A man goes into office to-day penniless and friendless; suddenly he appears upon the road "two-in-hand," and every passer-by doffs his hat at the lucky official. His "money answereth all things." His importance in the community is also increased by his ability to contribute for political ends, and this at once acts as a temptation to sin and a cover to his iniquity. Such are some of the reasons why official dishonesty is considered less disreputable than that practiced by private individuals; others might be named, but these are most apparent.

But this indulgence to the offences of public men is false and ruinous. No community can long survive its terrible results. Poisoning the very fountains of society, it sends its polluted streams into all the channels of human life.—From whatever stand-point we view official dishonesty, we are forced to pronounce it of deeper moral turpitude, of greater criminality, and meriting severer, swifter punishment than the offense of him who has not the public confidence. If we analyze its nature we discover that it is the quintessence of whatever is violative of the laws of God and man. It is the concentration of all those fearful elements which sunder the bonds that bind society together, and which undermine the fabric of social, commercial, political and religious goodness, power and glory.

It were a truism to say that *it is dishonesty;* yet we go further, and affirm that he who appropriates to himself public funds is worse than the man who is a downright robber. For to his crime of robbery the former adds hypocrisy, treachery and perjury. He is not what he assumes to be. The custodian of the public interests, he has betrayed the public confidence. Inducted into office by an oath invested with all the solemn attributes of religion, God was called to witness his promise of fidelity, yet the stolen gold cankers his perjured soul. The ordinary felon is not chargeable with these extraordinary attributes of crime. His is the single, bold offense of feloniously taking from another, what is not his own. He violates no solemn oath of office; he betrays no public confidence; he acts not contrary to his professions; he is simply a thief, but his official comrouge is more.

[To be continued.]

Eminent Letters from Eminent Men.

Some time since the N. O. *Times* invited several of our well known citizens to publish their opinions on the "situation." It was a N. Y. *Herald* idea. It was a good thing for the *Times*. Overcome by the temptation, two classes of persons have written—soldiers and lawyers. Having read the "eminent letters" severally as they appeared, we confess our preference for those written by the soldiers. Not that their rhetoric was preferable, nor their logic more compact, but their spirit was better and their advice more practical. War is the soldier's fighting time; peace, the lawyer's. Beauregard was foolish and insulting in comparing the loyal people of this country to the sediments which discolor the Mississippi, and which are destined to sink, and was vain in likening the people of the South to the Mississippi purified of its sediments; yet he was entirely sensible in suggesting to his friends that *submission* is now a virtue and a duty. Longstreet's letter is thoroughly Southern in spirit, yet it is manly, frank, practical—submission or voluntary exile are the alternatives he presents. Nothing can be more sensible.

But the letters of Christian Roselius and J. Addison Rozier are defiant and belligerent. In reading them, we fancied we saw Roselius in his *uniform again*, and that Rozier had donned the armor of Mars. "To the courts, to the courts!" they cry; there let the battle of treason be fought again by our legal giants. The cry seemed a bid for a case. What a magnificent opportunity it would be for our Nestor and his brother-in-law to display their forensic powers, could they but be chosen to defend Louisiana before the bar of the great tribunal of the nation. Were a stranger to read the letters of these four gentlemen, he would infer that Generals Beauregard and Longstreet were tolerably fair Union men, but that Messrs. Roselius and Rozier were the most fanatical of all secessionists. Mr. Roselius says, *"we must submit with the best grace we can;"* while Mr. Rozier has framed one of the strongest arguments to justify secession we remember to have read. He is for delay, for appeal, for anything rather than for peaceful acquiescence. He declines to serve on the "State Executive Committee of the National Reconstruction Party of Louisiana," and then in two "mortal columns" gives his "reasons why." But he went too far. The *Times* got more than it bargained for, and in its evening edition of the 9th inst., abused Mr. Rozier for expressing "his opinions." What a muddle! We guess the *Times* wont call for any more letters from our "original Union citizens."

City Removals.

We have heard much complaint because Major Gen. Sheridan, and his Honor Mayor Heath, have not removed from office certain objectionable city officials. These complaints come from two classes of citizens: those who really desire to see good men in office, and those who feel themselves competent to fill such offices with honor. It may be enough for us to say that Maj. Gen. Sheridan understands the situation here better than any other man, and that he will act according to his best judgment and in the interest of the cause he represents. His appointments thus far have been exceedingly judicious; and in due time, we presume, he will make others.

As to his Honor Mayor Heath, he has no power under the city ordinances to make removals, and can fill vacancies only with the consent of the Common Council. The truth is, the Mayor cannot appoint a city park-keeper without the consent of the Council. The people should understand this, and open their eyes to the fact that, in anticipation of Monroe's removal, the appointing power has been gradually taken away from the Mayor. But his Honor is doing a good work by his vetoes and by keeping a sharp lookout for the city finances.

Monday Morning Papers Abolished.

The following preamble and resolution are published as a reason for the discontinuance of our Monday morning edition. Persons engaged in the production of newspapers require rest and recreation quite as much as any other class of citizens, and just as readily recognize the advantages of that ancient law which requires the labor of a week to be performed within six days:

New Orleans, April 8, 1867.

At a full meeting of the Associated Press of New Orleans, held this day, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The labor, mental and physical, necessary to the production of a Monday morning paper, must be almost entirely performed on Sunday, while that for the issue of a Sunday morning edition is, with the exception of delivery, performed on the previous day; and, whereas, the physiological as well as psychological requirements of human nature render one day of rest out of seven particularly desirable; therefore,

Resolved, That in order to afford all persons connected with our respective offices an opportunity of enjoying such rest, recreation or religious exercises as the conscience of each may respectively approve, we hereby agree to discontinue the Monday morning edition of the journals we severally represent.

Kendall, Holbrook & Co., Picayune.
J. O. Nixon, Crescent.
Dufour & Limet, Bee.
Wm. H. C. King & Co., Times.

The above notice appeared last Saturday in our principal city dailies, and whatever the motives were which prompted the action, we rejoice in the result. It is the public approval of the holy Sabbath, and the recognition of that Divine law which restricts all labor to six days in the week. The reasons assigned for this action are physiological, psychological and religious, all of which are good and substantial. Experience and history combine to prove that the human system requires one-seventh of each week in addition to night, for rest; and it is clear that the former is added to the latter as a compensation for the wear and tear of life, for the repair of which *night is not sufficient.* It is a law of nature, applicable alike to man and beast, that one day in seven must be devoted to rest, and where this beneficent law is not observed, life is shortened one-seventh, the animal system enfeebled, and in the case of man, where the labor is intellectual, the mind suffers accordingly.

And now, taking advantage of the occasion, we enter a plea in behalf of the actors and actresses engaged in our city theatres; and we do this from personal knowledge of the fact that they desire rest from their professional duties on Sunday. The same arguments are applicable in their case which our city editors have applied to compositors, and should be practically acknowledged. The mental and physical strain incident to rehearsal and performance for seven consecutive days and nights, month after month, is not only wasting to the energies of mind and body, but *suicidal.* We therefore sincerely hope that the managers and lessees of our theatres will follow the good example of our city editors, and close their theatres on Sunday. Let it be done at once.

Judge Sharkey's Bill.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, on the 5th inst, Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, gave notice of a motion for a preliminary injunction against Andrew Johnson, President, and Gen. Ord, commander of the military district comprising Mississippi, and stated that the motion was founded on a bill of equity which he proposed to file, brought by the State of Mississippi, complainant, against the parties named, to enjoin them from executing the acts of Congress recently passed, called the military bill and the supplemental bill.

This action on the part of Governor Sharkey does not surprise us; indeed, we would have been disappointed had not such action been taken, either by himself or some other representative of the "ten excluded States." It is the last and dying struggle of the rebellion.

Having tried the sword and failed; having sought to deter Congress from further legislation in the work of reconstruction, by rejecting the Constitutional Amendments, and failed, a few fanatics now appeal to the Supreme Court as the last resort. Of course, we cannot now state positively the result of the appeal, but we doubt whether the Court will so act as to interfere with the execution of the Military Bill. It is the opinion of some of our best jurists that the Supreme Court has not original jurisdiction in the case under consideration; at all events, it is short-sighted in Mr. Sharkey to seek to induce the judiciary to control the executive branch of our government. Knowing that Congress cannot be reached directly, he now attempts to restrain the President from discharging his constitutional duties. It is a bold move—a desperate case. But we have it from a gentlemen just from Washington—brother to a member of Mr. Johnson's cabinet—that the President disapproves of Governor Sharkey's bill, and the report is confirmed by Attorney General Stanberg's course in the preliminary action. We therefore think that Judge Sharkey's effort to arrest the reconstruction of the South under the Sherman bill will amount to nothing. We are assured that he has not the sympathy of the leading Southern men in New Orleans, many of whom have publicly pledged themselves to accept the situation; and they regard his action in the case as exposing them to the charge of *insincerity.* No doubt they, with many others, would have rejoiced had the Supreme Court decided the military bill unconstitutional; but believing that there is not a shadow of a hope from this source, they prefer wisely to endure what they cannot cure. More than this: The people of the South are penetrated with the conviction that were the Supreme Court to render such a decision it would increase rather than diminish their troubles. A heavier burden would await them. Congress is master of the situation, and will not yield one "jot or tittle." The loyal North is a unit on this question, and the impression is almost universal that the Sherman Bill is a finality in the reconstruction of the South. Then on with the work of reconstruction!

Editorial Items.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Bills.—We have sent bills by mail to those of our patrons whose subscription for 1867 is now due. We hope for an answer without delay. We also now give notice that on receipt of their subscription, the same will be acknowledged in the columns of the Advocate.

We are authorized and requested to announce William Fortinberry, Esq, as the Union candidate to represent the Parish of Washington in the State Convention, to be held under the late act of Congress.

Our thanks are due A. Simons, General News Agent, 85 Baronne st., for "The Children's Hour," "Oliver Optics," and "The Nursery," all of which are interesting Magazines for children and youth. Also copies of the N. Y. Independent.

Attorney-General Stanbury says that Gen. Sheridan has not the power to make removals. Has Mr. Stanbury forgotten the President's veto message on the Military Bill, which he himself wrote? He therein objects to the bill because it gives unlimited power to the District Commander. What consistency!

In the House of Commons, last Monday, Mr. Law stated that alarming news had been received in Berlin from Paris, and that the King of Prussia had sent for Count Bismarck at two o'clock Sunday morning.

The State Senate of Ohio has concurred in the House amendment to the suffrage bill, extending the franchise to all male citizens except rebels and deserters.

The treaty between Russia and the United States, by which the former cedes to this country all her possessions in North America for seven millions and a half of dollars, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Our readers have seen the reports of the rebuilding and dedication of the churches at Carrollton and Jefferson City. The work was done by Mr. M. H. Rogers, whom we can heartily recommend as an efficient workman and builder. He is settled in Jefferson City, where he has opened a carpenter's and joiner's shop, and is ready to receive orders, which he will execute with neatness and dispatch. Let any one desiring work in his line give him a call.

Good Appointment.—Our friend and fellow-citizen, Col. Charles H. Fox, has been appointed Inspector of Internal Revenue for the District of Louisiana. This position is one of great responsibility, and the new appointee has the executive ability requisite for the faithful and honorable discharge of the duties of his office. Col. Fox deserves well of his country, having fought hard for the Union, and we rejoice that his services have been thus handsomely recognized. Another son of that grand State of Illinois is thus elevated to power in Louisiana by this timely appointment.

Steam Communication Between New Orleans and Hamburg.—The gratifying announcement is made that direct steam communication will be opened between the ports of New Orleans and Hamburg by the Hamburg American Packet Company. Two elegant iron steamers will be dispatched to this port, and it is anticipated that emigration will be largely facilitated through the maintenance of this line. Efficient agents have been appointed in this country and in Europe. those in this country being Messrs. Williams, Ruperti & Co., 63 Carondelet street, and Messrs. Maury & Co., 118 Gravier street.

Colored Delegates in the General Conference.—Franklin Rand, Esq., of the Zion's Herald, in a note respecting a call he made upon the Washington Conference, says:

The body embraces some three or four score ministers, who, in personal appearance and forensic ability, are not a whit behind an average Conference of whites. We were pleased to learn from Bishop Scott that he had decided that this—the Washington—and the other colored Conference—the Delaware—not being strictly mission Conferences, will be entitled to representation in the General Conference. So four or five colored men will undoubtedly take their seats in the next session of that body.

LIST

OF MONEY LETTERS RECEIVED FROM APRIL 8TH TO APRIL 11TH.

Melville E. Mead; J. Welch; H. F. Pickles; Rev. N. Mount; Mrs. G. Cook; T. J. Durant; North, Murphy & Mason; S. R. Gray; John W. Young; Rev. J. E. King.

To Colored Voters.

SECOND PAPER.

Having been invested with the sovereign power of the ballot, its first exercise by you is a matter of deepest import. For six years your battles have been fought by the loyal people of this nation. The results have been steadily in your favor. One after another of your rights have been secured, till at length you have risen to the full height of enfranchised citizens of the United States. Your destiny is now in your own hands. Ample means for self-protection are within your reach, and you are charged with the future of your race. But a dark danger threatens the entrance upon your new career. You are devoid of political experience, are without recognized leaders, have but a slight hold upon the public press, and the great body of your people are unable to read or write.

Thus unprepared, you enter the political arena and stand face to face with an old, ably led, thoroughly organized, and powerful political party, secure in the possession of the principal State offices, and sustained almost unanimously by the press of the country. This party, thus fortified in all its citadels of power, is bent upon retaining control throughout the South. It has hitherto been unfriendly to you. Its full strength was exerted in the late war to make your bondage perpetual, and to spread slavery over the entire continent. It has opposed, step by step, your advancement to your present elevation, and you now enter upon your political rights in the face of its unanimous protest. No wonder that in this critical moment in your history there should center upon you a universal interest. The nation is looking to you; your friends are waiting and solicitous; your enemies bitter and active. All feel that you are nearing momentous interests; immense issues that are to tinge your entire future are quivering in the ballance and must soon be decided. It is at stake whether your present rights are to be secured by sanction of constitutional law; whether you are to have the privilege of general education; whether you are to have access to the honorable avocations and professions; whether your right to hold office and positions of public trust shall be recognized, and whether your claim to manhood dignity shall be allowed.

The coming election is your great opportunity. It is the grand testing time which shall prove whether you can measure to the full height of your new duties, or meanly surrender your high advantages. What, then, is to be your action? Where will you be found upon the great issues of the hour? In the contest that still lingers between liberty and oppression, will you train with the friends or with the enemies of freedom? We regret to express the doubt which these questions imply, but the recent course of some colored men in shaking hands at once with rebels, is a strange fact, and has already raised doubts whether you can be safely trusted with your own liberty. There surely can be no colored man so ignorant as not to know the purposes of the present conservative party of the South. The men who fought to keep you slaves, who regarded as unparalleled wickedness the effort to make you free, who deprecated liberty as a curse and denounced your exercise of suffrage as insufferable, are not your friends. They have no purpose of giving you an equal chance in the race of life; yet, with an effrontery never surpassed, they claim a special right to your support.

Stubbornly opposed as they have been to your being allowed to vote, they all at once discover that they are the only men entitled to your confidence or your votes. With a persistency utterly amazing, they claim to be your "best friends." But what have they done on which to ground this claim? Is it that they have planted their feet upon the neck of your race for generations that have passed? Is it that they shouted over the massacre of Fort Pillow, rejoiced over the murders at Memphis, and impiously thanked God over the butcheries of last July? Or what great kindness do they purpose for the future? Do they now willingly yield to you your rights? Are they willing you should be educated, intelligent, respected, honored and elevated? Do they ever apologize for the wrongs of the past? Not so. Straining every energy to have the law under which you are enfranchised declared unconstitutional, openly charging you with unfitness for the position to which the loyal have called you, they yet claim the special guardianship of your political conduct. No other man may dare to confer with you on this subject. On peril of their sore displeasure you must turn at once from all northern mercenaries, all Yankee missionaries, as the sworn enemies of your race.

Will you yield to these arrogant demands? Will you tamely submit to have the yoke again placed upon your necks? You can prevent it. It is in your power to break at once and forever the rule of your former masters. It is in your power to plant loyalty so firmly in the South that no coming storms can disturb its strong foundation. It is in your power to bind liberty upon your heart, and hand it down as a priceless legacy to your latest generations. Attempt no compromise with your enemies. Stand firm by the loyal heroes who, under God, have bought you the boon of freedom. Rally in a firm, unshaken band, round the flag of loyalty. Let union men, white and black, unite, and the long, dark night will at once end. Remember that the responsibility of the success or defeat of rebels at the coming election is suspended solely on your fidelity. The duty and the consequences are alike with you.

The Bureau and the Freedmen's Aid Associations.

We copy the following from a Boston journal:

Rev. E. J. Wheelock, who has for some time been laboring in Galveston, Texas, thus writes to a friend:

"I am laboring under heavy difficulties here. The Bureau of Freedmen is run wholly on sectarian evangelical grounds. I am the only Unitarian who has position in the Bureau, and am expecting my dismissal at any moment.—The State is filled with hungry, wolfish bigots, who are indorsed by the various Freedmen's Aid Societies, and who come to fleece the freedmen. Of course I oppose them, and shall do so, both in this world and the next; so I have a stormy time.

"The liberal Christians are not wise, in that they contribute bountifully to professedly benevolent associations that use the means thus generously given for narrow proselytism and small denominational ends. I shall probably give the work up and go North in a few weeks."

The statements contained in the above paragraph from the pen of Rev. E. J. Wheelock, at present Inspector of Schools in the Freedmen's Bureau for the District of Texas, are worthy of notice, and are startling if true. From an intimate knowledge of the machinery and its working, derived during the occupancy of the position of Superintendent of Schools for over a year, commencing early in the administration of General Gregory, Mr. Wheelock certainly ought to be qualified to speak advisedly of the subject on which he writes. We have watched the proceedings and developments of the Freedmen's Bu-

reau in this State with deep interest; and while we have noticed in the journals of secession proclivities an almost infinite variety of charges against it, we have never seen any of a graver character than those made by this prominent officer. His first charge is, the prostitution of this department of the Government to sectarian purposes. The language of Mr. Wheelock, "The Bureau of Freedmen is run wholly on sectarian evangelical grounds," is somewhat ambiguous in its scope. It may include the entire staff at Washington, as we believe Gen. Howard is a Congregationalist, but it probably has reference only to Texas; we hope so, at least.

What are the facts?

On examining the records we find that under General Gregory, who appointed Mr. Wheelock, there was one clergyman (Chaplain Geo. W. Honey, 4th Wisconsin Cavalry,) appointed Assistant Superintendent of Schools, and another, (Chaplain Rand, of 1st Iowa,) Sub. Asst. Com. at Lagrange. So far as we can ascertain, these are the only clergymen ever employed in the Bureau in this State, beside Mr. Wheelock himself.

Mr. Honey was under Mr. W. about four or five months and was discharged in May, 1866; and Mr. Rand was discharged, we believe in February, when his regiment left Austin.

So far as the personnel of the Bureau is concerned, the charge of Mr. W. is palpably false, unless he is running it on Unitarian grounds.

But it may be possible that Mr. Wheelock is in possession of orders or instructions of a character never made public, touching the policy to be employed in the appointment of the agencies of the Bureau; if this is the case, we think it the duty of Mr. W. as a good citizen, to go on in the exposure he has commenced, and give his specifications.

Until he presents something more definite than we yet have, we must conclude the defendant not guilty. His second charge is twofold—first, against the Freedmen's Aid Societies and their agents, of fleecing the freedmen,—second, against the government, of permitting, or conspiring in this outrage.

We know of no agencies of these Aid Societies, except the teachers of the Bureau schools In what manner is the fleecing accomplished? We know that heretofore, the freedmen have been charged $1,50 per month for each scholar taught. But this fee was fixed at Galveston, and published in the regulations of Mr. Wheelock. We have long been of the opinion that this was more than they were able to pay, but never that it was more than a teacher should have. And while we thought that the freedmen should not pay it, we always believed that either the State or the general government should. We are glad to know that the arrangement has been made at last, by which the Government and the Aid Societies, against which Mr. W. flings his inuendoes, bear a chief part of the expenses of the Freedmen's schools.

But while upon this subject, we wish to remark for the benefit of Mr. Wheelock, that the fleecing has yielded more noise than wool. An investigation into the incomes derived from these schools during the admimistration of Mr. W., would reveal the fact, that with three or four exceptions, the teachers of the Bureau schools of Texas have barely met their expenses, and some of them are in debt to this day.

A more abused, self-denying class of workers in the great reconstruction, we do not know. If they have left their homes, the confidence and respect of communities, for such fleecing as is to be obtained in Texas, we pity them.

"But the government permits them to fleece the freedmen." Is it possible that after giving to the slave his freedom, and his all; after lavishing both money and blood without measure, the government of the United States, stoops to fleece the poor, naked freedman?

We so understand Mr. Wheelock. But with all deference to his knowledge derived from official sources, we deny that the administration of the Bureau in Texas, has permitted the offence; and we deny that the State is full of hungry, wolfish bigots, who have come to attempt it.

Mr. W. tells us that "of course" he opposes them, and "shall continue to do so in this world and in the next."

Of course, we should expect him to oppose such a scandalous proceeding in this world, though as to his continuing it in the next, we doubt it.

But, aside from the determination evident in the language above quoted, we seriously doubt the efficiency of a system, where the controlling power, or the administration, is at war with the instrumentalities. If Mr. W. had desired to destroy an obnoxious system, or a cruel and wicked imposition, we submit, that it would have been done more satisfactorily and effectually by exposing it, than by "opposing it in this world and in the next."

The liberal christians are then censured for their folly in contributing to "professedly benevolent associations that use the means thus generously given for narrow proselytism, and small denominational ends."

We are aware that there has been a great deal of opposition to the interference of benevolent associations in the work among the freedmen, but we were not aware that any of it came with such a spirit, from the head of the Educational department in Texas.

From our knowledge of the acquirements and qualifications of Mr. Wheelock, and the influence conferred upon him by the possession of these, we the more deeply deplore the position that he takes on these questions. When such assaults are made by open and avowed enemies, we are prepared for them, and understand them; but comming from a prominent officer in the service of the Government, we are astounded. We take this opportunity of denying most unequivocally the statements and charges of Mr. Wheelock in the foregoing extract.

THE MILITARY BILL.

REGISTRATION ORDERED—NAMES OF THE REGISTRARS—REGISTRY TO BE MADE BETWEEN 15TH OF APRIL AND 15TH OF MAY.

The following order from the District Commander, Major Gen. Sheridan, gives the initiation to the reconstruction of our State under the military bill.

We trust that every man who has a vote under the acts of Congress will be registered at once.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., April 10, 1867.

Special Orders No. 15.
(Extract.)

* * * * *

2. In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress, entitled "An Act supplemental to an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" the registration of the legal voters, according to that law in the parish of Orleans, will be commenced on the 15th inst., and must be completed by the 15th of May.

The four municipal districts of the City of New Orleans, and the parish of Orleans, right bank, (Algiers,) will each constitute a registration district. Election precincts will remain as at present constituted.

The following appointments of Boards of Registers is hereby made—to continue in office until further orders, viz:

First District—John A. Roberts, William Baker and W. M. Geddes.

Second District—Edward Ames, T. C. Thomas and Michael Vidal.

Third District—Charles F. Berens, John McWhorter and H. Stiles

Fourth District—John L. Davis, Henry Bensel, Jr. and Edmund Flood.

Orleans Parish, Right Bank—W. H. Seymour, Thomas Kenefec and Georg Herbert.

Each member of the Board of Registers, before commencing his duties, will file in the office of the Assistant Inspector General at these headquarters, the oath required in the sixth section of the act referred to, and be governed in the execution of his duty by the provisions of the first section of that act—faithfully administering the oath therein prescribed to each person registered.

Boards of Registers will immediately select suitable officers, within their respective districts, having reference to convenience and facility of registration, and will enter upon their duties on the day designated. Each Board will be entitled to two clerks. Office hours for registration will be from 8 o'clock till 12 A. M., and from 4 till 7 P. M.

When elections are ordered, the Board of Registers for each district will designate the number of polls, and the places where they shall be opened in the election prscincts within its district—appoint the commissioners and other officers, necessary for properly conducting the elections, and will superintend the same

They will also receive from the commissioners of elections of the different precincts the result of the vote, consolidate the same, and forward it to the Commanding General.

Registers and all officers connected with elections will be held to a rigid accountability, and will be subject to trial by Military Commission for fraud, or unlawful, or improper conduct in the performance of their duties. Their rate of compensation and manner of payment will be in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the supplemental act.

Brevet Brig. Gen. J. W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector General of the Fifth Military District, is hereby directed to supervise the Board of Registration for the parish of Orleans, to listen to and adjust, or refer to this office all just causes of complaint. He is authorized to employ such experts as may be necessary to detect fraud in regi-tration or elections.

Every male citizen of the United States twenty one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who has been a resident in the State of Louisiana for one year and parish of Orleans for three months previous to the date at which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been disfranchised by act of Congress or for felony at common law, shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act herein refered to, be entitled to be, and shall be, registered as a legal voter in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana.

Pending the decision of the Attorney General of the United States on the question as to who are disfranceised by law, Registers will give the most rigid interpretation to the law, and exclude from registration every person about whose right to vote there may be a doubt. Any person so excluded, who may, under the decision of the Attorney General be entitled to vote, shall be permitted to register after that decison is received—due notice of which will be given.

* * * * *

By command of Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Official:
GEORGE LEE, 1st Lt. 21st U. S. Inf.,
Acting Assistant Adjut. Gen.

THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN TREATY.—This treaty especially includes the strip 400 miles long which extends down the coast, thus nearly excluding British America from the ocean. The cession excites intense interest. Influential parties regard it as significant of Russian policy in view of the impending European complications on the Eastern question.

Russia cedes her American territory for the same reasons that induced Napoleon to sell Louisiana. In the event of war Rnssia would probably lose this territory, and by parting with it the czar secures the friendship of our government. The English representation is deeply chagrined, and it is said Sir Frederick Bruce will telegraph to Earl Derby for instructions to protest against its acceptance by our government. This acquisition more than doubles the United States coast on the Pacific.

From Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE, April 3d, 1867.

According to Gayarre, the origin of the name of the whilom capitol of Louisiana, was on this wise: Le Page du Pratz relates that in his time there was yet to be seen on the present site of that city a famous over-grown cypress tree, out of which a carpenter had offered to build two boats, one of sixteen tons, and the other of fourteen. One of the first travelers who arrived at this locality, gazing in wonder at the tree in its prodigious highth, its huge trunk shorn of its branches, its lofty head wearing a leafy crown, its wood of a reddish color, remarked that "that tree would have made a fine stick for one of the Titans of old Greece to handle!" And ever after the tree was known as the Titan's red stick. It stood alone in in its pride, and in nature's book of architecture represented the pillar with its chapiter, which towered almost beyond sight. Its name—Baton Rouge—descended to the spot which gave it birth, and finally to the city built upon the site where it grew.

Friday, March 29th, we took passage on the Henry Ames for the above place. It closed the quarter and completed our first round on the New Orleans District. It was raining when we started (at 4 o'clock P. M.,) and the night proved one of the darkest, wildest, and most terrible of the season. The rain fell in torrents and the wind blew a perfect gale. The river was full to overflowing, the water was in many places, ten feet above the land, several crevasses were opened, and others threatened to open, and a pretty fair prospect for a general overflow. The passengers were discussing the probabilities of the Crescent City being inundated, when one of them, a planter from up the river, (a member of the Legislature,) expressed the hope that it would be, "because then the yellow fever will be sure to follow, and that will kill the—niggers off; and the quicker we are rid of them the better will it be for city and country." He charged upon the poor freedmen the war, and all the calamities the South has suffered, and with a burning oath, wished them all in a much hotter place than is to be found anywhere in this latitude: Another evidence that, "having always lived with them, *we* are their best friends." Said planter was very complacent in conversation and manner, and seemed never for once to have suspected that he, himself was in the broad-way to that brinstone country to which he wished all the descendants of Ham to emigrate. Yet he was practicing in the dialect of devils as industriously as tho' he were expecting soon to do business in that language and ambitious to become proficient in its use against the approaching time of need. And we must do him the justice to say, that we have no doubt that in that particular, as in several others we might mention, he will find himself "perfectly at home" among the fire-eaters of that torrid region Strong affinities are drawing him on—

"As gravitation to the larger orb, the less
Attracts thro' matters whole domain"—

and he will soon be there. We think that about one more session of the legislature would finish him, and send him to "his own place," where Yankees and freedmen will cease from troubling him, and military authority will no more disturb the fellow-ship of kindred minds! "So mote it be."

We reached "Red Stick" the next day about noon, the storm still continuing. Sunday-morning it rained harder than at any time for three days. But it so far abated that at 11 o'clock A. M., a few came out, and we preached; and again at 3 o'clock. At night administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and eight persons united with the church. Monday, visited the school taught by Mr. and Mrs. Wight, employed by the Freedmen's Aid Society of our Church. It is well attended and numbers increasing, and is a model school for order and thorough teaching; scholars are made understand what they learn. The Freedmen's Bureau also has a school in the place. Several independent schools are privately kept by incompetent colored people, who are doing their race a great injury by their labors. They can neither write legibly, nor read correctly, and yet these schools are a heavy tax upon those who support them, and we wonder that parents have not more judgment than to patronize them instead of the free schools taught by experienced and efficient teachers. It is a great evil and should be speedily corrected. We say not a word against independent schools, where they are taught by competent teachers. There are such, as in New Orleans, and we rejoice in them, and do everything we can to encourage them—the more there are of such, the better. But we protest against the waste of money to support incompetent teachers, especially when free-schools, with accomplished instructors are maintained in the same places.

Monday night we preached again and 19 persons came forward for the prayers of the church. The people have built a nice pulpit, platform and altar, which are well-trimmed and furnished, adding very much to the appearance of the house and comfort of the pastor in his pulpit labors, and the house at night is well lighted. Brother Hayward is industrious, has the good-will and confidence of the people, and is doing a good work. A revival spirit prevails, and a prosperous future is before the church in Baton Rouge There is a Sunday-school of 77 scholars, and a large bible-class. Six persons have joined in full connection the last quarter and 44 on probation—whole number at present 142. One of the above six was Rev. W. F. Watkins, an ordained deacon in Free-Will Baptist Church. He will be an efficient man among them.

Owing to the high-water the people could not get to quarterly meeting from the country appointments, nor could we reach Clinton, so we have no late report from that place. We shall visit there as soon as possible.

Tuesday morning as we were entering the State House grounds on the north side, we heard angry words, on the corner below near the river, and turning, saw a civil officer deal a colored man a heavy blow with a cane, which staggered him and came near felling him to the ground. But gathering himself up, he started to run when the officer drew his revolver and fired upon him. The fugitive cried out that he was shot but continued to run. The shooting, and the cry for help by said officer, soon raised a crowd of both whites and blacks. The freedman was soon overtaken, arrested and lodged in jail. Upon inquiry as to the cause of all we had witnessed, we were told that the freedman who had been beaten and shot had failed to pay his house-rent; that the officer had taken all his goods for debt, and this not meeting the land-lord's claim, he ordered the man arrested and imprisoned till the rest was paid. The freedman unwilling to submit to such a novel process of collecting rent, was trying to escape, when the above scene transpired—we saw it all.

Doubtless that officer and that land-lord have by this time succeeded in impressing upon the mind of that freedman that, "having always lived with him they are his best friends." And doubtless when said officer comes before the people for re-election, all the freedmen of Red Stick, especially those who witnessed the clubbing and shooting of their fellow citizen on that morning will be expected to vote for him. And perhaps (?) they will be in haste to do so! We shall see.

The fifteen months which have passed since we left Baton Rouge, have wrought many changes in society and among our former acquaintances—changes which impart the most solemn and weighty lessons of life, mutation, and time—lessons which will leave their impress upon men and morals to the latest generations. The place is sacred to us by many memories: It was the place of rendezvous for our troops in the department of the Gulf: It was our home during two of the most momentous years of our country's history: Here we preached the Word to thousands whom we shall never see again till we meet at the last great day: Here we performed the last sad rites at the death-bed, and the tomb for hundreds of our country's bravest and ablest men: And here we witnessed in many, many instances the power of the Gospel to comfort in life, to sustain in death, and to save to the uttermost those who fled to the eternal Rock for refuge. The times have changed, but the Cross and the Comforter remain the same, and they are still our only boast, the joy of our pilgrimage, the theme of our song, the strength of our heart and hope and our portion forever. To-morrow we return to the city. B.

The Russian Treaty.

RUSSIAN AMERICA CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, March 31.

The President has communicated to the Senate, in its Executive Session, a treaty with Russia, by which that power surrenders to the United States its sovereignty over all Russian America and the adjacent islands. It especially includes the strip 400 miles long, which extends down the coast, thus excluding British America from the Ocean. The Treaty was laid on the table, and will be taken up next week. The Treaty was concluded between the Secretary of State, on behalf of the President of the United States, and the Russian Representatives, on behalf of the Emperor of Russia. The Russian Government agrees to convey to to the United States Government all its possessions on the American continent, known as Russian America, in consideration of the payment of $7,000,000.

The negotiation was discussed at a Cabinet meeting on Friday night. The Russian Minister afterward visited the State Department to arrange the terms, and at an early hour on Saturday morning the arrangement was definitely perfected. The English representatives here are deeply chagrined, and it is said that Sir Frederick Bruce will telegraph to Earl Derby for instructions to protest against its acceptance by our Government. This acquisition more than doubles the United States coast on the Pacific, which now extends from Lower California to Behring Straits, with the exception of the narrow strip comprising British Columbia. The territory ceded by Russia comprises the whole of the Continent of North America west of longitude 141°. It is bounded by British America and the Pacific and Artic Oceans. It includes a great number of islands, and is of the highest importance as a naval depot, and for strategic purposes, It is a valuable fur country, and embraces a vast section of territory, the possession of which will influence in our favor the vast trade of the Pacific. The purchased territory covers upward of 400,000 square miles, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, half of whom are Esquimaux. The fisheries are very extensive, but the principal commercial wealth of the country is in its fur trade, which would, henceforth, be altogether controlled by American merchants. The acquisition of this territory would give our Government the control of the Russian American telegraph, in case the work should be completed.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY AND THE RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

A small request has been largely answered, as the following petition sent from Washington Territory, seems to have been more than gratified, in the negotiations yesterday, of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Russian Government, for the purchase of the Russian American possessions:

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

In reference to the cod and other fisheries, your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, beg leave to show that abundance of lead-fish, halibut and salmon of excellent quality have been found along the shores of the Russian Possessions. Your memorialists respectfully request your Excellency to obtain such rights and privileges of the Government of Russia as will enable our fishing vessels to visit the ports and harbors of its possessions to the end that fuel, water and provisions may be easily obtained; that our sick and disabled fishermen may obtain sanitary assistance, together with the privilege of curing fish and repairing vessels in need of repairs. Your memorialists further request that the Treasury Department be instructed to forward to the Collector of Customs of this (Puget Sound) district such fishing licenses, abstract journals and log-books as will enable our hardy fishermen to obtain the bounties now provided and paid to the fishermen in the Atlantic States.—Your memorialists finally pray your Excellency to supply such ships as may be spared from the Pacific naval fleet, in exploring and surveying the fishing banks known to navigators to exist along the Pacific coast from the Cortes Banks to Behrings Straits, and, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the House of Representatives Jan. 10, 1866.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE,
Speaker of the House Reps.

Passed the Council Jan. 13, 1866.

HARVEY K. HINES,
President of the Council

The petition is accompanied by the certificate of the Secretary of the Territory as to its being a true copy. The petition, it is seen, was passed more than a year ago, and is the foundation of the treaty now awaiting the ratification of the Senate.

THE CEDED TERRITORY.

The cession of Russian North America to the United States, if consummated, will be the most important international event effecting this continent which has occurred in many years. Such an unimportant part indeed has Russian-America played in the affairs of nations and of men that, when an offer for its cession from one power to another is made known, the announcement conjures up in the mind of nearly every one visions of a cold, barren and uninhabited region, converging about Behrings Straits, and celebrated only because Capt. Beechy and Sir John Franklin voyaged on its coasts. But in this resuscitation of school-day memories, or even in a casual glance at the map of the continent itself, the most important part of the territory would likely escape notice. These are the peninsula of Alaska and the archipeligoes known as George III and Prince of Wales—rather peculiar names for a series of islands forming part of the possessions of the Russian Bear. It is noticeable, however, that the Russians know the islands by other names, and the one named George III by Van ouver, forming part of the archipelago known by the name of that monarch, is by them called Baranov. These islands are formed by inlets of the ocean, and are more properly a narrow strip of land extending for nearly 400 miles along the coast of the Pacific, broken by narrow causeways and arms of the sea extending in every direction.

The principal settlements are in these islands, the largest town being New Archangel, on the island of Sitka, which has a population of only 1000. On the island called George III, or Baranov, is the seat of the governor of all the establishments of Russian America. It has a governor's residence and fortifications, and magazines built of wood, and on its coast is usually a fleet of two frigates and two corvettes. The whole region along these coasts, including the archipelago of Kodiac and the peninsula of Alaska, is exceedingly mountainous, being a succession of lofty peaks, most of them volcanic, one of them reaching nearly fifteen thousand feet in height, and another being little inferior in altitude. The part of the mainland south of Mt. St. Elias, one of the volcanic peaks above referred to, and the loftiest summit on the continent, is nowhere more than thirty-three miles wide. The islands and coasts of the mainland have generally been well explored, but the interior of the country, which looms up prominently on the map is almost entirely unknown. The estimated area of the whole territory is about 394,000 square miles. It has an average length and breadth of 600 miles. The longest line that can be drawn across the country, from Cape Prince of Wales on Behrings Straits, through the narrow strip bordering on British Columbia and the Pacific Ocean, to the extreme southern point of the Russian possessions is 1,600 miles. But it will be seen from its average length and breadth that the mass of the country is tolerably compact. From several expeditions that have been projected into the interior, it seems that the western part of the country is elevated and uneven, while the part extending along the Arctic Ocean is generally flat. The north coast was discovered early in the present century, Capt Cook having previously, as early as 1778, penetrated as far north as Icy Cape. In 1826 Capt. Beechy reached Point Barrow, and at the same time the lamented Sir John Franklin, then Capt. Franklin, traced the coast from the mouth of the Mackenzie River to Return Reef.

The population of Russian America is about 60,000, of which at least 50,000 are Esquimaux. The remaining portion of the inhabitants are Russians, Creoles, Kodiaks and Aleoots. The principal pursuits and chief dependence of the inhabitants are the fisheries and fur-hunting. Little attention is given to agricultural pursuits; but to view this vast territory as wholly forbidding and barren is to fall into a grave error. For, its shores being washed by the warm Pacific stream which sweeps up from the China Sea and breaks near the extreme northwest point of the continent, its atmosphere is toned down to the salubrity of points on the Atlantic coast which are many degrees further from the pole. Far inland there is a region of almost perpetual snow; but on the coast, and as far inland as the breezes from off the China Sea current may reach and modify the rigors of the climate, the land is fruitful and the country inviting.

The fur product has for many years been made a monopoly by the Russian Government, but the United States and Great Britain succeeded in obtaining a lease for the territory from 50° 40' north latitude to 58° 13', and the exclusive privilege of supplying the Russians with agricultural produce and provisions was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. The monopoly of the other territory remains with the Russian American Company.

It is noticeable that, by the treaties with the United States and Great Britain made in 1824, the late Russian possessions comprehend all the American coast of the Pacific, and the adjacent islands north of the parallel of 54° 40' north latitude, and the whole of the mainland west of the meridian of 141° west longitude, which passes through Mount St. Elias. This boundary treaty was accepted and made binding so long ago as 1824.—N. Y. Tribune.

The richest man in England is the Marquis of Westminister, whose income is about two and a half millions of dollars a year, representing a capital in real and personal estate of about sixty millions. John Jacob Astor, the wealthiest of Americans, is worth about forty millions; A. T. Stewart between twenty and thirty millions, though trade profits make his revenue returns larger than Mr. Astor's. Mr. Peabody is certainly not worth more than Mr. Stewart, if so much. All the Rothschilds, and the Barings, with Mr. Astor, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Peabody thrown in, are not worth one hundred million sterling.

Since 1600 Austria has spent 160 years in 31 different wars, 10 of which were waged with France, 6 with Turkey, 5 with Prussia, 4 with Spain, 1 with Holland, 1 with Denmark, and 4 were relative to the succession. One war lasted 30 years, one 16, one 14, one 13, one 9, and three 7, while the others were from a few months to six years.

Statistical Report

Of Schools for Freedmen in the State of Louisiana, for the month ending March 15, 1867.

Day schools	162
Night schools	48
Total schools	210
Teachers	184
Scholars	8232
Sabbath schools	70
Sabbath School scholars	4058

Only four of the above schools are supported by northern associations.

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At Napoleonville, La., April 7, 1867, by Rev. Thomas Kenneday. LORENZO FAIRFAX to MARTHA HOLSEY.

At Napoleonville, La., by the same, ARCHIE CHRISTIAN to ELLEN JONES.

By the same, and at the same place, ROSEMO ELLICK to MARIE JUDY.

By the same, and at thes same place, CHARLES WILLIAMS to PRISCILLA MELANCER.

Information Wanted.

By Nelson Collins, concerning his brother named Ben. Collins, formerly owned by Ned Hicks, in Virginia, and moved to Red River. Please address A. Ross, Wesley Chapel, New Orleans.

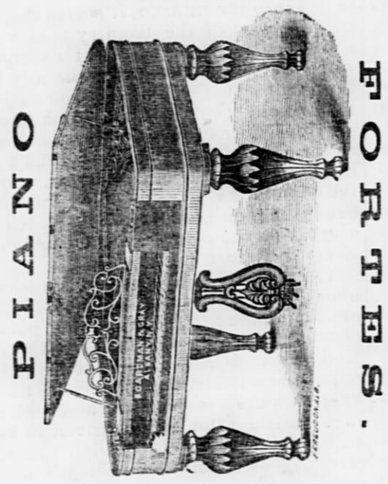
By Washington Parker, concerning his father and mother, named Jeffrey and Gracie; were owned by William Branch, in Dinwiddie county, Va.; both afterwards owned by Wm McFarland, Petersburg Va. Also about his brother Monroe, owned by James McFarland, of Petersburg. It has been 30 years since he heard from them. Address Washington Parker, care of W. W. Pugh, Napoleonville, La.

By Jack Lawless, concerning his sister Rachel, in Howard county, Missouri; also concerning Cynthia Lawless; used to belong to Anthony Drain, same State. Also of Bird Lawless, same county and State; belonged to same Drain; also Roland Hughs. Also Hannah; used to belong to Bird Lawless. Any information will be thankfully received by Jack Lawless, Grand Caillou.

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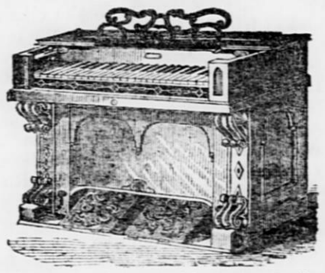
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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No 16. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1867. Whole No.—66.

Tour in the East.

RUINS OF CÆSAREA.

(Editorial.)

At 2 P. M. we left Sebustieh for Cæsarea, and at 8 o'clock in the evening reached the little village of Bakah on the Plain of Sharon. It was a charming night; the full moon silvered plain and mountain; a soft breeze was blowing from the South; an unbroken silence rested on all nature, and the hour was well adapted to meditation and prayer.

At 7 o'clock the next morning we were in the saddle, but while waiting for the dragoman to load the baggage-mules, an April shower came on, deluging the plain. Burnooses and Macintoshes were called for, but did us little service. The rain ceasing, we started on our journey, but had not reached the southern limit of the town when the storm was renewed with ten-fold violence. For an hour we stood upon the plain uncovered, amid a drenching rain and exposed to the fury of a raging wind. But when the storm had spent its fury, and the clouds were emptied of their waters, a gorgeous rainbow spanned the heavens, and onward we dashed over hill and plain. Coming to a stream without a bridge, our horses plunged in, sinking to their haunches, and struggling hard for the opposite bank. We were now on the prairie-like plain of Sharon, of whose famous "rose" Solomon sang, and of whose "ornaments" Isaiah spake. Its pasture land has a fame as old as David, for here lived Shitrai, the Sharonite, who kept the king's flocks We inquired of the natives for the "Rose of Sharon," but found them unacquainted with it by that name. We were shown the "Imperial thorn," which some believe to have been the same as those composing the Savior's crown. It is large and gorgeous, with a long, lancet-like briar, and well becoming a mock imperial crown. At 10 A. M. we came to the shores of a clear blue lake, said to have been lost since the days of the Crusaders. Flocks of wild duck were floating on its bosom, and the Bedouins informed us that it is perennial and abounds in delicious fish. It is bounded on the north-west by a high sand bank—the color and fineness of the sand reminding us of Debbet er Ramleh, in Arabia. It was here we enjoyed the best view of Sharon—of its extent, undulating surface, oaken groves, grain, fields and flowers. For an hour we rode over a rich tract of meadow-land, now overgrown with a forest of thorns and brambles, pricking and scratching both man and beast in the most merciless manner. In half an hour we reached the outer wall of ancient Cæsarea, and at 1 P. M. encamped within its massive ruins.

Owing to the intestine broils among the Beduins, and the frequent robberies committed here, few travelers have attempted the visit; but trusting in Him who rules all hearts, we were permitted to explore these interesting ruins during nearly two days without molestation. Few cities have a more important political and religious history than Cæsarea. From a solitary town it rose to be the most magnificent city in Palestine, under the auspices of Herod, the subject and friend of Augustus.

Impelled by on unbounded ambition to rival, if possible, the commercial and political importance of Rome, he spared neither art or treasure in founding his new imperial city. He encompassed it with walls many miles in circumference, and upon a commanding hill within the walls built the acropolis, surrounding it with another wall, much of which, with its bastions, gates and towers, still remain. Upon the summit of that hill he erected his famous temple in honor of Augustus, in which he placed idol statues not inferior to that of Jupiter Olympus. In front of the acropolis, on the rock-bound shore, he constructed one of the grandest harbors ever made; to the south-east of it he built a circus for chariot racing, and to the south a theater, commanding a view of the sea.

But the history of Cæsarea was as brief as it was splendid, and the rapidity of its decline was only equalled by the suddenness of its rise. Of all those magnificent structures, only heaps of ruins remain. The outer wall is so hidden by weeds and rubbish that some have supposed that it never existed, and have wondered at the smallness of the town, supposing the walls of the acropolis to have defined the limits of the city. Not a stone of the temple of Jupiter can be identified, and the splendid mole, the boast of the age, is a complete wreck. Enough, however, of the latter remains in the form of arched ceilings, mosaic pavements, polished columns, and sculptured capitals, to indicate its pristine grandeur. Beyond a little bay to the north are the remains of another harbor, or perhaps a pier, extending 270 feet into the sea, and whose 100 prostrate columns are washed by the surging waves. The walls of the acropolis indicate great strength; they are flanked with bastians and surmounted with towers; a deep moat surrounds them on three sides; in the north-east angle is a grand arched gateway, now in ruins, which seems to have been the principal entrance to the city. Upon the site of the temple of Jupiter are the remains of the Cathedral of Cæsarea. It was built of bevelled stones, and consisted of a nave, two side aisles and a semi-circular chancel in the east end. On the west are four immense buttresses, which formed a grand portico to this temple of Christian worship. But the most interesting ruin is the theater, in which occurred the death of Herod. It is to the south of the town, and was probably a semi-circle. The ground retains the form of the building, and much of the masonry has survived the waste of time. In the arena are broken granite columns; the one we measured was three feet in diameter. As in the amphitheaters of Rome, Capua and Pompeii, there is, no doubt, a circular passage way between the arena and the outer wall, which is now closed and hidden by the rubbish that has accumulated for centuries. On the south side is one of the principal entrances to the arena, and the only one now to be seen. It is 10 feet 6 inches wide, and 48 feet long. In the north-east part of the building is one seat entire, and in its place, just as it was left by the last spectator who occupied it. Viewed in its connection with sacred history, this amphitheater awakened within us an impressive interest. The arrangement of the interior is in keeping with the account of Herod's death as furnished by St. Luke. Like all Oriental theaters, it was without a roof; the seats of the auditors were arranged on the east, and the throne on which the king stood was on the west, toward the sea. Herod had just put St. James to death, and had attempted the death of Peter. Coming to Cæsarea to celebrate the festival, he arrayed himself in the gorgeous robes of state, and early in the morning entered the theater to deliver an oration. The sun rising over the eastern wall shone in his strength upon the dazzling robes of the king, and intoxicated by the magnificence of the spectacle, and the eloquence of the royal orator, in all the fulsome flattery of the east, the people shouted; "It is the voice of a god, and not of a man." But how great must have been their consternation when "immediately the angel of the Lord smote him, because he gave not God the glory; and he was eaten of worms and gave up the ghost." And now, after the lapse of 18 centuries, the scene of the tragedy is a desolation. Rank weeds grow where royal feet trod. The hungry jackal and sly fox haunt the palace of kings, and winds and waves mournfully resound in deserted halls, where the voices of revelry were heard.

But there were holier associations and dearer memories that attracted us to Cæsarea. It was the residence of Philip and his four virgin daughters. It was the abode of the devout Cornelius, at whose house Peter preached, and here was the prison and pulpit of St. Paul. There he preached of "righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come" before a trembling Felix; here he made that matchless defense before Agrippa, which almost persuaded the king to be a Christian; and from this harbor, now in ruins, he sailed a prisoner to Rome.

The Story of the Iliad.

A SHORT SUMMARY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE WHO NEVER READ THE GREAT POEM OF ANTIQUITY.

From Fenton's Lectures on Greece.

The story of the Iliad is very simple. It begins with the quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles about a captive girl in the ninth year of the war. Achilles in anger withdraws from the Grecian camp. A series of battles follow, in which the Greeks, deprived of their swift-footed champion, suffer defeat and slaughter. In the meantime the secondary heroes press forward and become the leading figures in the martial picture. In separate chants, the valiant deeds of Diomedes, Ajax, Menelaus, Agamemnon are commemorated. But the Trojans, led on by the crested Hector, drive the Greeks down to the very ramparts of the ships. One by one the heroes are wounded and disabled, and the prospect of disastrous overthrow stares the army in the face. Agamemnon, at length, convinced of the fatal error, and anxious to recall the hero, sends an embassy with the offer of ample reparation.

The proposal is haughtily rejected. The war again proceeds, with varying fortune. The Greeks are driven within their walls, and the Trojans, led on by Hector, threaten to fire the ships. The battle wavers, Hector is wounded, and the Trojans are driven back. Achilles at length consents that Patroclus, his brother-in-arms, shall put on his armor and go to battle. The appearance of this champion, clad in the complete steel of the son of Thetis, at first strikes terror into the hosts of Troy, and gives heart to the Argives. But he is slain and despoiled of his arms by Hector, and fierce combats for the possession of the dead body follow. The Greeks prevail, and bear the slain hero back to the camp. Achilles, overwhelmed with sorrow, abandons himself to unrestrained lamentation. This calls his mother, Thetis, up from the sea. She finds him prostrate with grief, yet eager to exact a bloody vengeance from Hector and the Trojans; but Hector has the armor. She goes to the smithy of Hephalistes, who readily forges a new shield of divine workmanship, a breast-plate brighter than the blaze of fire, a strong-wrought helmet with a golden crest and metal greaves. Achilles receives the arms, becomes reconciled with Agamemnon, who sends him precious gifts and restores the captive Brisels. After lamenting over the dead Patroclus, he mounts the car and rushes to the field, careless of life and longing only for vengeance. And now the war comes to its turning point. The Trojan and Grecian champions are arrayed in deadly strife, and the divided deities share, according to their several likings, in the battle. As the action approaches a close, the description rises in grandeur. At length both armies are withdrawn from the field and Achilles and Hector alone remain. A single combat follows, and Hector falls. Achilles insults the body of his foe, lashes him to his car, and drags him down to his tent, in the sight of Priam and his Trojans, who gaze heart-stricken from the walls upon the dreadful spectacle.

The Greeks returning to the camp, funeral games are performed in honor of Patroclus, and twelve Trojan youths are slaughtered to appease his shade. Thus twelve days are consumed. Priam resolves to visit the hostile camp and to implore Archilles the restoration of his dead son. An auspicious omen inspires him with hope. He departs, taking with him costly gifts, by which to appease his vindictive enemies. He is met by Hermes in the form of a young man, who guides him to the tent of Achilles. The Grecian hero, astonished at his sudden appearance, gives him a hospitable reception, and, overcome by pity for his unequaled woes, consents to surrender the body of Hector. It is borne back to the city; the inhabitants receive it with loud lamentations; funeral rites are performed, and so the poem closes

International Anti-Slavery Conference.

An anti-slavery conference will be held at Paris in the second or third week of June. It is expected that representatives will be present from Brazil, England and the English colonies, France and the French colonies, Holland and the Dutch colonies, Hayti and St. Domingo, the African Republic of Liberia, Portugal, Spain and the Spanish Antilles, Venezuela and the United States of America. It is hoped that Chili, Peru and Mexico will also be represented, and that missionaries and recent travelers will be present to give an account of the actual condition of Africa.

The programme announces three sections—the slave trade, slavery, the results of emancipation. The papers under the first section will embrace statistics relating to the trans-Atlantic slave-trade, the internal trade in Africa, the Brazilian coast trade, the Chinese and Indian coolie traffic, and the *engagé* system of France. The slavery section will discuss the general subject, with special reference to emancipation in Brazil, the Portuguese colonies and the Spanish Antilles.

In the third section, papers will be read on the results of emancipation in the British, French and Dutch colonies, and on the condition and prospects of the freedmen of this country. Written statements or documents upon these subjects are solicited from those who cannot be present. It is desired that as many as possible of those who have been identified with the anti-slavery movement, or are interested in it, shall take part in this meeting, either personally or by communication.

A circular letter from Mr. Chamerovzow, secretary of the British sub-committee, states that Mr. Cook has placed himself at the disposal of those who wish to attend this meeting. All communications should be sent before the 15th of May at latest, to one of the following gentlemen:

Paris—M. Augustin Cochon, 25 Rue St. Guilliame, Fauborg St. Germain.

Madrid—Senor J. L. de Vizcarrondo, Calle del Soldado, 4, Principal.

London—L. A. Chamerovzow, 27 New Broad Street, E. C.

Drew Theological Seminary.

The Church has already been informed of the gift of half a million from Daniel Drew, of New York, to found a Theological Seminary and Female College at Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. On the thirteenth of March an additional step in the history of these institutions was taken in the organization of their respective Boards of Trustees. The Board for the Theological Seminary is composed of seventeen members; the President of the Faculty; eight ministers, and eight laymen; and a majority of them must always be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The eight ministerial members of the Board are Bishop Janes, and Revs. M. D. C. Crawford, W. H. Ferris, A. C. Foss, C. B. Sing, L. M. Vincent, D. Curry, and W. Wells; and the lay members are D. Drew, E. L. Fancher, D. D. Chamberlin, D. L. Ross, J. H. Achershausen, W. H. Drew, B. F. Manierre, and F. H. Root. At their meeting for organization, Rev. John McClintock, D. D., was elected President of the Faculty, and so became the seventeenth member of the Board. This Board of Trustees is so constituted that their term of office is to be eight years; eight of them going out of office in 1868, the General Conference naming their successors, and the remaining eight going out in 1872, the right of nomination always remaining with the General Conference. By such provision the institution is forever secured to the Church.

After the organization of the Board, Mr. Drew signified his intention to endow the institution at once by a donation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in productive securities, to be kept as a perpetual fund, and its interest to be employed in paying Professors' salaries and the current expenses of the institution. He also made known his purpose to donate to the institution a farm of about one hundred acres, and an additional lot of about four acres and a dwelling house It is his purpose additionally to erect at his own expense the necessary buildings; and this is to be done at an early day. The Board voted to accept these princely gifts and appointed a committee to arrange for their legal acceptance. It then adjourned to meet again on the third of May.

As Mercury sprang full grown from the brain of Jupiter, so this "school of the prophets" starts at once into a full and vigorous manhood from the munificent hand of its founder. It will begin with a Faculty selected from the ablest men in the Church, and will soon congregate around itself extensive libraries and cabinets; those essential prerequisites of a liberal education. Mr. Drew, in his magnificent educational foundation, gives substantial evidence that he has not lived in vain. He has added to the world's instrumentalities for human improvement. And he will live in grateful memories as long as men shall attach importance to the culture of the brain and the heart.—Pittsburg Advocate.

African M. E. Church.

The following is from the able pen of Bishop Payne, of the A. M. E. Church, published in the Western Christian Advocate of March 20th, and as it fully corroborates our views of the subject on which it treats, we give it to our readers:

THE COMMISSION.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 22, 1866.

Revs. John Turner, Charles Burch, and Henry M. Turner:

DEAR BRETHREN,—You are hereby commissioned to appear before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and present the document that accompanies this.

In the speeches you may be called upon to make, or the questions to answer, do not forget that you are *to keep within the letter and the spirit of our written propositions; saying nothing and yielding nothing that would fetter or jeopardize* our ecclesiastical freedom, or, *that may conflict with the principles of right, equity, and truth.*

And may the Lord Jesus be with you, to render your mission a blessing, spiritual and temporal, to all concerned.

DANIEL A. PAYNE.
ALEXANDER W. WAYMAN.

Such are the Proposals, such the instructions, such the restrictions given our Commissioners to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. What is meant by them? Nothing more, nothing less than "glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men."

Yes, we say to all men, North and South, East and West, that if the African Methodist Episcopal Church did not, and would not excite their enslaved brethren to insurrection, she can have no possible reason to excite her emancipated brethren to insurrection. "Love your enemies," is the command of our Lord—love our enemies is the response of our hearts. To execute our Proposals of peace and good-will, we commissioned our delegates.

To these Proposals, based upon the principles of justice, equality and truth, we restricted our erring delegates.

But alas! alas! for them and for us, overleaping these boundaries, they must lift their arm to strike a blow at the Methodist Episcopal Church! Is there a word in the Proposals or in the Commission authorizing such a deed? One shall look in vain to find it What induced them so to act, I know not. They may have been goaded to it by the treatment of certain agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To me, it always has been a cause of chagrin, because they were not sent to widen the breach between any Church and ourselves, but, if need be, to imitate the example of the self-sacrificing Roman, and leap into the chasm, that it might be closed forever!

Having shown what we meant by our Proposals and protested against the attack which our Commissioners made upon the Methodist Episcopal Church, we now enter our disclaimer against the sentiments and views of the "Texas Christian Advocate" concerning "The Position of the African Methodist Episcopal Church." In its issue of January 10, it says:

"The fraternal relations established at our late General Conference between the Church South and this excellent body of Christians remains undisturbed. It is a little remarkable that while the Northern Church declines to fraternize with us on account of the negro, the most intelligent body among this race on this continent deliberately announce to the world, that it regards the Southern Branch of the church its true friend, and has voluntarily sought our friendship and support. This act of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has perplexed our Northern friends amazingly. It is easily explained. The Southern Church—and, we may add, the Southern people—are now, and have ever been, better friends to this people, more deeply concerned for their welfare than any other class or section in this land. The colored people have found it out. They prefer the logic of facts to the sophistry of empty professions, and judging each section by its own works, they give their verdict in favor of the Southern branch."

To all this, as one of the Bishops of the African Methodist Church, I earnestly protest, and feel in duty bound to say, that while we are anxious to live in fraternal relations with our Southern brethren, we do not "prefer" them to our Northern friends. In a State where two thousand and seven hundred freedmen have been butchered in cold blood during the short period of one year, they may make such a declaration for the purpose of saving their lives.

But the members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who for a half century presented an unbroken phalanx against caste in the North and slavery in the South, can say, and will say, no such thing. "Endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace," we have lived, and intend to live, side by side with our white brethren, but with the full conviction that the civilization of the North is as superior to that of the South as the glory of the sun is above that of the moon—that the Christianity which opens the common school and the college to all, must be preferable to that which closes them against millions of men simply because they are of African descent.

Since the above was written, the Christian Recorder informs us that "Bishop Andrew, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in a letter to the Nashville Christian Advocate, says:

'We have lost millions of dollars by having our slaves taken from us by arbitrary power, and we accept the issue in good faith, and intend to abide by it; but our convictions and opinions are not changed.'

Now, this aged Bishop is also the veteran leader of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; and when we recollect his relations to the split of 1844, we know exactly what he means when he says, "Our convictions and opinions are not changed."

Now, put this declaration of the Bishop along side of that of the Texas Christian Advocate, and then we see what a servile attitude the African Methodist Episcopal Church is made to occupy. And should the Church of which I am a minister indorse the utterance of the Texas Christian Advocate, I shall be ashamed of her, because it will prove her to be not only cringing and servile, but more—it will prove her to be an incorrigible dolt, fit not for liberty and freedom, but for perpetual bondage or serfdom.

Referring to this subject, the *Methodist* of March 30th, makes the subjoined sensible remarks in which we most cordially concur:

The relations between our Church and the African Methodists are assuming a shape far from agreeable to either party. In order to secure the *lease* of the churches, built and paid for by the Southern colored Methodists but legally held by white trustees belonging to the Church, South, the African Methodist Commissioners have entered into close fraternal relations with the Southern Methodist Church, and have, with Bishop Wayman, assumed an attitude of bitter hostility to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The *Texas Advocate* quotes the resolutions of an African Methodist official board in Texas violently denouncing us, and an equally denunciatory document put forth by Bishop Wayman. On the other hand, African Methodist Bishop Payne condemns the proceedings of the Commissioners sent by his Church to the Southern Methodist General Conference, and declares that they have exceeded their instructions. The truth is, that the African Methodist Church finds itself in the enviable position of being assiduously courted by two lovers. The one has good principles, but the other has—property! What wonder, if at a loss how to choose, she should be momentarily dazed? Our Church will act wisely, we think, and escape from a humiliating position, if it shall let the African Methodist Church alone and go its own way.

Vienna Correspondence London Telegraph.

Terrible Scene in a Ball-Room.

While hecatombs of fowels and oceans of beer were disappearing in these apartments, the chairs were all being cleared out of the concert room, and about half-past twelve o'clock dancing commenced, shortly to be brought to an untimely close by one of those terrible tragedies of every-day life that realize the ghastly Egyptian custom by which one guest, at least, at every feast was compelled to accept a skeleton for a neighbor. A very charming and accomplished young lady, the wife of Earnesvon Teshenberg, the editor of the Wiener Zeitung, was leaving the supper-room with her husband, intending to return home. While crossing the ball-room, where a brilliant waltz was being played, a friend asked her to take a single turn round the room. The temptation was to great to be resisted, so consigning her *bernous* to her husband, she joined the dancers, and was whirled off with great rapidity by her partner. She had scarcely got half round the huge circle when she fell from his arms, as though struck by a thunderbolt, dead. They raised her from the ground gently, and carried her into another room. A dozen doctors were in attendance, and every expedient that science could suggest was tried to restore consciousness to the fair young form lying so strangely still in its gay toilette. All was in vain. She was dead. A smile upon her lips; flowers in her hair. Of the scene I cannot convey an idea; such agony as that I witnessed on Sunday morning in the robing-room of the Gartenbaugesellschaft is too dreadful to recall—too sacred to describe. The gay groups melted away in breathless, horror-striken hurry; within a few minutes the spacious ball-room was silent and empty; of all the "Hesperus" members and their guests, none but a handful of mourners remained behind to watch over that which half an hour before had been a happy wife and mother. I have now witnessed three sudden deaths in ball-rooms—the first two were, if possible, even more terrible than the last. In the first case, a lovely girl was shot through the heart by the man whom she was engaged to; in the second, the belle of the ball was burned to death before her garments, which had caught fire while she was being whisked past the open fireplace, could be torn off. But the tragical episode of yesterday morning is rendered more melancholy than either by the remembrance that two little children, the eldest not three years old, are left motherless by the consequences of a waltz!

Be truthful. Speech without truth is mere babble. There might be more honesty in society; men and women, by flattery, try to deceive each other. But this same flattery is nothing but devil's sugar—sweet in the mouth, bitter in its results.

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Official Dishonesty.

That our denunciation, in a former article, of official dishonesty was not over severe, is evident from God's scathing rebuke of the sin and evil under consideration. With a directness which admits of no doubt: with a severity of language which discloses the high displeasure of the Divine mind, and with a constancy in reproving this iniquity which never falters either out of respect to person, time or place, God's penmen warn, reprove and denounce those who are guilty of official corruption. Let us take a few of the more pungent passages of Scripture to illustrate the statement: "Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with God, which frameth mischief by a law? Woe unto them which justify the wicked for a reward, and take away the righteousness of the righteous from him. Her princes in the midst thereof are like wolves ravening the prey, to shed blood, to destroy souls, and to get dishonest gains. Thou shalt not take a gift; for a gift blindeth the wise, and perverteth the ways of the righteous. He that receiveth gifts, overthroweth the land." This is God's opinion of dishonest officials. And it was in a moment of conscious innocence and honest pride that Samuel said, "Whose ox have I taken? or whose ass have I taken? or whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind my eyes therewith? and I will restore it you. (To do this, some of our office-holders would have to give up all they have.) And the people said, Thou hast not defrauded us, nor oppressed us, neither hast thou taken aught of any man's land." This is a clean record!

Such is the testimony of God against the sin under consideration. And now conceding the prevalence of official dishonesty, and its condemnation alike by human and Divine law, the pertinent question is, How can the evil be corrected? Evidently public sentiment should be educated up to the point of correction. As a rule, the moral character of civil officers reflects the moral character of the people; yet we cannot safely charge the American people with such laxity of morais as to approve the corruption of those in power. Public evils frequently result from public indifference, and we judge this to be true of the case in hand. In our larger towns especially, the better class of community manifest but little concern as to those elected to administer the affairs of state. Left to themselves, the low, ignorant and selfish elevate to office those of their own stamp, and supported by such a constituency, office-holders feel at liberty to defraud the public to the extent of their wishes and opportunity. The responsibility, therefore, rests upon the better class of citizens, whose unconcern in political matters has allowed the rabble to rule and ruin. But the pulpit, the press, the rostrum, and every agency that can educate public opinion is bound to give "line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little and there a little," until our public men are compelled to measure up to a higher standard of morality.

And this result is to be attained by the nomination for office of men of the right stamp. Hitherto the difficulty has been that good men declined to hold office. Love of retirement, preference for private enterprises, unwillingness to associate with the vile and unscrupulous, are the motives which have worked this disinclination. But such reasons are insufficient. The public weal, and not private preferences, should be the honorable choice of every citizen. Rising above the selfishness of personal pursuits, he should display that patriotism which is ever the crowing glory of the State. If the public welfare is not a sufficient inducement to accept the suffrages of the people, then it would not be unwise to compel the acceptance by penal laws. For we hold that the citizen owes his first duty to the State, and if in neglect of that duty the State suffers, he should suffer accordingly. But the chief difficulty of the case lies not so much in this as in a failure to nominate for office our best men. Such men can be induced to accept office if properly brought before the people. Not office-seekers themselves, and indifferent as to popular applause, they await the call of their fellow citizens. It may not be easy to accomplish this contemplated revolution, yet it is practicable. It should be inaugurated by those municipal, state and national officials who have large appointing powers. There the reformation should commence. For it is a palpable fact, that the *appointees*, whether in city, State, or nation, control the nominating conventions and the ensuing elections. Let our mayors, governors, the President, and heads of departments set the example, and the people will follow and the revolution will be complete.

And as a final security against the evil we contemplate, the salary of our civil officials should be commensurate with their duties and their expenses of living. We believe the inadequate compensation which such persons receive is one of the most fruitful causes of official dishonesty. A man with a large family to support, receives the pittance of $1500 per annum, which is barely enough for his individual wants. This, in itself, is a temptation to *steal*, and we do not doubt that in too many cases such is the fact. Men in private life can live on less than those in official stations. Safety and duty, therefore, demand that those who honorably serve the State, should be so compensated for their services, as to be placed above the temptation to rob the public. Remove the temptation, and then if the official is guilty of peculation, let him suffer the fullest and severest penalty of the law.

"New Comers"

Old Jacob Barker wrote a letter to the N. O. *Times*, one day this week, in which he makes another "fling" at "new comers," that is, those who have settled here since the commencement of the war. Did we believe the "old banker" to be the only "respectable citizen" of New Orleans, who entertains such sentiments and feelings towards the new residents of this city, we should pity his gray hairs and pass over his folly in silence, but regarding him as the representative of a large class in this community, whose views on this subject are identical, we cannot therefore omit the opportunity to express our emphatic dissent from him and all who sympathize with him on this subject. And it is pertinent to inquire, who are the "new comers," at whom the "old man" launches his anathemas? The majority of them are the honorably discharged soldiers of the Republic. In the hour of national peril, they left happy Northern homes and lucrative business pursuits, to put down armed rebellion; and when such men as Jacob Barker were not suspected of their loyalty, they were enduring the hardships of a Southern camp life, to save the Union of their fathers. It were natural for them to settle on the soil which they had helped to conquer, and men capable of such conquest cannot but make good citizens. In the six thousand now residing in New Orleans, there is a larger per centage of average intelligence, industry and enterprise than can be found in any other class of like numbers in the South. Next to the soldiers, are those who came for business purposes, and not a few of them are among the most successful and public spirited citizens in our midst. They adorn every profession with their skill, and are the shining ornaments in every department of secular life. A few of the "new comers" have proved themselves unworthy of the Northern States which gave them birth, but most of the unworthy ones were pure when they came and fell after they arrived.

Now we object to the abuse of our new residents for the following reasons:

1. It is anti-American. American citizenship is as broad as our national domain. The sectional proscription which grew out of the anti-republican doctrine of State-rights, fell with the rebellion and is buried in the same tomb; there is not therefore, even this pretense against the right of any citizen of the United States, to reside in any State of the Union he may elect. For prudential reasons, the election laws of any State may demand a residence for a given time within its limits, before one may vote, yet excepting this, there is no legal bar to the possession and exercise of all the rights and immunities of American citizenship, in whatsoever State a residence may be chosen. And in this connection, we cannot but express the wish, that Congress may assume to define the rights of citizenship for the whole nation, so that wheeever the citizen may be so-journing at the time, he may permitted to vote for President and members of Congress.

2. This prejudice is not only anti-American, but the history of New Orleans is proof of its folly. The men in our city, who to-day are eminent in the several departments of life, were "new comers." The great men of this city were born on a foreign soil. Christian Roselius, of lawyers first, is a Swede by birth; Dr. Stone, the acknowledged head of our medical faculty, is a native of Vermont, where he worked as a stone-cutter; while Jacob Barker himself, was born a hickory quaker, at Nantucket, where there and in New York, he was an original aboltionist, and from his lips Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania, received his first lessons in abolitionism. Most of our prosperous merchants were born on or around the "Hub" of the universe, and are still proud of the city of "new ideas." To come down from great things to small, even Mr. King of the N. O. *Times*, whose paper has so much to say about the "descent of the harpies" and the "one fell-swoop of adventurers" and the "turbulent new comers," even Mr. King, is a Pennsylvania Dutchman by birth. Most of these gentlemen came to New Orleans as "adventurers," resolved either to wait for "something to turn up," or to turn up something for themselves; and their prosperity is conclusive that the Crescent City is a good place to turn up in; it is a capital city for "new comers," and we can only account for the violent prejudices of Messrs. Barker and King to our new residents, on the old score, that "two of a trade can't agree." But gratitude requires that these gentlemen shall "look unto the rock whence ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit whence ye are digged." And this reminds us of another passage of Holy Writ: "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares."

3. And this prejudice is impolitic and not economical. This community needs an infusion of new blood once in seven years, at least. Left to themselves, they would relapse into barbarism like the Chinese, before the English "new comers" took possession of the Celestial City. It is a great historic fact, that all the mighty cities of the past and present, owe their greatness to "new comers." Jerusalem, to the Hebrews; Athens and Carthage, to the Tyrians; Rome, to Remus and Romulus; Paris and London to the Romans; New York, to the Dutch; Boston to the Puritans; and New Orleans, to the English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, French, Germans, Italians, Spanish, Chineese, Africans and Yankees. Among the more respectable of the world's "new comers," we may mention, Abraham, Cadmus, Romulus, Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Napoleon, Andrew Jackson, all of our forefathers and Jacob Barker.

"New Orleans Republican."

A good face adds much to a man's appearance Mechanically the *Republican* does not excite our admiration. For the sake of the cause it represents, we could have wished that our new Union Daily had been issued in quarto-form and with a bolder heading. This wish however, may yet be realized, for time and prosperity will enable the publishers to make these desirable improvements.

But the inspiring spirit of the *Republican* is admirable. The profoundest sympathy is expressed in every line with the great questions of the day. Dignified in diction, its editorials are earnest vindications of Unionism and Freedom. Not censorious, its suggestions are judicious, and while it does not designedly excite sectional animosities, yet it is firm in its defence of the right and the true.

We hail with gladness the advent among us, of its editor-in-chief, Gen. Brown, late of Chicago. Having bravely fought to save the nation, he is now here to assist in the reconstruction of the South. A cultured gentleman, he is withal a devout and earnest christian; he is therefore enabled to impart a moral tone to his paper, which cannot fail to be appreciated by every good citizen. New Orleans stands in need of moral instructions no less than sound political ideas. Associated with Gen. Brown, are Messrs. Page, Tracy, Young, Robinson and Rierdon, whose graceful pens will add largely to the interest and success of the *Republican*. These gentlemen are in every sense qualified to furnish us with a loyal and high-toned daily, which to Union men is a *desideratum*. Professing to be neutral, our City Dailies are notoriously partizan Forgetting the thousands of loyal men in New Orleans, who have been compelled to read the *Times* and its cotemporaries to learn therefrom the news, the editors thereof have had no word of comfort for them. A common respect for the opinions of our Generals in command and for others whom we have mentioned, should have impressed our city editors, that they should have given, at least, one loyal editorial out of seven, but in lieu thereof, every day's morning and evening issue has been intensely partizan and always on the wrong side. But the good time has at length come, and our loyal citizens can now read a Union Daily.

To Colored Voters.

THIRD PAPER.

We wish in this paper to call your attention to a preparatory step which all must take who would become voters. In order to ascertain definitely and without question who are and who are not entitled to vote, a registration of the legal voters is ordered in all the rebel States. Complete lists giving the name and residence of every voter can thus be placed in the hands of commissioners or judges of election in each precinct. By this means all illegal and fraudulent voting can be prevented, and the false-swearing, violence, ballot-stuffing and other great abuses that have prevailed in past elections may be avoided. Before any election is held, registers will be appointed, due notice will be given, and a fair opportunity will be furnished to all the people to have their names registered. It is important that you attend to this duty promptly. In the parish of Orleans registration is already commenced, and will be continued till the 15th of next month. Let every colored man of this city register at once. *To neglect this duty is to lose your vote.* Every vote here is of vast importance. A few more Union votes at our last city election would have given us a Union Mayor and prevented the horrible scenes of last July. Let every man come to the rescue; let the full Union force of the city unite in one grand effort and our entire city government shall be rescued from the control of traitors. A victory here will be the pledge of victory all over the State.

When so much depends upon your action for the next few weeks we may well understand why your enemies are so anxious to prevent colored men from registering. Most affectionately do they advise you to be satisfied, to live in peace and quiet and not disturb your minds about politics. They assure you that these matters are too high for you, and generously propose to do all the thinking and all the voting, while you "poor ignorant negroes" may go forward in your own humble sphere of *common laborers*. Why do they thus insult you? Is it because they are your "best friends," and are really seeking your good? No. It is because they are losing their hold upon you, and know that unless by some means they divide your vote, their power is ended. They have boasted that they will be able to control you. They say you are *poor simpletons*, that you don't know how to take care of yourselves, and are silly enough to be beguiled by their stories. The means they employ show that this is precisely the estimate which they form of your character. They come to you with bribes in their hands, and by the offer of a few paltry dollars expect to buy from you the birthright of a sovereign voter. Others industriously circulate that a fee of five dollars will be charged upon each one who shall register. Some who have colored workmen in their employ take them aside and reason thus: "I am doing a good part by you, and if as a good workman you will stay at home and not register, you shall be favored; but if you register I shall dismiss you." When all these means fail, you are then told that a few of you who are more intelligent will be allowed to vote, but if the ignorant ones attempt it they shall be killed. Thus entreaty, bribery, intimidation and threats of violence are employed to prevent your registering.

It is with you to show these men that they have mistaken your character.—Let them know that poor as you may be they have not gold enough to buy you. Give them to understand that, meanly as they may think of your abilities, you are shrewd enough not to be gulled by their shallow arts. Show them that though your advantages in the past have been limited you still have some common sense and some self-respect. Let them feel that you properly resent their unmanly treatment.—When they come to you with their filthy bribes, spurn them as you would a dog, from your presence. *Let them feel that you are men*, and they may learn at last that it would be much more appropriate and far more reputable to turn their contribution of *one hundred thousand dollurs* to the support of their starving poor rather than to the low work of corrupting the colored vote.—Should there be a single colored man base enough to sell himself to his enemies, see to it that he be found out and exposed. Discard him from society as one who has sought to betray his race, and let him feel that the brand of a burning indignation is resting upon him. Search out those who have been intimidated by threats, and let them know that none may be excused from duty.—The crisis is upon you, and every man must do his duty.

But who are entitled to vote? After the terrible rebellion that has been waged through these Southern States, it is thought best to have a restricted ballot. No man will be allowed to register or to vote who will not pledge upon his oath that he "will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States." This will debar all who are now *disloyal*.

But this is not sufficient; there are many in the South who once took this oath of loyalty and afterward became rebels, and it is therefore required of all to swear that "they have not been disfranchised for participation in the rebellion," and that "they have never taken an oath as a member of the Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof." There are many in the South who are very anxious to vote, that will hang upon this searching requirement. It cuts short the political hopes, as well as the votes of great numbers of the leading rebels.

On the other hand it is expressly provided in the order issued by General Sheridan that "Every male citizen of the United States twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who has been a resident in the State of Louisiana for one year and parish of Orleans three months previous to the date at which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been disfranchised by act of Congress or for felony at common law, shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act herein referred to, be entitle to be, and shall be, registered as a legal voter in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana."

You now see who are entitled to vote. As none of you have ever held office or taken an official oath, every man who is not a confirmed rebel may be registered. But be careful not to change your residence when it can be avoided. Baffled in other efforts, your enemies will try to hire or otherwise induce you to move into some new parish. Don't do it, sacrifice something rather than lose your vote. For the first time in your lives you are vested with the highest prerogatives of citizens. Use your new power so that your friends may be encouraged and your enemies confounded.

City Registration.—The work of the registration of voters under the Military Bill is in progress. There is a very general disposition on the part of our citizens to register; up to the present time the larger number are colored men. We have heard complaints that in some sections of the city, the police intimidate the blacks from registering and attending ward meetings; but our colored citizens should pay no attention to such attempted interference. Go forward and quietly assume your rights. Let every man register. In another column we give the places where the offices of registration are held. Remember you cannot vote, if you do not register.

Some of our city Dailies complain that there is a want of fairness on the part of the city registrars, and Mr. J. B. Gribble has written a note to the N. O. *Times* to that effect. We hope the General Commanding will investigate the ground of such complaints, for we are sure he desires and is determined to do justice to all.

Maximilian is a fugitive from justice!

Passion.

This word Webster defines thus: "The feeling of the mind; the sensible effect of impression; excitement; perturbation; agitation of mind." The passions of the mind are various, as joy, grief, hope, fear, love, hatred, desire, disappointment, malice, envy, jealousy, &c. The word usually denotes *violent* rage or angry excitement of mind, from whatever source it may arise, and we now use it in that sense. Anger is a state, or emotion of mind; *passion* is a habit of mind. The *angry* man may be vehement, impetuous, fierce, for the time, but the storm sweeps by and a calm ensues. The *passionate* man is habitually prone to violent agitation, like the rough sea that cannot rest.

Passion is power—it is the great motor of humanity. Understood as we use it here, it is power for evil. It may have high endowment of talent, genius, imagination, language, energy, but it is a fallen angel, and all its affinities are with fiends. It has no regard for right, no love of truth, no respect for the claims of heaven, no thought upon the retributions of eternity. It is the fell enemy of our race. It substitutes sentiment for conscience, impulse for principle, pleasure for duty, self-interest for humanity, and exalts a depraved heart, deceitful above all things and desperately wicked, above God. It occasionally has something of sympathy and tenderness, and at times can melt into tears, but its softness it strangely blended with savage violence; we see in it the luxurious and the cruel, the voluptuous and the fierce, the intelligent and the brutal, as in the Grecian mythology we see Venus knitting her hands with Mars—the goddess of love and beauty, but also of sensuality, allying herself with the god of slaughter. Lust and War walking the earth locked arm in arm. Whatever it touches it transforms into its own fallen likeness.

Passion is lawless; it spurns authority in the family and the State, in parent and magistrate, Spenser has told in his inimitable manner how passion lays siege to and wars

> "Against the fort of Reason evermore,
> To bring the soul into captivity."

And it fights most successfully; it destroys peace of mind in the individual, poisons domestic bliss, engenders animosity among friends, and makes war among nations. Byron, the passionate sentimentalist, the sensual philanthropist—Byron, whose heroes were "passions personified rather than persons impassioned"—has written the whole history of the influence of passion upon the human heart in a single line—it was his own sad experience—

> "*Youth wasted, mind degraded, honor lost:*"

and then passionately exclaims:

"These are thy fruits, successful Passion, *these!*"

Again he pictures passion as the vilely fertile field, whence arise

> "But weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of haste,
> Rank at the core, though tempting to the eyes,
> Flowers whose wild odors breathe but agonies,
> And trees whose gums are poison; such the plants
> Which spring beneath her steps as Passion flies
> O'er the world's wilderness, and vainly pants
> For fruits, all-tempting, but forbidden to our wants."

This is an age of passion. Its storm has been wild upon us, and slill rages, though the crisis of its fury is past.—A few years back, we saw what we now see—the reign of passion—fiery, fierce, vindictive, lawless passion. The lewd pantomime and the dance, the wine cup and the gambler's saloon, love of gold and lust of power, the sanguinary duel and the brutal pugilistic combat recalling the gladiatorial shows of old Rome, were the order of the day—the favorite amusements and recreations of the pleasure-seeking, passion-driven million. And (we cannot fail to remark,) much the same were they, with the favorite entertainments of the ancient empire when, "plethoric by its wealth, enervated by its luxury and boastful of its power," it was about to be trodden down by the nations of the North. Lawlessness, too, was rife. Obedience to law was the exception, and legitimate control was resented as usurpation. Restraints of honesty in the political and commercial intercourse of society were feebly felt. Embezzlements and defalcations were frequent and rapidly multiplied, till sovereign States, catching the contagion of the times, were found repudiating their plighted word and bond. Good faith between man and man seemed drying out, and society seemed crumbling into a ruin. Private revenge and popular violence, supplanting laws and dispensing with judges and prisons, ran riot.—The laws of God were no more regarded than the laws of man. The law of marriage, of parental authority, of the holy Sabbath, and others, were all trampled under foot. There was less regard for law, less security for life in many parts of the country, and less punishment for crime, than in some parts of the old monarchies of Europe. In our halls of legislation, State and National, brawls and murders occurred in which representatives and senators were the combatants and the victims. The nation itself, acting in bad faith, violated its time-honored compact.

True hearts trembled for the ark of the republic. Patriots eyed these omens, and saw the coming judgment: they saw printed upon every page of the past that national anarchy brings national violence: that "men left without law, fly for refuge to a sceptre of iron and a law of blood": that the arts of the reckless demagogue have always led to national peril—the Catalines have always prepar-

ed the way for the usurping Cæsars, the blood stained and passionate Robespierres, for the more bloody Napoleons. At last the seed-sowing of widespread and violent passion ripened into maturity, and the dark-winged, and bloody reapers, descended to the harvest of Death! * * *

The woe is past, the harvest ended but the sad gleanings of its sanguinary field remain to us—the violence of the storm is laid, but the waves of passion still run high. * * *

What power can lull the angry waves to rest? What hand shall smoothe the furrows of hate from the nation's wrinkled brow? What voice shall "speak peace to the people" and restore tranquility, and calm the agitated mind? Legislation may do much, though it is liable to the bias of passion. Benevolence and human kindness will in some degree conquer animosity. Education is a mighty power for good, but it often stores the head while it starves the heart, thus leaving the very fountain of passion uncleansed and uncontrolled.

Religion, the only power that could have prevented the evil, is the only means of its cure: It is peace on earth and good will to men. It teaches us to love God with all the heart, and our neighbor as ourselves. It teaches us to forgive injuries, as we hope to be forgiven of God, to love our enemies, and return good for evil. The lamb and the dove are its chosen emblems. It composes the thoughts, calms the passions, purifies the heart, controls the life, and gives universal concord. It is the light of the world, the salt of the earth, and God's unspeakable gift to man. It begins its work where all true reformation must begin, in the heart, and by regulating and, harmonizing the individual, insures harmony in all his relations, and to the entire race.

It is the mission of Christianity, through the church, the pulpit, and the press, to destroy the works of the devil and bring in the reign of universal peace. This will be accomplished in proportion as its office is performed in each heart, and as each individual performs his own part in the great work. Each individual must let his light shine, as each star in the firmament contributes to the glory of the heavens. "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.' "He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."

"What profits us, that we from heaven derive
A soul immortal, and with looks erect
Survey the stars, if, like the brutal kind,
We follow where our passions lead the way!"

Let each one watch his own heart, keep the door of his own lips, control his tongue and pen, and let not word, or thought, or act, fuel the flames of passion in his own breast, or enkindle them in the breasts of others. And let each address himself to this work of peace and good-will, with a care and diligence proportioned to the position he occupies, the influence he wields. Check the first rising of immoderate and evil passion. Habitually carry this carefulness into every relation in life. Think nothing insignificant. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." A spark may light the train and explode the magazine which wraps a great city in conflagration, and clothes a nation in mourning. A French writer has beautifully said, "The passions act as winds to propel the vessel, reason is the pilot that steers her; without the winds she would not move; without the pilot she would be lost." Let love be the master-passion of the soul—love of the beautiful, the pure, the true, the good.

"Our passions hold a pleasing reign,
When love inspires the breast,
Love the Divinest of the train,
The sovereign of the rest."

B.

Editorial Items.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Special attention is called to Dr. Pemberton's advertisement in another column. As a druggist he keeps on hand the best assortment of drugs and medicines in the city. Also those of our patrons who are building Churches, Dwellings, and Stores, or who are reparing the same, will find at Dr. Pemberton's, the best quality of Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Glass, &c. The Doctor's gentlemanly bearing to all his customers, adds to the pleasure of purchasing at the store of a loyal citizen. He is located at No. 158 Poydras Street.

We are indebted to Rev. Brother De Puy, assistant editor of the *Christian Advocate* for an advanced copy of the appointments for the New York and New York East Conference.

Mayor Heath is becoming as notorious for vetoes as President Johnson is; but we are happy to state that his vetoes are on the right side. He is a terror to dishonest officials. Go ahead, Mayor, there is a big job before you!

Another Victim of the July Massacre.—On Wednesday last we were called to attend the funeral of Mr. S. H. Hurst, who died from the effects of wounds received in the massacre of July last.

He went into the Convention room as a spectator, and when the butchery was commenced by the police, he was shot, stabbed and beaten. We are informed that he has been confined to his bed ever since, and that his sufferings have been very great. One arm was amputated some months ago, but it seems did not avail to save his life.

Mr. Hurst was a member of the city police from the time that Gen. Butler took possession of the city, until after the close of the war.

We are informed that he was a quiet, upright man. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

But as the blood of martyrs has ever proved to be the seed of the Church, so the blood of those butchered by rebel hate, in July last, has proved to be, and will continue to be, the seed of liberty.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

Political Organization.

Organization must be made or defeat is inevitable. It must also be complete and practicable. Experience is the best school-master, and by imitating those States whose system of party drill and organization has achieved success are good preceedents to follow, being good evidence that their system is a good one. The workings of the Radical party in the State of Louisiana under the present arrangements appears entirely impracticable. The Executive Committee is too large a body, too unwieldly, and is different from that of any other State. The workings of the Radical party in the State of Illinois is considered to be as effective and thorough as that of any other similar organization. There the executive committee is composed of one member from each congressional district, and two for the State at large; it has a President, one vice-President, a treasurer and corresponding secretary. The President resides at the Capitol of the State. The duties of the Committee are to receive funds and documents for distribution, to arrange mass-meetings in various places and provide speakers for the same; and to receive information from the counties or parishes in the State concerning the condition of the party, and supply documents, &c, for their use. In each county there is a similar organization, a county Executive Committee which is composed of one delegate from each voting district. The said Committee's organization is the same as that of the State Committee. The State's Executive Committee is elected once in two years, at a regular State convention for the nomination of State officers. The county Executive Committee is elected in the same manner, at a regular county convention for the nomination of county officers. Each voting district organizes clubs, which are under the supervision of the county Committee. The President of the county Committee is required to be in regular correspondence with the President of the State Committee, advising as to the condition of the party in his county, and if documents are required. Under such an organization the State Committee are constantly posted up as to the prospects of success at an approaching election, and can even know the exact numbers of the party in the State, and if any one section or district is in danger, he can, with the consent of the Committee, act in any manner deemed most practicable. Some system similar to the above is demanded in Louisiana. All that is now needed is a thorough and complete organization, every friend of freedom, liberty and equal rights doing all in his power to promote harmony and unity of action; laying aside all prejudices and former feelings, unite in solid column, march forward to the victory, which is certain in the coming contest, if all will do their duty, and by unity of action, throw dismay and confusion into the ranks of our opponents, but more especially convince the colored voters that the Radicals of Louisiana are a unit, and that in the exercise of the franchise they will not only be protected in that right, but that the party by their determination, zeal and energy will not only triumphantly succeed at the ballot box, but will place them in their newly acquired rights upon a firm basis for the future. F.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

Opelousas District.

"Slowly they entered the Teche, where it flows
through the green Opelousas."
Longfellow.

The lover of nature who can spare a fortnight from busy care will enjoy greatly a trip to the Attakapas region. All monotony may be avoided by taking the steamboat at New Orleans, going up the Mississippi to Red River, down the Atchafalaya to Bayou Teche, and up this beautiful stream to St. Martinsville, returning by Berwick's Bay and the Opelousas railroad to the city. It is like stepping into fairy land, especially along the Teche, made famous by Longfellow in "Evangeline." This stream is a wonderful natural canal, uniform in depth and volume all the year, navigable for over a hundred miles, its banks fringed with beautiful live-oaks, draped with Spanish moss, as says the Poet:

"Near the banks of the river, o'ershadowed by
oaks, from whose branches
"Garlands of Spanish moss and mystic mistletoe
flaunted,
"Such as the Druids cut down with golden
hatchets at Yule-tide."

This moss is gathered in great quantities for the use of upholsterers; a good band with hooks provided for the purpose, will gather a ton a day. It is cured by leaving it two or three weeks in still water, and has a ready sale at 5 to 8 cts. a pound. I conversed with a man who gathered enough by night and Sunday work to buy his freedom, at a profit on his purchase by the vendor of three hundred dollars.

FRANKLIN QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

The meeting was well attended, the official members are learning their duties; eleven were present and others reported through the Pastor; one member was suspended and another censured for untruthfulness and other unchristian conduct. The Sabbath services were full of interest; though the morning was very cold, the children came out to their meeting and acquitted themselves well. The Provost marshall and his lady were present, the latter has been teaching the scholars to sing, and her labor has not been in vain. At 10 A. M., love feast was held, many rejoiced in the hope "of that bright world, where it would be all the time how d'ye and never good bye;" one said, "when God set my soul at liberty I was 300 feet under ground; it was light as noon-day there, and Jesus said, 'my little one, go on, and everywhere tell what a savior you have found;'" (this was chanted.) Another said, "I have a fortune; I feel to day as I owned the world; I don't believe so or hope so, because I was wide awake when Jesus spoke to me, so I've told bold before sinners, my care and troubles; my work and joy is to find my way to heaven." Sixteen persons were received into full membership. At 2 o'clock, there was preaching; seven adults and two infants were baptised, after which the Lord's supper was celebrated, and the meeting closed with the altar crowded with mourners, many of them young persons; several joined class. Our work is growing finely here, in spite of many adversaries and hindrances.

A DISCOURAGED MINISTER—COMPLAINTS OF THE BUREAU.

Next day I visited some of our people and found some earnest praying christians; called on the South methodist preacher, lately sent here; he gave me a friendly reception, but frankly said he thought our work mischievous, we could do the negroes no good; only by the strong hand could they be benefitted; he was also despondent as to labor among the whites; religious interests were prostrated, he feared beyond recovery. The M. E. Church, South, has a fine school-building and a neat frame church, but out of repair, and very poorly sustained. Surely God is the same evermore, and when his conditions are met, He will pour out his blessings We will hope for mightier gospel triumphs in this land, than ever before enjoyed.

Many complaints are made of the Government Agent here, that his sympathies are not with the freedmen, and little attention being paid to their interest.

ST. MARTINSVILLE—CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—INSURRECTION

The journey to this place is disagreeable because of landing at mid-night to take the stage at New Iberia; added to this discomfort, was a cold rain storm, and the tedious night-ride in the leaky hack was made more miserable by two or three times being stalled in the deep mud. St. Martinsville is an old city, has a venerable look and does not prosper very much. The steamers only make weekly visits. The court-house and Catholic church are fine buildings; a few private dwellings are above the average. The Rip Van Winkles at the court-house refused to acknowledge the authority of our conference preacher, Brother Bryant, to solemnize marriage, on the ground that he was not a citizen of the United States. These men seem to have slept soundly through all the changes of years. The civil rights bill was referred to, to settle the question, and it was discovered that a heavy penalty was affixed to discrimination on account of color or former condition. The officers seemed to doubt whether this bill was to stand as law, but decided to admit its *de facto* validity; so the licenses applied for were issued.

A terrible alarm occurred here recently which did not get into the papers. A preacher well known as a good, quiet man, was addressing his audience at some plantation meeting, and being dissatisfied with their apathy, tried to stir them up by saying, he would come and bring his army from St. Martinsville, meaning his more lively members, religious fighting material. Some ignorant or mischievous person got hold of this and passing from one to another, it was magnified to an intention and deep laid plot to gather the colored men and go through the parish to murder, rob, and ravish. Meetings were thereupon held, patrols set, weapons prepared, and the whole community in excitement. The Bureau Agent happend to be away, on his return, he was told at New Iberia of the state of things, and his aid implored. Happily no lives were sacrificed in this foolish affair. Its only result, its object probably, was to intimidate the colored people, suspend for a while their meetings, and give bad, dishonest employers a chance to oppress their laborers with impunity. The Provost marshall here, is disposed to enforce his authority and protect his ward. Some progress is being made in organizing colored schools. I accompanied him to several places, where he urged upon the laborers the necessity of doing their duty in schooling their children. Some good schools are in operation, but all under difficulties; small, ill-furnished shanties, crowded with children; sometimes with inefficient teachers; one with seventy scholars, and think of it—lady-teachers with mouthfuls of tobacco!

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE OF ST. MARTINSVILLE

This interesting circuit, including New Iberia, St. Martinsville, Breux Bridge and Vermillionville, a great work, and rides of 30 or 40 miles. It is a rich planting and stock country, increasing in population, and inviting christian effort. God will give us much fruit among all classes there if we are faithful. Our preacher is able to make himself understood in French, and has his heart earnestly in his work. The Conference organized with the Presiding Elder and the preacher only, and closed with 64 members, 9 official brethren, 1 school of 75 scholars, and $75 obtained towards the purchase of a church lot. Four appointments were recognized; Sabbath, children's meeting, 106 of the little folks present. Taught them a hymn and arranged lessons for the future. It was a delightful season. At 11 o'clock love-feast was held for the first time in the place; christians rejoiced and and sinners wondered; 2 o'clock, preaching, baptising and the Lord's Supper. It was a high day, the building was thronged outside and in, many members of other churches joined us, perceiving that God was with us of a truth, and that united effort on the part of his children was all important, against the world and satan. At night the Pastor preached an excellent sermon. It was cheering to see how kindly all the people came to our help, Catholics, Baptists, all sects and classes, stimulated by a desire for reformation, and for the erection of a church. They are certainly worthy of aid from the mission board, and no where will such an investment do more good.

Before leaving the place, the whole sum to pay for a lot was raised, $125, and the deeds made out. Soon as the money is received from the Missionary Society, trustees will be elected, for they have here men of intelligence and property, for such an office. Ten names for the Advocate were obtained, and if a portion of its reading was in French, more than double that number would be taken.

POST OFFICE—WHISKEY—CONFEDERATE HEROES.

Very little Post Office business is done here, and no where are the Scriptures on sale. At New Iberia, they are more alive. 140 weeklies are taken from the Post Office, only eight of them, however, are religious. Liquor shops, dancing and gambling, as elsewhere are doing much to demoralize and impoverish the people. A colored man and his daughter got into the hack which took me to Newtown; he had been indulging pretty freely in drink, and discovering my profession, eagerly declared himself to be a preacher, (not in our church,) so here was an opening not to be neglected, for a temperance lecture five or six miles long, which it is not likely this whisky preacher will soon forget. Towards night we reached New Iberia, and for a wonder, at once got a boat, thanks to the good speed made by Felix, the little stage driver. On the steamer it was refreshing to find a large picture of Gen. Grant, of "the hero and his battles," hanging side by side with Gen Lee; if for no other reason, because it broke the monotony of countless confederate heroes, displayed in hotels, on steamboats and in photograph shops. On the mail steamer, a compromise is made by a very large picture of President Johnson, and in one other place his countenance brought up the rear of a long line of confederate Generals, as though he was guiding or driving them forward into the Union fold. I made the acquaintance here of an aged methodist, from New York, long a resident in Louisina. He seems to love Mount Zion still; before the war he built a Methodist church at Vermillionville, and though eighty-five years old, has his faculties and does much business.

Itinerant.

Ladies' Department.

Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER X.

Sixteen happy if not sweet summers had glided along my life's pathway, dear Minnie, when I traveled a greater distance than I ever had before to visit sister Miriam in her western home. On arriving there, a strange fact presented itself—no family altar in our sister's home. Unfortunately, Miriam's husband was not a christian, and therefore there was no priest to minister before the hallowed altar. Beside little Fannie, the eldest, and only daughter, who, by the way, was quite a large girl, only one year your junior, Minnie—there were several sons growing up without this restraining influence, which was a very sad reflection in my mind.

Miriam decided to return with her husband, whose business called him East again, and visit home, hoping to bring Mama back with her. The city was four or five miles from their home where they were to take the boat; I accompanied them, and as they got out to leave, took the reins to drive back, where I was to remain with the children during their absence of several weeks. Dalton, Miriam's husband, said to me as he took the traveling bag from the carriage—"be careful in driving home; remember that horse once ran away with me." I assumed a dignified attitude, and grasping the reins, said: "I think I can manage him very well;" then hastily exchanging adieu, turned toward home.

The road lay along the pebbled shore of Lake Ontario, whose vast expanse of blue waters stretched as far as the eye could reach; white sails dotted its pure surface in every direction. The afternoon sun struggled in long lines of light down through magnificent clouds, which assumed a thousand unique forms not unlike gorgeous temples with gilded spires and minarets—gateways of glory, kings, thrones, crowns and scepters. I was conscious and even admiring all these beauties—still my thoughts were absorbed in the responsibility hitherto unknown to me that would devolve upon me in the coming weeks. Suddenly one of those mysterious voices which conscience so unmistakably recognizes, whispered that it would become my duty to erect a family altar, and lead in morning and evening prayer the tender little group left in my charge. I endeavored at once to stiffle this idea of duty by saying, What! I, a girl only sixteen, and feeling it a duty to erect a family altar in my eldest sister's house, when some of the children are almost as old as myself? They may consider it an intrusion, and surely it would be absurd. At our own home, Papa had always led in the family devotions—but Friday evenings had for years been devoted to a family prayer meeting—also Sabbath evening for those who did not attend Church. On these occasions all in turn, prayed aloud, which proved a great assistance to personal piety, and thus early in our christian experience we were taught by pious parents to exercise the gifts with which Heaven had endowed us. I could frame no excuse from never having taken up this cross, even had not this scripture come to me, "He giveth more grace." I tried to make other excuses, which all in their turn were answered by some word of the Lord, who had commanded us to deny ourselves and take up our cross. At last I said to myself, I cannot do it—and thought the matter must end there; yet the voices of conscience were not silenced so easily, and I began to wonder how I could so willfully contend with what, after all, might be my duty; but if God would only speak to me and tell me, or in some wonderful manner make known to me this duty, I would then do it cheerfully. While these thoughts were revolving in my mind I looked ahead and saw two roads diverging just before me, and for my life I could not tell which one I was to take; with a moment's reflection I decided to take the one at my left, feeling sure it would lead me home. Having proceeded only a few rods, the horse appeared unwilling to go; had it occurred to me, I might have given loose reins to the horse and he would have taken me in the right way. I could no longer manage him, for he commenced to back and turn around. The road was banked up at a fearful height, and as the wheels went down the steep declivity, I slid out of the carriage as gently as if some one had lifted me down, and saw it coming over on me, which would have crushed me; then the horse would take fright and all would be ruin. I retained the reins in one hand, and raised the other to hold the carriage, which to my surprise went up as easily as if it were a toy. It appears to me, as I recall the scene, that in less time than it has taken me to narrate it, the carriage was righted, the horse's head turned toward home, and I seated in the carriage driving deliberately along. After collecting my thoughts the first thing that occurred to me was, is it possible that nothing about the carriage or harness is broken? I lifted my arms and limbs to be sure I was not injured. What a miracle, said I to myself. Looking down at my dress, I observed it was in perfect tatters—the only evidence that anything had occurred. What a struggle, thought I, and why was I not crushed to death, and why did not the horse run and break everything to pieces? At this moment the truth flashed upon my mind that only a short time before God had heard the condition on which I was willing to do my duty, and had in this singular manner proposd to test my sincerity. I seemed to see the scene reflected as in a glass. There stood an angel, lifting me down so gently when the carriage commenced to upset, and another holding up the carriage to prevent its crushing me, while a third held the reins of the horse, which prevented his running, and led him out into the right way. I could not have seen anything clearer with my natural eyes, and yet my eyes did not behold it, but my soul saw it and was satisfied. That evening by simple faith, the altar was erected, and as soon as the feeble offering was laid upon it, a holy perfume seemed wafted into our souls. From that time not unfrequently the children brought me the Bible long before it was dark, urging me to read and pray then, fearing they might fall asleep ere the appointed hour arrived for evening devotions, so deeply were they interested in this exercise.

Brother Wilberforce and family lived twelve or fourteen miles from Miriam's. One Sabbath morning, Fannie and I, in company with Dalton's brother and his wife, started bright and early to attend a Quarterly meeting near where they lived. Away we rattled, over log roads walled in on either side by tall forest trees, then out into fields where thousands of blackened stumps stared grimly at us, and contrasted strangely with the green and luxuriant grass growing up around them. We hastened on through this new country, hoping to be in time for the Love Feast. I had often heard Papa and Mama tell of Quarterly Meetings held in barns, and now it would be such a treat to attend one myself. It was genuine, and in true primitive style. The people turned out on foot and with horses and oxen, and with all sorts of conveyances. As the brothers and sisters shouted, talked and sang in the Love Feast, the fowls were cackling in the hay, the cattle bellowing in the yard, the horses neighing in the stable, making in all a singular commingling; still it was a precious good old fashioned time, and all the saints were happy in the Lord. The sermon, by the Presiding Elder, was no doubt an excellent one, but it passed from my mind after hearing an impromptu exhortation which followed, all in rhyme. It appears that they were going to have a donation for their preacher, and he took this novel way to exhort them to generosity. Among the many things enumerated in rhyme, I remember this,—

"Now if you would do your preacher good,
Let some one bring him a load of wood."

"And if you happen along that way,
Let another bring him a load of hay."

Thus he continued rhyming for nearly a half hour, until every article for the comfort of the Pastor was brought to mind. We were told that he was frequently called on for a speech on such occasions, but never would speak except in rhyme. After the meeting closed we went to Wilberforce's, not far distant, where some less than fifty sat down to dinner at their table, and after that left for their homes, for at this time, as in the early days of Methodism, many made a pilgrimage of twenty miles to attend quarterly meeting.

Evangeline.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Woodlawn, on the plantation of W. W. Pugh, parish of Assumption, Dominick Thompson, aged about 102 years.

For the last forty years (to my knowledge) he has been a member of the church.

Within two weeks of his last illness he rode daily on horseback, and exhibited unusual energy in his avocations. His memory continued clear to the last; and he often spoke to the writer of the dark day which occurred in the year 1780, and of the consternation which it excited among our forefathers. He had a distinct recollection of the passage of the Red coats under Lord Cornwallis, through Halipal, North Carolina, during the war of the Revolution; and also recollected to have seen General Washington, when he made a tour South during his Presidency.

The world has undergone many and great changes during the life of the departed—governments have been uprooted, dynasties swept-ed away, and numerous revolutions have disturbed the earth's peace—yet this old man pursued the quiet tenor of his way; and tho' humble his career, yet it is probable that at the approach of the "fell destroyer," he had less to regret than many whose names have been more known, and more honored. He was born in Bertie county, North Carolina, under the flag of Great Britain—by the Revolution he became a subject of the confederation—by another change, a subject of the United States—then by the course of events he was subjected to the Confederate States, (so called.) And finally died under the flag of the Union, of which he was a loyal citizen. Com.

NOTICE.

To the Voters of the First District.

The Board of Registers of Voters for the First District of the city of New Orleans, appointed by Special Orders No. 15, Headquarters Fifth Military District, April 10, hereby give notice that they will open their office on MONDAY, April 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., in the Registration Office, Room No. 5, basement, City Hall.

All voters who reside between Felicity Road and Canal street, and from the river to the lake, will register at this office.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

JOHN A. ROBERTS,
66:0 WILLIAM BAKER,
W. M. GEDDES.

Registers' Office, Room No. 5, basement, City Hall.

NOTICE.

Second District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Second District will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The Second District is that portion of the city comprised between Canal and Esplanade streets, the river and the lake.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, 13th April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars;
EDWARD AMES.
E. C. THOMAS.
66:70 MICHEL VIDAL.

NOTICE.

Third District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY, the 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Marigny buildings, corner of Marigny and Front Levee streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15 of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The Third District is that portion of the city comprised between Esplanade street, the river, the Lake and lower limits of the city.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, the 13th day of April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars,
C. F. BERENS.
JNO. McWHITHER,
66:71 H. STILES.

NOTICE.

To the Voters of the Fourth District.

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, appointed by Special Orders No. 15, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated April 10th inst., hereby give notice that they will open their office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 813 Magazine street.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

All voters who reside between Felicity Road and Toledano streets, and from the river to the rear of the District, will register at this office.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

JOHN L. DAVIES,
EDMUND FLOOD.
66:70 HENRY BENSEL, Jr.

NOTICE.

Parish of Orleans, Right Bank. Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Parish of Orleans, Right Bank, will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Olivia street, between Patterson and Delaronde, in Algiers, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The District is that portion of the Parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the river Mississippi.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

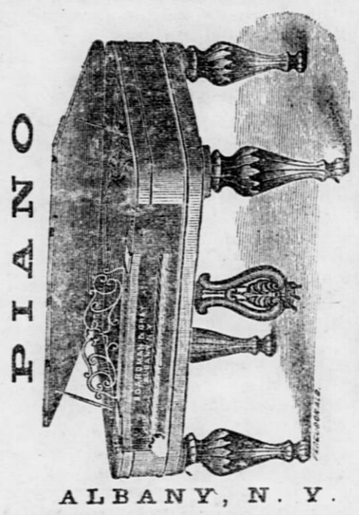
The Board of Registrars,
W. H SEYMOUR,
THOMAS KENEFEC,
GEORGE HERBERT.

Parish of Orleans, R. B., April 13, 1867. 66:70

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Soldiers, Citizens, male or female, adult or youth, will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous escape.

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And diseases resulting from disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs, are cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict the assertion, and

WILL PAY $1,000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that if not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

Will cure every case of

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY

—AND—

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs.

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming at the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, Dots or webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

[From the Rev. W. D. Siegfried, Pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

Gentlemen: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of Indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the Nervous System. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only on the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,

W. S. SEIGFRIED,

No. 264 Shackamaxon St

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor, Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

I have derived great benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles, I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

[From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Milville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,

966 Hutonchis st., Phila.

[From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor Tenth Baptist Church.]

I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very useful to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates street.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1866.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berns county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years standing.

A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 25 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, says this Bitters was recommended to him by a medical friend, and six bottles cured him of complete prostration of the nervous system.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;

Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;

Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;

These gentlemen express in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

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☞ Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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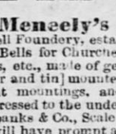
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The New Orleans Advocate.

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No 17. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1867. Whole No.—67.

Poetry.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

The Miracle at Bethany.

Dark clouds of grief are hov'ring o'er a home
Once bright with joy; an only brother lies
Upon a couch, from which, 'tis feared, he ne'er
Again may rise. As gentle hands bathe oft
His fevered brow, in agony of heart
The sisters think of One, who even from
The grasp of death can save; whose cherished
words
Have taught them "that good part"—and let
us for
The Master send, at last is their resolve.
Now Jesus, Martha loves—her sister, too,
And Lazarus—but strangely lingers still,
Two days, unheeding their most earnest call
For help. How little do those stricken ones
Conceive the depth of sympathy which stirs
The Savior's breast, or how to comfort them
He yearns. Unto Judea's hills, at length,
He turns, and as they journey on, tells His
Disciples of that last, long sleep, which to
Their friend has come; yet cheeringly he adds,
"I go to waken him;" the purpose of
This long delay, He, too, reveals—"To the
Intent ye may believe."

Though many come
With words consoling, yet the sisters long
For Jesus, for the peace His presence gives.
While at a distance, Martha meets her Lord,
And breathes the burden of her heart into
His gracious ear. "My brother had not died,
Had'st thou been here." in half reproachful
tone
She says; omnipotent the Master is,
And yet, stern fact, loved Lazarus is dead.
Her falt'ring faith cannot this obstacle
Surmount. How full of hope is His reply—
"I am the resurrection and the life,
Believest thou?" "Yea, Lord," in confidence
She cries; and Mary calls, who, falling at
His feet, repeats the first sad greeting o'er.
The heart that throbs in sympathetic woe
With all the sorrows which His children bear,
Is touched, and—"Jesus weept!" "Behold, how
much
He loved him!" say th' astonished Jews, and
earth's
Believing millions echo still the strain—
How wonderful is this redeeming love.
Then to the sepulchre they guide His steps,
To witness there His power over death,
And prove how fully God, the Father, shares
His glory with the Son.

Tried christian, do your fervent prayers for
strength
Seem long unheeded? Does Jesus tarry when
His presence most you need? Remember how
At Bethany, He suffered those He loved
To *wait*, and patiently abide His time.
He never leaves His trusting ones alone
To stem life's tide; when swiftly onward sweep
The billows, listen for his mandate, "Peace,
Be still!" and upward look. 'Tis always light
Above the clouds—O catch the faintest gleam.

BELLE.

New Orleans, April 4, 1867.

Tour in the East.

TYRE AND SIDON.

(Editorial.)

Mounting our horses at 11 A. M., we passed out of the south-east gate of 'Akka, en route for ancient Tyre. Our path lay along the western border of the plain of Phœinicia, winding through groves of olives and beside private gardens, rich in fruit trees and blooming with flowers. In three hours we reached the *Scala Tyriorum*, or "Tyrian Ladder," forming the boundary line between Phœnicia and the Holy Land. This promontory is the most southern root of Lebanon, with a white base dipping into the sea. The path over it is zig-zag, and in fancy resembles a winding flight of steps. The descent down the opposite side was rough and broken, now over low mountain spurs, and again through a narrow defile leading out on a noble plain. Occasionally we passed over bits on an old Roman road, now in ruins. Just before reaching Iskanderiyeh, in the mountain ravines to the east, we saw a company of French soldiers excavating a buried city, which has neither name nor story. They had succeeded in opening one temple and several elegant sarcophagi. As yet no inscription has been discovered to reveal the history of the unknown city. In half an hour we came to the white cliffs of Ras el Abyad, or the Promontorium Album of the ancients. This is one of the wildest, and at times most dangerous passes on the Phœnician coast. The path is cut in the white lime-stone rocks 500 feet above the level of the sea; the sides of the mountains are perpendicular, and the waves dash wildly against their base. Huge boulders had fallen from the cliffs above, and others seemed ready to follow. From the highest point of the pass we gained our first view of the plain below; the dreariness of our pathway was relieved by the glorious appearance of Hermon, whose snow capped summits were bright in the evening light, while the plain over which we rode was darkened by the shadows of the circumambient mountains. Traveling on for hours over the dry, sandy beach, we passed Ras el Ain in the dusk of the evening, but too late to examine those celebrated fountains; we pushed on and entered Tyre at 10 P. M. The next day was the holy Sabbath, and in the absence of a christian church we found it profitable to meditate upon the numerous prophetic allusions to this venerable city. Few cities can boast of a higher antiquity, of grander edifices, and of greater renown than Tyre. Originally it was founded by the Phœnicians, rebuilt by the Romans, and again restored by the Crusaders. The ruins of its marble castles, of its splendid palaces, of its triple walls and gateways, of its lofty towers and spacious harbors, are now seen half buried beneath the drifting sand, or washed by the restless waves. It was a "strong city" in the days of Joshua; it was the ally of Solomon, and was the coveted prize of Sha'maneser, Nebuchadnezzar and Alexander the Great. The cradle of commerce, Tyre became the Mistress of the Seas; her merchantmen traded in every port in the known world, and from her thriving shores she sent her sons, dotting the coasts of Europe and Africa with flourishing colonies. Nothing can excel the accuracy of detail and the elegance of graphic description of the 27th chapter of Ezekiel, on the wealth and glory of Tyre, and now, after the lapse of 25 centuries, her scattered ruins attest the truth of prophecy. Her walls are destroyed, her towers broken down; her stones and timber are in the midst of the water, and her ancient site is "a place for the spreading of nets in the midst of the sea." Entering a small boat we passed out of the inner basin into the larger harbor, and in almost every direction we saw immense red granite columns lying prostrate beneath the surface of the clear water, and others imbedded in the solid rock, or cemented together by some powerful agent. In the south-east corner of the town are the remains of the church built in the fourth century by Paulinus, and consecrated by Eusebius, and in which repose the dust of Origen, and of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa.

Six miles to the east of the town is the tomb of King Hiram. It is an imposing mausoleum, hewn out of the solid lime-stone rock, some 12 feet long, 8 wide, and 6 high, and surmounted with a pyramidal lid 5 feet in thickness, it rests upon a pedestal of hewn stones 10 feet high, and being located on a hill, commands a view of the city of the great king and all the sea beyond. On the north side of it is a large vault in which, no doubt, the dust of the good Hiram once reposed. Around it the country is strangely solitary; neither ancient ruin or human habitation is near, but standing alone, it is like a venerable relic of the past, and an impressive monument of the loneliness of death.

On the same road, a short distance to the west, the French have excavated one of the most magnificent temples yet discovered. It is about 75 feet long and 36 wide, and consists of a nave, two side aisles, a chancel, and an altar piece. The roof and portions of the walls are gone; of its 14 columns, only the base of 11 of them remain, on which is sculptured the Maltese cross. But its extraordinary beauty consists in its wonderful Mosaic pavement, covering more than two thirds of the entire area. It is formed of small square blocks of white and black marble, arranged in the most curious manner. In the aisles are 30 inch diameter circles, containing figures of sheep, fish. fowls, fruits, tigers, elephants, buffaloes, dogs, horses, rabbits, deer, lions, antelopes and leopards, with ten mythological busts, representing the gods and goddesses of Greece and Rome. Before the altar is a lengthy inscription in Greek characters, but owing to the curious forms and the numerous contractions, it was impossible to decipher it without reference to learned works. From all we could learn from those having the work in charge, it was originally a heathen temple, but converted into a christian church by the Crusaders, and during the mediæval wars, was abandoned, and has since remained buried beneath the accumulated sands and rubbish of centuries.

At 2 P. M. we entered Saida, the modern representative of the "Great Zidon," beautifully located on a little promonitory projecting obliquely into the sea. Her history is the counterpart of that of her "daughter," Tyre, and the present condition of the mother and daughter are impressively similar. Great in commerce, ingenious in manufactures, magnificent in architecture, unbounded in wealth, she divided with Tyre the empire of the seas. But her splendid mole is a heap of ruins washed by the surging waves; her port is without a merchantman, and her artificers content themselves in the fabrications of a few silk textures of an inferior quality. But the little modern town of 5000 inhabitants is thoroughly Oriental in its character and appearance, and the shaded streets and pretty gardens give it an air of repose. Its chief attraction is the beautiful environs adorned with lovely gardens and fruitful orchards, extending eastward to the foot of Lebanon. Here are oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, plums, apricots, peaches, pomegranates, pears and bananas, growing in the greatest luxuriance, and forming a forest of finely tinted foliage. On a commanding hill to the south of the town is the shattered tower of Louis IX.; on a solitary rock in the sea stands a venerable old castle, connected with the main land by a bridge of nine arches, forming a most interesting and picturesque groupe. To the antiquarian, the tombs of the Sidonian kings, on the plain about a mile east of the village, form the chief object of interest Here again the French, those national excavators, have employed their leisure hours in searching the sepulchres of the old Sidonians. Descending to the depth of 15 feet, we entered a noble sepulchral chamber, divided by a long, broad passageway, with another aisle running at right angles with the former. On either side of the main aisle are six niches, containing magnificent marble sarcophagi, on which are sculptured lion's heads, horns of plenty and garlands of flowers. On one which I took to be the sarcaphagus of a queen, is a female bust in relief, surrounded with a wreath of roses. Though nearly obliterated, yet I could trace the elegant floral paintings on the roof and sides of the vault. Passing into another chamber, 20 feet deep, we found three entire sarcophagi, of equal grandeur with the others, and to our surprise the largest of the three is filled with clear water, at the bottom of which we could see human bones, and what seemed to be a firm sediment, perhaps the dust of the departed. Neither symbol nor inscription has yet been discovered revealing the history of the dead, and we were left to the solitary reflection that we had gazed upon the disorganized forms of those who had lived thirty centuries ago.

Recollections of the Late War.

BY A MUSICIAN

"Down the River, ho!"—Introduction to a Soldier's Life—Sleeping under difficulties—A narrow escape—Poor cooking accommodations—"Shove off"—A mutual scare—"Sleeping on our arms"—A man overboard—The only mourner—How we amused ourselves.

It was on the first day of November, 1862, that the regiment of volunteers to which I belonged bid farewell to the lovely State of Iowa, and started down the river to take its stand in Dixie.

There were shedding of tears and hurried good-byes. And there came sad, sad thoughts of the future; for well we knew that many, very many of us would never see home again. There were prayers that ascended on high then from lips that seldom moved in prayer, for who, under such circumstances, could but feel that his life was in the hands of God.

We landed first at a little place called Montrose about midnight, where we remained till morning to have daylight in which to cross the rapids, which were just below. Here, to drown their sorrows, some of the boys got gloriously, or perhaps ingloriously drunk, and kept up such a noise no one could sleep. Finding sleeping to be out of the question, I began to read a newspaper, which had been laid away for such an emergency, intending, if possible, to spend a pleasant night despite the unfavorable circumstances. But scarcely had I commenced when my eyes became very heavy. And this was my first great grief in soldiering. I was too sleepy to read, and the boys were too drunk to be quiet, and for such an emergency there was no remedy.

The next night we fared better as to sleep, but it would have been a ludicrous sight for an unsympathizing observer to have seen us lying round upon the boiler deck, more like swine than respectable human beings. For myself, I was determined to keep warm, if possible, so taking my blanket, I lay down near the engine and pump. But this was not the place my fancy pictured, for awaking in the night, I found my feet were wet, and my blanket ditto.—Of course I had to change base, but how to do so and keep off of peoples' toes, and where to find another vacant place were questions which might have puzzled the profoundest student of analytical geometry or calculus. At length after stumbling over several shins and receiving divers "blessings" for my awkwardness, I found a vacant place where water from the pump would not reach me. Here I lay down again to sleep—"to sleep, perchance to dream"—but not till I had ample time to reflect that I had had an introduction to a soldier's life, and a rather rough one, at that.

The following night, spent at the wharf at St. Louis, was very severe on us, for on the boat there was no fire.—Not a wink did I sleep during the whole tedious night, but contented myself as best I could, in walking the boiler deck by the light of the moon. The atmosphere was very cold during that long, long night, and I could not help contrasing our present accommodations with the comfortable homes we had left, and the contrast did not tend to drive dull care away. Two listless days and another sleepless night, and we were off from the great city bound for Helena, Arkansas. We had proceeded but a short distance when we struck on a sand-bar and—there we were. Darkness was closing around us, and being quite drowsy, I went upon the boiler deck, hoping to find a place to sleep. But some of the boys were tipsy and quite noisy. Thinking I might find a place to warm, I passed them and made my way to the engine. Here I found a good locality as to warmth upon one of the large beams of the engine, and here I seated myself, intending to warm, but nothing more. While sitting there congratulating myself on my good fortune, I fell asleep. On waking I was horrified to see the engine works in motion. A movement of a few inches in one direction would have sent me into eternity. There was no more sleeping for me that night, and yet for the want of it I was miserable. No one without experience can know how terrible it is to be deprived of sleep for days and nights together.

We were now beginning to suffer also for something to eat. We drew our rations of raw meat, etc., but had no way of cooking—not even of making coffee. There was but one stove, and that was almost worse than none among a thousand men.

Some eight miles below New Madrid we came up with another boat load of soldiers who had left St. Louis a day in advance of us. *Their* boat was on a bar, and as we could not help them, we gave them three cheers and "passed by on the other side." When we had passed them a mile or so, we headed round and came up near the shore. It seemed from the manœuvering that there was a deep but narrow body of water bounded on one side by the shore and on the other by a huge sand-bar running parallel with the shore. Up this chute we went for the avowed purpose of "wooding up," but if the captain had been trying to place his boat and us at the mercy of guerillas he could hardly have chosen a better locality. The boat landed and the hands were taking in wood, when the hurried order "Shove off! they're coming!" seemed to announce approaching danger. Looking up stream we saw in the distance horsemen rapidly approaching. Quickly turning to the captain, we said reproachfully, "How are you going to 'shove off,' with a bar a mile long on one side, and the shore on the other?" For a moment the captain glanced back, and we saw that, secesh as he was, he did not exactly relish the idea of his boat falling into the hands of guerillas.

We had succeeded in "shoving off," however, in one sense, and the men had formed in line-of-battle on the hurricane deck, when the cavalry appeared on the bank opposite us. They were indeed a motley-looking band. Such a mixture of blue and butternut confirmed our opinion of their desperate and dangerous character. Dismounting, they also formed in line of battle. Everything being ready for active work, their commander inquired who we were. On our giving the information, strange to say, they united in three rousing cheers for the Iowa boys. They proved to be a squad of Illinois cavalry, and were frightened in their turn when they found we had been just at the point of firing on them. It appeared on further conversation that though stationed six or seven miles above, they had heard our boys firing their guns and pistols when cleaning them, and supposed we had been attacked by guerillas.

We then turned down the river, but had gone but a few miles when we struck upon another bar and remained all night. In the darkness we were rowed to the shore by squads, marched into a corn field, formed in line of battle and ordered to "sleep on our arms." We then sallied forth after corn-stalks to sleep on, and in a few minutes they were gathered, corn and all. Then came the bustle of making up beds.—For myself, I had gathered a quantity of stalks and was antici ating some fine sleeping if the guerillas did not come. But it was too cold to sleep warm, and knowing how hurtful it is to sleep cold, I had formed a resolution never to do so. But continuing to change my position, I at last got on my hands and knees, doubled myself up, began to get warm, and fell asleep observing the injunction to "sleep on my arms" with a slight variation by sleeping on my knees as well.

After waking, and while warming by a fire, I heard a chicken squall in the direction of a neighboring house. If there is anything that is calculated to start a soldier it is the sound of a chicken in distress. Going in the direction my sympathies led, I stopped as the noise ceased, and stood opposite the boat, gazing vacantly at her. While standing, I saw something fall into the river and heard a splash. Thinking it was a keg or something else, I thought no more about it, and was just turning away when an almost unearthly sound, as of a strangling person attempting to cry for help fell on my ears. The truth flashed upon my mind: a man had fallen overboard, had sunk, then risen, then sunk, perhaps to rise no more. Some said it was only a deck hand; I know not, but the sound rang in my ears for days. He had a sister on board, and her eyes were red with weeping till she got off at Memphis, and I saw her no more. She was the only mourner. For the first time I realized the utter insignificance of one human being among so many; and many times afterwards the reflection that I might die out of "God's country," and never be missed among the thousands around me almost made me sick at heart.

As we thus passed down the Mississippi to our destination we resorted to many expedients to pass away the time. Some of us who disliked to sleep in the dirt and cold reversed the order of things somewhat, and slept during the day in the warm sunshine on the hurricane deck. Sometimes we amused ourselves in "cracking jokes," telling stories, and, to confess the truth, in sometimes complaining of our hard lot. We found many opportunities for merriment and for venting our discontent as well. With all our efforts to pass the time agreeably, it was an uncomfortable trip from St. Louis to Helena, and right glad were we to land at the latter place on the 14th of November—just two weeks from the time of leaving our camp in Iowa.

The next morning one of my old college classmates, belonging to a cavalry regiment stationed at Helena, came on board and insisted on my going "home" with him to dinner. Of course I went, and never shall I forget how *good* that dinner seemed. Verily, I experienced more pleasure from that one meal than in *ninety* and *nine* at home. I returned to my regiment thinking that after all a soldier's life was not so hard, thus affording a walking example that "circumstances alter cases."

Registers for the Country Parishes.

Gen. Sheridan has issued the following order appointing registers for the State of Louisiana:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., April 20, 1867.

Special Orders No. 23.

1. In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress entitled, "An act supplemental to an act entitled, 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" the registration of the legal voters, according to that law, in the State of Louisiana, will be commenced on the 1st of May, and must be completed by the 30th of June.

Each parish of the State will constitute a registration district. Election precincts will remain as at present constituted unless changed by the Boards of Registers.

The following appointments of Boards of Registers is hereby made—to continue in office until further orders, viz:

Ascension. H. G. Ingham, Emile Collins, Charles Thorn.

Assumption: J. A. Massicott, Joseph Duplantier, Eudaldo Pintado.

Avoyelles: Albert H. Blake, J. T. Edwards, W. W. Lamberton.

Baton Rouge, E.: G. M. Husted, S. Wrotnowski, Henry S. Babin.

Baton Rouge, W.: William Callinan, Julius G. Badenhausen, H. C. Schoonmaster.

Bienville: Richard D. Mitchel, J. J. Healy, W. H. Honnes.

Bossier- James H. Dobie; C. A. Brown, Lewis Bohn.

Caddo: A. M. Miller, Frederick A Fuller, C. L. Sweet.

Calcusieu: P. Burns, Henry Carstens, James Hodges.

Caldwell: Richard Byrne, Joseph Blanks, George R Carleton.

Carroll: George A. Sheridan, John Levy, James T. Levy.

Catahoula: Edward S. Wilson, Thomas B. Waters, Charles Doherty.

Claiborne: Charles B. Slack, Benjamin D. Harrison, James T. Story.

Concordia: R. Marshall, W. Cutler, Dr. Thos. B. Waters.

DeSota. John Chenville, Thomas Carey, John Morton.

East Feliciana: Charles W. Thing, Minus P. Day, Frank Roig.

West Feliciana: Robert Worrel, Carlos Wilcox, John McEwe.

Franklin: Charles H. Merritt, Elias Carter, Edward Costine.

Iberville: George L. Gaskell, Nelson Kenyon, William Brown.

Jackson: George W. Ferguson, Kent M. Dowden, Allen Green.

Jefferson: W. D. Smith, S. S. Henry, John Payne.

Lafayette: James Fry, Dr. F. E. Piquette, R. W. Stanley.

Lafourche: A. J. Baby, John Sarlot, E. E. LeBlanc.

Livingston: C. D. Ludecke, N. F. Hyer, Amos Morrison.

Madison: James L. Wright, S. P. Dangerfield, Patrick Walsh.

Morehouse: W. A. Moulton, S. G. Parsons, E. F. Buckingham.

Natitoches: O. N. Blackington, A. Morrel, Cyrus W. Stauffer.

Ouachita: Charles E. Merrill, Zuinglius McKay, Ansel Edwards.

Plaquemine: Julius Lovell, H. E. Sawyer, R. H. McMillen.

Point Coupee: Silas Hannum, J. J. Huntley, H, D. Shepperd.

Rapides: Azariah F. Wild, George Dorman, John Strother.

Sabine: W. B. Cummins, Robert Stille, J. Piquee.

St. Bernard: Thomas Ong, Francis Estopinal, P. A. Rosseau.

St. Charles: George E. Emerson, Ernst Lanaux, Victor Laurent.

St. Helena: James Newton, John Ridge, J. C. Yerkes

St. James: Charles Gray, Robert Hanly, N. S. Landry.

St. John Baptist: Mortimer F. Smith, Robert B Carson, Alphonse Oubre.

St. Landry: Stephen J. Hill, J. J. Beauchamp, M D. Cavanaugh.

St Martin: Thomas L Morris, Louis E. Laloire, Placide Bienvenue.

St. Mary: A. S. Hall, Homer H Smith, Jas. J Parkinson.

St. Tammany: Charles E. Stevens, Isaac Evans, Elijah Baxter.

Tensas: R. D. Mitchell, J. D. Ludwick, R. B. Edgworth.

Terra Bonne: R. W. Francis, A. A. Stone, Emile Bass.

Union: E. H. Hosner, John Long, John L. Barret.

Vermillion: Rudolph Curtis, William George, J. C Lea.

Washington: Joseph Chillet, George J. Pittfield, Alanson Parks.

Winn: William Wright, Thomas S. Bacon, John Leland.

Each member of the Boards of Registers, before commencing his duties, will file with the chairman of his board, for transmittal to the Assistant Inspector General at these headquarters, the following oath: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do futher swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

Registers will be governed in the execution of their duties by the provisions of the first section of the "susplementary Act"—faithfully administering the oath therein prescribed to each person registered.

Boards of Registers will first organize and commence their duties at the courthouses of their respective parishes; they will afterwards move to such other points, having reference to convenience and facility of registration, as will ensure the complete registration of their parishes in the shortest practicable time. The necessary expenses incurred for transportation to their respective parishes, and in travelling within them, in accordance with this order, will be paid at these headquarters to each Register on his affidavit approved by the supervising officer of his Board and by the Major General Commanding the Military District. Each Board will be entitled to one clerk. Office hours for registration will be from 8 o'clock till 12 M., and from 4 till 7 P M.

When elections are ordered the Board of Registers for each district will designate the number of polls, and the places where they shall be opened in the election precincts within its district, appoint the commissioners and other officers necessary for properly conducting the elections, and will superintend the same.

They will also receive from the com-

(Concluded on second page.)

New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D. . . . Editor.
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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1867.

The New Orleans Advocate can be obtained at the News Room of A. Simons, 85 Baronne street.

Father Jacobs on the Temporal Power of the Pope.

Two thousand people, at a dollar *per capita*, assembled last Monday evening in the Hall of St. Alphonsus, to hear Father Jacob's lecture on the Temporal Power of the Pope. The avails of the lecture were for the benefit of the Church of Our Lady of Bon Secours, and were substantial. The lecturer is neither polished nor eloquent, yet a man of learning and a devout Catholic. His subject had the advantage of present interest, but the address was a plea for a a *dead lion*. Pius IX. is the last of the temporal popes. Himself an amiable man, and in the beginning of his pontificate a sincere reformer, he belongs to that class of princes raised up to illustrate the downfall of power, rather than the perpetuity of their thrones. Never a blessing to the Church but always a curse, the loss of temporal sovereignty is a cause for joy rather than of regret.

The capital defect in the address by Father Jacobs, was his failure to prove the divine origin of the temporal power of the pope; instead of this, he devoted an hour to prove that the Roman Pontiff has for a thousand years been recognized as a political sovereign, and that he has held possession of earthly dominions—neither of which is a disputed point; but what we wanted, yet failed to get, was a clear argument that the pontiff is an earthly prince by Divine appointment.

In reciting the history of the papacy, Mr. Jacobs attempted to trace the same to the days of the Apostles, when the first Christians sold their possessions and appropriated the avails thereof for the benefit of their poorer brethren. The inspired text is: "And sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to ALL MEN AS EVERY MAN had need." The avails were not given to the apostles, but to *all men*, for immediately thereafter, Peter said to the lame man lying at the Beautiful Gate, "Silver and gold have I none," and yet *poor* Peter is claimed to have been the first of the popes. This sale of their property was optional with those early Christians, for Peter said to Ananias, "While it remained was it not thine own? and after it was sold, was it not in thine own power?" And the object of the sale was not to found a temporal sovereignty, but rather to meet the immediate wants of those strangers in Jerusalem, who had been detained in the city by their conversion to Christianity, and who, being persecuted for their faith, could not obtain assistance from their Jewish friends. And this interpretation is strengthened by the additional fact, that when there "arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected in the DAILY MINISTRATIONS; then the twelve called the multitude of the disciples unto them and said, It is not reason that we should *leave the word of God and serve tables.*" Refusing all share in temporal matters, the apostles suggested that seven laymen should be chosen for this purpose, "but we will give ourselves continually to prayer and to the ministry of the word." This incident in apostolical history is therefore against the temporal power of the popes rather than for it; indeed, there is not a shadow of a warrant in the Holy Scriptures in favor of the pontiffs' earthly sovereignty. Among the reasons which Father Jacobs assigned why the Roman Pontiff should retain his throne, were, that the pope had to support his cardinals, his missionaries and his monastic establishments; but St. Peter refused to leave the ministry of the word to superintend such temporalities; yet, St. Peter, they say, was the *"first pope."*

What the lecturer said of Childrick and Pepin is only true in part, and in the application of this historic fact, he was no less illogical than ridiculous. He confessed that old Childrick was imbecile, and that Pepin, taking advantage of his royal master's imbecility, usurped his government and having done this, applied to pope Zachary, who sanctioned the usurpation; and in consideration thereof and to secure the pontificial pardon of his sins, Pepin bestowed upon pope Stephen, the successor of Zachary, 22 Italian cities. Thus by Father Jacob's own confession, he makes Pepin a usurper and a robber, and the popes the willing accessories to the startling crimes of usurpation and robbery. This looks bad, indeed, for the Divine origin of the pontiff's temporal power! The Catholic Church needs a clearer headed advocate than Father Jacobs to vindicate a position so difficult to maintain.

Forty-five minutes of the lecture, which in all was one hour and forty minutes in length, were devoted to a eulogy of Pius IX., and to a denunciation of Victor Emanuel and Napoleon III. But the King of Italy and the Emperor of the French will be regarded in the future as greater benefactors to Italy, than all the popes combined. By their exertions, Italy is free, and a new era of truth and glory is open before her; while the Holy Father is a royal beggar, and his cardinals are compelled to a life of activity for an honest living. We felt a blush of shame on our cheek for the Catholic Church, when the lecturer said that he had taken the last $2 from a poor woman in Chicago, whose house was without furniture and whose children were hungry and in rags, for the support of the pope and his magnificent court. It illustrated a blind devotion on the part of the poor woman, and of heartlessness on the part of the priest. And our astonishment was no less great to hear the statement that the "Court of Rome is the only court in Europe which pays its debts." When we were in Rome six years since, the papal government owed 65,000,000 of scudi, with an annual deficit of 10,000,000 of scudi, which debt and deficit has annually increased since, and will never be paid. Such statements may please the ignorant, but in the estimation of the intelligent, they damage the cause they are designed to support.

The Mayor's Reception.

Mayor Heath's first reception at his residence, on Tuesday night last, was a brilliant affair. From eight o'clock until eleven, the large parlors were thronged with happy guests, who were received by his Honor and lady in a most courteous and happy manner, while Col. Fox and lady dispensed the hospitalities of the occasion with a lavishing hand. Among the guests were Major Gen. Sheridan, Brevet Major General Mower, Col. Crosby, Major Forsyth, Captain Armstrong, Dr. White, U. S. A. S., his Honor Judge Howell, Rev. Messrs Brakeman, McDonald, and Dr. Dailey, the venerable Dr. J. White, Generals Bussey and Sypher, and many others who had assembled to greet a loyal Mayor of New Orleans, and congratulate his loyal wife. The occasion was one of unaffected enjoyment in the interchange of thought and feeling. We are happy to learn that his Honor will receive his friends every fortnight, on Tuesday evenings. The influence of such gatherings cannot but be salutary at the present time, and will bring into play those refined social forces which are so powerful in the formation of good public sentiment.

Laying of the Corner-Stone.

The corner-stone of our new Church was laid with appropriate ceremonies, at 5 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 25th inst. The day was beautiful, and a fine congregation had assembled to witness the interesting occasion. At the appointed hour, the Rev. Dr. Newman, the pastor, commenced the religious exercises by reading the impressive ritual as contained in the Book of Discipline. The first hymn was read by Rev. W. M. Henry, and sung by the congregation. The prescribed prayer was offered by the pastor. The Scripture lessons were read by the Rev. A. C. McDonald. Addresses were then delivered by Rev. N. L. Brakeman, the P. E. of the N. O. District, and by the Rev. Dr. Newman, pastor of the Church.

At the conclusion of the addresses, Dr. Newman took his position by the stone and exhibited a square copper box, closely sealed, which contained the following articles: A Bible; Methodist Hymn Book and Book of Discipline; a copy of the Charter of the Society; a paper containing the names of the pastor, trustees, building committee, architect and builder; the following Church papers: N. O. Advocate; N. Y. Advocate; the Methodist; Western, Northwestern, and Central Christian Advocates; President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation; a copy of the Military Reconstruction Bill; Annual report of the Missionary Society; Minutes of the Mississippi Conference; Photographs of our Bishops and of Rev. Messrs. Newman, Brakeman, Diossy, McDonald and Henry, and some frankincense from Bethlehem, and Olive leaves from the Garden of Gethsemane, brought from the Holy Land by the pastor.

Assisted by the builder, Mr. John Page, Dr. Newman then placed the box in the excavation in the stone, repeating the following words:

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, we lay this corner-stone for the foundation of a house to be built and consecrated to the service of Almighty God, according to the order and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Amen!"

Rev. James English, of the Church South, and Rev. Scott Chinn, (Colored,) participated in the concluding exercises of this deeply interesting occasion.

Editorial Items.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Rev. W. M. Henry will preach at Eagle Hall, corner of Prytania and Felicity streets, on Sunday evening, the 28th inst., at half-past seven o'clock.

We republish the admirable address by Hon. Thomas J. Durant, that all may again be counselled by that eminent citizen:

Revival.—Rev. Evans Green, pastor of Greatman St. Church, reports a gracious revival in progress in his charge. For the past three weeks he has been holding a protracted meeting, during which time twenty-five persons have been happily converted, nine of whom are young men. He is now struggling to purchase a church from the Presbyterians in that neighborhood. We hope he may succeed, and bespeak in his behalf the aid of all our people.

We are reliably informed that the colored people of Mandeville and vicinity have been intimidated from registering, by the rebel whites telling them that the object of the registration is to make soldiers of the blacks. We hope the Commanding General will take notice of this shameful imposition on the ignorance of our colored citizens.

We are permitted to publish the following from Jonathan Wilson, the superintendent of Freedmen's schools in Columbus, Miss.:

COLUMBUS, Miss., April 16, 1867.

Dear Friend Brakeman—We are going through the heat of political excitement now. The Freedmen adopted a platform last night on the principles of the great Republican party in full, and adopting the name. Two of the lawyers of the city labored in the might of their strength to prevent it; but no, it went through one of the largest audiences of Freedmen that I have seen in Columbus, without a dissenting voice. They expect to have a pretty large accession to their number from the white citizens, shortly. They have acted with admirable wisdom for an inexperienced community. If the proper care is taken to instruct the Freedmen, there will be no difficulty in carrying the day in this part of Mississippi for the Republican party.

Our schools will close on the 19th, and we expect to embark for home on the 23d; the schools have been well sustained. The average has been about three hundred readers; donated two hundred and eighty Bibles. Some of our scholars will go out to teach in the country. Hardy Ryan, in his native simplicity of manner, and outspoken independent course of action in our political meetings, is making his mark. He told them in a public meeting at the Courthouse, after hearing much profession of being your best friends, that if you would give us a part of your land for homes to live on, we would think something of your friendship.

Contents of Methodist Quarterly Review for April, 1867.—India—Edward Thompson, D. D., Bishop M. E. Church, Delaware, Ohio. Fairbairn on Prophecy—Henry Banister D. D., Professor Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill. Methodism in Canada—Rev. J. A. Williams, Toronto East, C. W. Educational Qualifications for the Ministry—B. H. Nadal, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa Clark and Mattison on a future state—Rev. Charles T. Moss, Milford, N. Y. The Original Penalty of the Law—Rev. S. M. Merrill, Circleville, Ohio. The Methodist Book Concern—James Porter, D. D., New York. Foreign Religious Intelligence. Foreign Literary Intelligence. Synopsis of the Quarterlies. Quarterly Book-Table.

LIST

OF MONEY LETTERS RECEIVED SINCE APRIL 11.

J. W. Young, R. K. Diossy, J. E. Byrkett, J. H. Burdick, J. Riddle, William Glenn & Sons, C. Baxter, S. L. Roberts, B. T. Babbit, A. Jarrett, F. T. Vasey, J. S. Evans, D. A. Carpenter, Jones & Co., C. Walsh, Catharine Paulus, S. G. Wright, Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart, J. Hayward.

Registers for the Country Parishes.

[Continued from first page.]

missioners of elections of the different precincts the result of the vote, consolidate the same and forward it to the Commanding General.

Registers and all officers connected with elections will be held to a rigid accountability and will be subject to trial by Military Commission for fraud, or unlawful or improper conduct in the performance of their duties.

The following named officers are hereby appointed to supervise the Boards of Registers of the parishes following their names, to listen to or adjust or refer to this office all just causes of complaint.

Brevet Major Kinzie Bates, Capt. 1st U. S. Infantry: Rapides, Avoyelles, St. Landry, St. Martin, Lafayette.

First Lieutenant B. F. Humphreys, Brevet Capt. 1st Artillery: Calcasieu, Vermillion, St. Mary's.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Sheldon Sturgeon, Captain 1st U. S. Infantry: Point Coupee, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche.

1st Lieut. Clifford Stickney, 20th U. S. Infantry: West Feliciana, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Ascension, St. James, St. John Baptist.

Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, Major 1st U. S. Infantry: St. Charles, Jefferson, Plaquemine, St. Bernard.

2d Lieut. Horace Binney, 20th U. S. Infantry: St. Helena, Livingston, Washington, St. Tammany.

2d Lieut. F. E. Pierce, 1st U. S. Infantry: Caddo, De Soto, Sabine, Nachitoches, Winn.

Capt. D. T. Kirby, 39th U. S. Infantry: Bossier, Claiborne, Union, Bienville, Jackson.

1st Lieutenant John Hamilton, 1st U. S. Infantry: Morehorse, Ouachita, Franklin, Caldwell, Catahoula.

2d Lieutenant B. Carney, 20th U. S. Infantry: Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia.

Every male citizen of the United States twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who has been a resident in the State of Louisiana for one year and in his parish for three months previous to the date at which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been disfranchised by act of Congress or for felony at common law, shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act herein referred to, be entitled to be, and shall be, registered as a legal voter.

Pending the decision of the Attorney General of the United States on the question as to who are disfranchised by law, registers will give the most rigid interpretation to the law, and exclude from registration every person about whose right to vote there may be a doubt. Any person so excluded who, may, under the decision of the Attorney General, be entitled to vote, shall be permitted to register after that decision is received, due notice of which will be given.

No person engaged on the Boards of Registration will be permitted to be a candidate for office while so serving.

* * * * *

By command of
Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.
Geo. L. Hartsuff,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Registration Swindle.

The disgraceful exhibition of the utter trampling upon all law, right and decency—known as the registration in this city, is still continued. More than a half of the white citizens fully qualified under the law are turned away, whilst every negro who applies is immediately accepted and registered. Naturalized citizens are not only required to produce their papers, but to leave them with the registrars, with a very dim prospect of ever getting them back. Old citizens who have lived here a quarter of a century, and who pay individually more taxes than the whole Radical party in the State pay collectively, are turned away because they have been, at some remote period of their lives, School Directors or Aldermen under the City Government, and are suspected of having sympathized with the rebellion. But few naturalized citizens are registered on any terms except that of adherenee to the Radicals. That *virtue* will purge all vices. Renegades, who fought in the rebel ranks and deserted when the cause became desperate and joined the Radicals—even some who were punished by Butler and Banks for their rebellious excesses—and who possessed the disqualification of having held Federal or State offices previous to the war, are admitted to the honor (!) of registration without questions.

But why dwell on the enormities of this miserable farce? Are those who have got up this shameless scheme to defraud the people of this city and trample upon the acts of Congress, weak and credulous enough to imagine that they can profit therefrom? They will soon awake to a full comprehension of the infamy, the detestation, the bitter hostility of all the honest and respectable of the community, which alone they will secure by their lawless course. Let them persist therein, and the time is not distant when the word "registrar" will fix upon the luckless incumbent of the office, a stigma which will accompany him to the grave and descend to his posterity.

The above is from the N O. *Times* of the 21st inst, and we are free to say, that we don't believe a word of it.

Pius IX, the pope, is the two hundred and fifty-seventh pontiff who has sat in the papal chair. He is now in his seventy-sixth year, and has been for twenty-one years the pope.

To Colored Voters.

FOURTH PAPER.

Next after registration comes the still more responsible duty of deciding for whom you shall vote. The privilege of the ballot, like that of bearing arms, is potent for good or ill. Had the colored soldiers, at the crisis in our nation, proved unreliable, or had they mistaken friends for foes, and sent their bullets into the union instead of the rebel ranks, the war might have closed far differently amid an unending night of slavery, rather than amid the blaze of liberty. The ballot is a power stronger even than the bullet and may be fatally misdirected so as to aid your enemies and grievously embarrass your friends. Your vote in this first election has a wider than local significance. Under the peculiar circumstances it is of national importance, and will at once shape the policies of the future. The interests you have at stake are really tremendous, and if you would have them all properly secured, see to it that no man receives your support who does not train under the right banner. The momentous decision is to be made, whether you shall enjoy all the fruits of the victory won on the battle field, or whether your emancipation shall turn to be a sham instead of a solid reality. And as the determination of this great question rests with you, all the vast interests which you have at stake should prompt you to a sagacious course. You will render your decision in the selection you shall make of the men who are to receive your support. For whom then should you vote?

1. *Vote only for good men.* You are entrusting to the men you shall select interests that have been counted dearer than life. You place under their guardianship your rights and liberties, baptized with precious blood, and obtained through the expenditure of uncounted treasure. No man is fitted for such a trust whose sobriety, intelligence, wisdom, and virtue are not beyond question. Make known in advance your preference for such men. Let politicians understand that a moral standard has been erected, and that you are not to be degraded into bestowing your suffrages upon drinking, gambling, reckless and profane men. Inspiration has declared, "when the righteous are in authority the people rejoice; but when the wicked bear rule, the people mourn." The morality of a people seldom rises much above that of their public men. Can we hope for good government if we elevate bad men to power? Is it not inconsistent to pray that we may have good rulers and then vote for bad men? Away with all hypocricy in this matter; vote just as you pray and pray as you vote. A great political party once emblazoned as their motto "measures not men." But it was soon found that bad men could not be trusted to carry out good principles. Be it yours to fling to the breeze that better motto "measures *and* men." Be as careful in requiring that you be represented by good men as that they are right in their political views.

2. Support only those men whom you can trust as friends. We advocate no proscription of Southern men as such. The Southern man who shows himself friendly, and who is true to grand ideas and principles is to be welcomed and is entitled just as much to your confidence as a similarly true man from the North, but not a whit more. The exclusive claim for your suffrages preferred by some southern men on the plea that "you are *our* negroes," is such as you can fully appreciate. You were once *their* negroes, and were bought and sold like cattle in the stalls, but that was before the great and good Abraham Lincoln, backed by the party of freedom in this nation, put in the immortal bid which lifted all your crushed myriads into the light of freedom. That great party has now broken the last link of oppression, and you are not only free men, but "fellow-citizens" in the national house-hold. Instead of being "our negroes" you are Columbia's freemen. And you *are* free; free not only from chains and whips, and hounds, and auction blocks and cords, but free from the dominant arrogance which, in its presumptuous folly would forbid you the manliness to acknowledge your indebtedness to the great free people who secured to you this priceless boon, and would assume to control your exercise of the elective franchise generously bestowed upon you by the same noble party. But you are not liable to be mistaken as to who have been your friends. You know full well who took your boy to the auction block, and sold your little girl to strangers, and you know full well who have been restoring your scattered families. You know also, who are now exhausting all their skill to rob you of the ballot, and on whom you must rely to protect you in its exercise. Can there be yet a single colored man in doubt as to who are is his friends? Not one, save those bought with the *rebel corruption fund*. In the coming election, support none but your friends. And when you have determined who these are, remember you are as free to vote for your friends as the rebel is for his; and remember too, that you have what the rebel has not, the loyal, triumphant millions of this nation at your back.

3. Support no man who will not place himself squarely on the platform of liberty and equal rights. There are men that will speak to you with honied words and studied phrases of endearment; *they will love your votes exceedingly*, but be not deceived. Professions are cheap, and the candidate much in need of votes will take you by the hand, bow politely to your wife, pat your children, and be all smiles and promises. But care not for these; find out on what platform he stands; make him define his policy; give him pen and paper, and tell him to write down in black and white, whether he will favor giving you equal privileges of education; equal right to hold office; equal chance to enter the learned professions; equal measure of respect, and equal recognition as men with the whites. If he hesitates, turn your back upon him, for though "the words of his mouth be smoother than butter, war is in his heart; they may be softer than oil, yet are they drawn swords?" He is seeking your votes that he may blast your hopes. He asks you to put him in office that he may strip you of the ballot. Trust no man, unless he will place himself fairly upon the broadest platform of equal civil and political rights. Make him stand forth, clear as the sun before the public; and trust to no promise that is not reduced to writing.

4. Be especially definite in ascertaining from every candidate, whether he is a supporter or an opponent of the measures adopted by the Congress of the United States. This is a vital point. Every man of you should know that President Johnson and the entire democratic party have persistently opposed giving you the ballot. Every man should know that if Congress be not supported by the people, that you will lose the elective franchise. Every man should know that if he votes with Johnson and his friends, he is working in the interests of his relentless political foes; that he is employing the power given him by a loyal Congress to stay the march of the Union column. Your enemies boast that you will do this. They once declared you had not sufficient sense to send a bullet, they now assert you cannot direct a ballot. They know you are inclined to loyalty, but with the aid of whisky and their *large corruption fund*, they expect to overcome all your nobler sentiments. Resent this imputation upon your manhood; spring forward to your true place in the great party of progress; stand up like men; take broad views of this great opportunity; ally yourselves to great principles, and thus you shall rise to the highest nobility of action.

Everyday Religion.

Our word *religion* comes from the Latin *Religo*, (*ligo* to bind, and *re*, denoting repetiton,) and literally signifies "to bind anew." As originally used, it denoted the binding obligation of an oath, or vow to the gods, which was held very sacred by the Romans. In a comprehensive sense the term includes a belief in the being and perfections of God; in the revelation of His will to man; in man's obligation to obey His commands, in a state of rewards and punishments; and in man's accountableness to God. It also includes, true Godliness, piety of life—the practice of *all moral duties*. (The practice of moral duties without a belief in a Divine lawgiver, and without reference to His will and commands, is not religion.—See *Webster*.)

Religion is two-fold in its character, corresponding to "the two tables of the law" and man's double nature. It consists of theology and morals—doctrines and principles—faith and works. It is general and particular, for each, for all. Personally, it applies to man's body and soul; relatively, it defines his relations and duties to God and man; inwardly, it has to do with mind and heart; outwardly, it controls life and conduct, and is man's law in things temporal and spiritual; moulds character and fixes destiny, for time and for eternity. Such, briefly, is religion. It is both a *Science* and an *Art*. As a science, it contains truths to be studied, understood and believed. As an art, it prescribes a system of rules to be observed, precepts to be practiced, and duties to be done. Religion is then, both theoretical and practical. The former is not trivial, the latter is supremely important.

Personally, the theory of religion avails nothing without the experience. "For in Christ Jesus, neither circumcision availeth anything, nor uncircumcision, but a new creature." "Ye must be born again." Practically, religion is something to be *done*, more than believed. "Faith without works is dead." *Devils* believe. "Religion pure and undefiled before God, is this: To visit the fatherless and the widow in their afflictions, and to keep ones self unspotted from the world." Christ said: "Not every one who saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter the kingdom of heaven; but he that doth the will of my Father." "Why call me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I command you?" "Obedience is better than sacrifice." "The kingdom of God is not meats and drinks, but *righteousness*." Religion does not consist in Sabbaths, sanctuaries, sermons, sacraments, psalms, long prayers, and long faces; but in doing right before God and man; and doing it *every day in the week*. This is what we mean by an "everyday religion." And it is *the* want of the church and the world to-day.

Religion lays its restraints and obligations upon all agencies, organizations, and institutions; gives law to nations—their armies, navies and commerce. It is the parent of civil government, and enters into all its departments, executive, legislative and judicial; requiring of "kings and *all who are in authority*"—

"to rule in righteousness, in all godliness and honesty"—to "do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God."

And here we will digress to say, that while the alliance of Church and State is an open and public exhibition of civil and ecclesiastical incontinence, as criminal as it is shameless; on the other hand, the divorce of politics from religion is a violence to divinely constituted relations, at once revolting to our moral sense, consistent with the wiles of the devil and wicked men, and offensive in the sight of God; provoking most justly His wrath and indignation against those who attempt it.

But religion descends to the humblest individual, and gives law to his three-fold nature, requiring that, whether he toil or rest, eat or drink, wake or sleep, he shall "do all in the name of the Lord Jesus," and prohibits everything, however insignificant in the eyes of men, which cannot consistently be done in that name. It sits in profound judgment upon his secret thoughts and idle words, and weighs in the scales of eternal justice every motive and every action. It finds crime in a thought, lust in a look, murder in an emotion. Its "commandment is exceeding broad;" its inspection is infinitely minute; its requirements are inexorably exact. Its process in judgment is based upon the simple, yet sublime and comprehensive law: "He who is unjust in that which is least, will also be unjust in that which is greatest." It enjoins us to shun even the *appearance* of evil, and in every case of uncertain morality demands the benefit of our doubt.

Religion is a principle, a spirit, a power. It serves God because it loves Him, not because it fears hell. It does right because it *is* right, and delights in doing it. It goes, not simply where law drives it, or drags it, but wherever right principles open the inviting way. Religion speaks the truth, keeps its promises, pays its debts, gives good measure, and deals in full weights. It never sands its sugar, waters its syrup, nor adulterates its wine. It never sets fire to insured property, nor shaves its own paper, nor "fails" with flush pockets, nor takes the benefit of the bankrupt law, nor ties up cannon balls in cotton-bales. It never gives nor takes a bribe, never perjures itself for the privilege of voting never evades the laws of internal revenue, nor corrupts the elective franchise. Religion never takes advantage of ignorance, weakness, poverty, nor makes another's necessity its own opportunity. It is kind to the poor, feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, judges the fatherless, pleads for the widow.

Religion is never ashamed of its poor relatives, nor does it roll in splendor while they starve! It never neglects an opportunity of doing good, never finds "something else to do" when it ought to watch with the sick, and never complains of "illness" to get rid of duty. It knows nothing of unholy ambition, envy or jealousy, and is without partiality, without hypocrisy. It never puts profession in the place of practice, never offers prayers when it ought to give a loaf of bread, never says, "Oh! I am *so* sorry," when it ought to say, "There, take a dollar."

We need not repeat that, religion was not designed simply for some men, but for all men—not for Sabbath day, but for everyday—not for the closet, but for public life; for the thronged mart, the highway, for the exchange; for counting, court, and custom houses; for halls of art, science, literature and legislation.

We want an everyday religion—men who shall not be ashamed of christianity, but with whom it shall be a central idea, an abiding presence, a controlling principle, a divine reality, a *living power*; men who, in every relation in life shall be bold for the right, true to themselves, to humanity, to God; and who, in all places shall be recognized as those who "have been Jesus and have learned of Him." Without this, we are nothing. We may have a name to live while we are dead; we may have position and influence, while our example shall only lead others astray; we may make great professions of piety, but a slight inconsistency will neutralize it all. "The little foxes spoil the vines." "See that ye walk circumspectly." Be "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." Make piety practical, by making it a vital part of your everyday life. Apply to it the infalible test of experience. Suffuse daily toil with holy principle; demonstrate to all with whom you have to do that, love to God, faith in Christ, resistance to temptation, superiority to worldly pleasures, holiness, heavenly-mindedness, are *realities*. Martyrs were called to die for Christ, we are called to live for Him, and it requires an equal grace.

Reader, are you an everyday christian? If not, *why*? Remember your obligations to God, and His claims upon you, and think of the day of final account; remember, religion leaves you all of this world to enjoy that is worth the having, and gives you heaven besides. Death will soon call for us all; writer, compositor, reader; what then of business, pleasure, wealth, fame? These are not to be despised, but they do not fit us for death and heaven. What are temporal things to spiritual? What is time to eternity? Labor not in vain, nor spend your strength for naught. Set your heart on heaven, lay up your treasures there, where moth and rust do not corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal. B.

General News.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Tribune's special says the United States government's reply to the last communication from England on the Alabama claims, respectfully rejects the proposition made by the British Government. This leaves the Alabama matter where it started from, without any proposition from either party pending.

Gen. Swayne, bureau commissioner of Alabama, has issued an order amending the apprentice laws, enforcing the repeal of the vagrant laws, and abolishing chain gangs.

A negro named Ash has been elected one of the commissioners of Plymouth, N. C. Part of his policy will be to oppose the arming of negroes, fearing they might shoot a negro accidentally instead of a white man

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Southern Famine Relief Commission has received $10,000 in gold additional from California.

General Sheridan has been authorized to draw for five thousand dollars to relieve distress from overflow.

The President issued an order granting executive employees who are Odd Fellows leave of absence to participate in the Odd Fellows celebration on Friday.

Official letters received at the Indian office describe Hancock's interview with the Cheyennes as unsatisfactory; the letters express apprehension of a general Indian war.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Tribune estimates the Republican majority at 20,000, and claims a large majority of the delegates.

Henry Ward Beecher was defeated in Brooklyn. But one Republican elected from New York city; scarcely a third of the people voted.

Private letters confirmatory of the capture of Puebla say the Liberals killed all officers from lieutenants upward.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, April 23.—Marshal McMahon, duke of Magenta, arrived in Paris from Algeria, whence he has been re-called by the Emperor.

Furloughs have all been ended, and officers have been ordered to drill reserves.

BERLIN, April 23. The official press says, editorially, regarding the compromise proposed by the great powers, Prussia did not find it necessary to appeal to the great powers to protect her rights and should not leave Luxemburg.

BERLIN, April 24.—It is reported that the great powers have renewed their appeal to Prussia in the hope of averting imminent war.

The journals say that in case of war, the North German army will be completely furnished with needle-guns, as well as the new federal corps of Saxon troops.

The Times' Paris correspondent says the persistent silence of the French government on the Luxemburg affair, has produced more uneasiness, disquiet and enervating discouragement than has been experienced since 1848.

The Paris Standard has an article which advocates that Prussiamust evacuate Luxemburg.

The semi-official North German Gazette says the decision of the question of preserving the peace does not rest with the cabinet at Berlin, for the character of a Federal State is solely defensive.

The Prussian government will convoke the chamber soon after Easter.

The Vienna Press contains an article recommending Austria, in the event of war breaking out, to adopt a policy of the strictest reserve.

La France says that we have reason to believe that the Luxemburg question will not be considered by the dignitaries of the treaty of 1839, at a conference, but simply by diplomatic notes.

The two propositions to be discussed are said to be: Has the King of Holland the right to cede Luxemburg; and is Prussia justified after her recent aggrandizement in continuing to occupy Luxemburg.

The people of Luxemburg presented an address to the King of Holland, asking to be annexed to France.

Mississippi Items.

We have read of the good old days of Methodist chivalry, when a reign of terror was produced among the larger and fatter members of the pantry family whenever the rotund form of a presiding Elder appeared in sight. Alas, the experience of the individual who now occupies that honorable position on this district is of a very different character. Shining, glossy gobblers, gigantic shanghais, even the old fashioned chickens with large tails and small bodies, where are they? Gone with the rosy tinted dreams of our youth. Glad are we now to sit down to honest "corn dodgers" and wholesome bacon—considering ourselves fortunate if we have a dish of sweet cabbage, or even of sour krout. A few days ago we stopped for dinner on the Southern Railroad, between Jackson and Meridian. The usual number of passengers being from six to ten, the preparations were not extensive. It happened that day that a theatrical troupe of about twenty were on the train, and the poor landlord found that he had about three hungry persons for each dinner. We all got something, and all paid one dollar each and made no complaint. We had boasted of our ability to eat anything that people could live on, but the —— House, at Meridian took us down a little on that, and our faith that God does not allow true christians to starve to death was sorely tried by four days at another hotel, since that. To be serious, there is great scarcity of food among many of the people. Perhaps, all who are able and willing to work have enough to keep off actual want; but there are many old and infirm people that are in danger of starving. About Jackson but little of the land will be cultivated this year. There will be a large crop of Brown sedge grass, and but small ones of corn or cotton. In the northeastern part of the State the prospects are much better. The country was not so ravaged by the war. Fences still exist, and there are many new ones; most of the good land has been plowed, and there is some show of energy among the people, both white and black. The country along the Mobile and Ohio railroad shows more signs of life, and has a more cheerful aspect than any other we have seen in the South. The present condition of that road is very creditable to its managers.

On the banks of the Tombigby, a few miles east of this road, is a village called Aberdeen, which reminds us of the story of Rip Van Winkle, except that it has not yet waked up. We could not learn when it went to sleep, but it was evidently some years ago. Its communication with the world is by means of eight miles of the worst road we have traveled over for a long time. How the people get anything to live on, is a mystery, and can only be accounted for by us on the hypothesis that their comatose condition enables them to subsist on much less than would be necessary for a people who were wide awake.

We had quarterly meeting there April 7th. The congregations were large. The P. E. was unwell, and not able to perform his part very satisfactorily to himself; but we had some very pleasant meetings. Our people there are quite numerous, but poor and not very spirited. Perhaps they do as well as we could expect considering their fogy surroundings.

Our people eveywhere, white and black, are thinking too much of religion as something that is going to take them to heaven, and give them some *fine things to wear* when they get there, and not enough of it as a mission to go out into the world to wake somebody up, and do some good while they live.

The brethren at Marion, and at Macon have bought and paid for lots on which to build churches.

Political matters are very quiet now, the people do not seem much inclined to talk about them. Those who favor accepting the situation and taking such terms as they can get, appear to be in the majority. The right of suffrage in prospect is having its influence in favor of the colored man, and those who have heretofore been his friends. D.

HOWARD, BELL CO., TEXAS, April 2, 1867

Mr. Editor—You may say, for the encouragement of the lovers of rightiousness, that we have recently organized a colored Society of thirty-six members in the town of Belton, on Belton circuit, and to give it permanence, have purchased a house and lot in the town for school and church purposes. I am receiving pressing invitations from many quarters from the colored people to go and preach to them. Notwithstanding the desperate efforts that have been made to keep them from coming under our influence, by lies and slander, some of which, if I was to stop to relate, would both amuse and provoke. They are begining to fail of this object. The passage of the Military Bill by Congress dates a new era in the history of the African-American race, and may be said to have given a finishing stroke to slavery, and emancipated him from the unjust, unequal, and oppressive legislation in the South. It has already lifted a great burden from his heart, and gloom from his mind. In a disfranchisd state his *liberty* was a *humbug*. Hitherto he has had but little encouragement to labor, not knowing who he was laboring for, himself or another. He actually in some places did not feel free, to join the church of his choice, for fear they would bring down the ire of their *best friends* upon them. The Military bill has done this good thing, while Mr. Lincoln's proclamation emancipating their bodies, the military has emancipated both mind and conscience.

I had an appointment to preach to the colored people at the Court House, in a certain town not long since, but when I got there I found the door locked against me, and was informed that I could not get it. I said nothing but quietly retired to some live oaks, and preached to my sable audience under them. The people seeing my firmness and determination to preach, began to reconsider what they had done; some of the more considerate among them began to tell the others that they had laid themselves liable to be reported to Gen. Sheridan's Headquarters, and to be displaced from office. The consequence was, the next day I received through a friend, many apologies, accompanied with the key, and an earnest request to resume my appointment again at the Court House. I received the apologies and promised to hold my peace, with the promise there should be no reoccurrence of it again. "Pray for us that the word of the Lord may now have free course and be glorified. More anon,

T. B. FERGUSON.

For the N. O. Advocate.

Loyalty.

NO. I.

At the present time the above much prized political virtue is quite at a premium. In every congregation here we meet men who are ardent in their protestations, and are the loud mouthed advocates of their so-called loyalty. This very eminent virtue does not grow spontaneous here, but is a tender plant, that grows and matures very slowly. It cannot be produced and expanded into full maturity in a day or in a year. It is a virtue that must be taught, practiced and encouraged. It must be nurtured by parental teaching, fostered and cultivated in the minds of the young by a father's watchful hand and a mother's assiduous care, The real, true, the genuine article has no marketable value. It is no commodity to be traded and bartered for, neither is it transferable from one flag to another. It may be comparable to fine gold that has been tried in the crucible. Gold cannot purchase nor silver seduce it. It is a living animating, glorious principle, and when once it is seated in the human heart it is their for life. Would you know what it is like? It is like the Roman Vestals' faith, a thing to cling to through prosperity and through adversity. It is as changeless as time, and deathless as eternity. The sacred altar where it worships is its country's legitimate authority, and the shrine of its idolatry her fair unsullied banner. Brute power never can seduce it. It may be overcome, prostrated and captured, but even in captivity, it turns with tearful eye and throbbing heart towards its sacred fame and sends up from the depths of an anguished heart a fervent prayer for its country's weal.

The truly loyal men may readily exclaim (when asked to change his political allegiance) with O'Connor's child:

"No! let the Eagle change its plume,
The leaf its hue, the flower its bloom,
But ties arond this heart are spun
That could not, would not be undone."

There is another species of loyalty that is indigenous, but is easily known from the genuine. This is a loyalty that delights to walk under the shade of its country's banner, when all is calm and sunshine. It is loud mouthed in its country's praise when she is walking in her silver slippers, when offices are to be bestowed, and when emoluments are to be distributed. This kind of loyalty is always very abundant, can be bought in market, and bought very low indeed. It is far more ardent in protestation than the genuine, and is well calculated to deceive even the very elect. Rumor tells us that a lage importation of this latter article has just reached this goodly city. Let those whose duty it is to examine, be very circumspect, for there is great danger of being imposed upon. There is now, as there always was, a great demand for the genuine thing, but we want that only which can abide the touch of the spear of Ithuriel.

LOYALIST.

Meeting in Washington Parish.

To the Editor of the N. O. Advocate.

MOUNT HERMAN CHURCH,
Washington, Parish La., April 17, 1867.

By request I enclose you an account of a political meeting held at this place to-day, together with the resolutions and address that were adopted.

The meeting was called to order by appointing Dr. J. J. Alford, Chairman, and L. D. Snell, Esq., Secretary.

Committee on Resolutions—Rev. James English, E. Self, Esq., William Fortinberry, Esq., Dr. H. Pierce, Alanson Parks, Esq., and T. E. Tate, Esq.

Committee on Recommendations—L. D. Snell, H. Pierex.

Committee on Address.—Rev. James English, William Fortinberry, and Messrs. Pierex, Parks and Tate.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted by the committee, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The recent action of Congress requiring the reconstruction and reorganization of the Rebel States, requires the attention and obedience of all good citizens; we, therefore, a portion of the citizens of Washington parish and surrounding vicinity, do resolve:

1. That the attempted withdrawal of Louisiana from the Federal Union, and her failure to make good the same by an appeal to arms, has forfeited some of the rights she enjoyed under the Federal Constitution, and we believe Congress has the right to define the conditions she must fulfil previous to her complete restoration.

2. That we will faithfully receive and readily accept the recent legislation of Congress as a basis of reconstruction for the Southern States, and that we will give the same our hearty consent and cordial approval.

3. That we dissent in the most unequivocal manner, from the policy of reconstruction known as the "Presidential Policy," believing that neither peace nor prosperity would have been attainable under such a course of adjustment.

4. That we believe that in all republics the voice of the people should alone be the sovereign power that governs, and that public liberty is always safer when entrusted to the national representatives than when left to the arbitrary decision of an executive; consequently, we have greater security for its preservation in Congress than in the one-man power of the President.

5. That we believe any attempt now made by the State to set at naught the Congressional requirements by appealing to the National Judiciary, will not only result unfavorably, but will complicate her difficulties and procure for her people a far deeper humiliation; and we are utterly opposed to any appropriation being made for any such purpose.

6. That we believe the terms now offered by Congress to the Rebel States are as full of magnanimity and generosity as any ever before offered to a conquered people, and better than the rebel leaders and rebel press ever expected in the event of subjugation.

7. That we recommend to all true Unionists a strict non-affiliation with pro-rebel politics, not to follow those delusive political lights which have beaconed the State to destruction; to join no party cliques who may desire to wrest the ballot of the freedmen to his own destruction; but to stand the firm friends of that Congress which has raised the feet of the Union out of the slough of despond, and has given her old blood-baptized banner back to the free winds of her six-and-thirty States.

8. That a committee of three be appointed to send to Headquarters the names of suitable Union men to fill the offices of register and commissioners for the parish, and that the Secretary is hereby appointed to forward a copy of these resolutions, together with the "Address to the people," to the N. O. ADVOCATE and the N. O. *Republican* for publication.

9. That Dr. J. J. Alford is hereby solicited to place his name before the people as a candidate to represent the Senatorial District in the approaching election for State Convention.

10. That this meeting endorses William Fortinberry, Esq., as a candidate to represent the parish in the State Convention in the election ordered by the recent action of Congress.

11. A committee of three was then appointed to bear these resolutions to New Orleans and dispose of them as required by the 8th resolution.

An address to the Union citizens of the parish and surrounding vicinity was then read and adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

L. D. SNELL, Sec.,
J. J. ALFORD, Chairman.

The address will appear in our next issue.—ED.]

To the People of Louisiana.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Deceived by the chiefs of the secession party, you were led into a long and bloody war against the government of your country.

Deluded by the promises of ambitious men seeking to recover lost political ascendency, you have resisted the power of Congress and refused its offers of reconciliation and forgiveness.

You have sacrificed your children on the battle-field and wasted the treasures of the Commonwealth to sustain the slave-power; and you have been vanquished.

You have heretofore contumaciously resisted all terms; now Congress offers you a plan of restoration to the Union, and should you prevent its execution, it will inevitably be followed by measures you will have no reason to think agreeable.

If the secession leaders are indiscreet enough to urge you to reject this offer, under pretence that even now they will lead you to victory, turn your eyes to the past, and you will perceive that every inducement and promise they have ever held out to you, have been delusive; and so will their present promises be if they tell you that you can do better than accept the terms now offered.

The question of peace or war is in the sole power of Congress. You waged war against them; they have not finished the war yet; but do and will hold you to it, until they are pleased to say there is peace. This is their right; it was your choice; and you cannot escape from it.

The question as to how your State government is to be restored, and how a Republican form shall be guaranteed to you, is one also for the exclusive decision of Congress. No other power in the Government can lawfully interfere. Any unlawful interference will entail the penalties of treason.

The Congressional plan exhibits a rare magnanimity and clemency. No man is punished in his person or property for past offenses. A few of the secession leaders only are excluded from the Federal and State Governments they sought to destroy.

The plan of Congress is founded on the rights of man and the idea of human progress. By admitting the people of African descent to political privileges, the power of the secession aristocracy will be effectually neutralized, and never can again take the lead to ruin you. Come, let us once more rally under the symbols of Justice, Union, and Confidence.

You need repose; the Union will give you peace.

You need a settlement of existing difficulties which will be permanent; Congress places the means of securing it in your own hands.

You long for the opportunity to resume the pursuits of industry; restoration will open to you the abundant sources of capital and credit.

Discard the errors and prejudices of the past. Stand forth as freemen, and advance to perform the work you are called to. Your own prosperity, the welfare of your wives and children, the safety and happiness of Louisiana, are hanging in the scale.

With a single effort you can pass from uncertainty, obstruction, sullenness, anarchy, to regular administration, activity, cheerfulness, and public order; you have only to will it.

The path is a plain one.

Assemble in your various parishes; exclude no man from your meetings whom Congress accepts; choose delegates to a State Convention to meet in New Orleans. Let the Convention call on the Governor to order an election for members of a Convention to form a State Constitution; and should the Governor decline, let your Convention itself order the election, and provide for the meeting of a Constitutional Convention The Constitution formed by such a body, in accordance with the ideas of Congress, will undoubtedly be ratified by that body. Your State and Congressional elections can then be held, and you will thenceforth occupy a place in the free Confederation of American States. T. J. DURANT.

The Methodists of Saratoga, last week, purchased the site of the Columbian Hotel, cleared by the fire in August. The price paid was $26,500. The Methodists have been offered an advance of $2,000 since they purchased.

We publish the following from a private letter to Brother Brakeman, dated Pass Christian, April 10: Brother Avery is the preacher in charge of P. C. circuit:

Dear Elder—Since your departure four persons have been converted, and twelve have joined the church on probation. Pass Christian is awake. The strong hold of Satan has received a mighty blow, and now trembles before the army of the living God A benevolent society has been organized called "The Sons and Daughters of Zion." A Sunday-school has also been organized with four teachers and twenty four pupils. Sabbath, P. M., I preached and the Lord was with us and several came forward for prayers.

Among the penitents I observed some who had grown old in sin and long withstood the gospel call. Eight came forward and gave us their hand and name for the church, and I trust they gave God their hearts. There stood the youth of fifteen and the gray haired sinner of fifty, anxiously inquiring the way to life. Pray for us, that the good work may go on, and this army following in the wake of our great Captain may storm the castle and gain the victory.

MOSES B. AVERY.

Information Wanted.

We hope that pastors among the colored people will read, in their public congregations, the inquiries for relatives and friends which appear each week in the ADVOCATE. By so doing, much information may be elicited which would otherwise not be obtained.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Information wanted by Mary Rice, of Enterprise, Miss., of her mother and sister, whom she left in Charleston, S. C., seven years ago. Her mother was for a long time engaged at the market.

Sarah Colingham, Florence, Ala., wishes to obtain information of a young girl named Winnie, who was sold south from Louisville, Ky., just previous to the war, by Judge L. T. Thurston.

Information wanted of Charlie Collins, who was sold from Norfolk, Va., in 1849, by Mrs. Legg. Address John Collins, box 334, Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Cecilia Davis, of Galveston, Texas, wishes to obtain information of her sister, Lucinda Talton, who formerly lived on the plantation of John Talton, on Bayou Boef, La.

Miss Elizabeth Shade desires to obtain information concerning her sister Winnie Cecilia Shade; of her brother Daniel Allick, and of her father, named James and her mother, Winnie. Her father and mother, when last heard from, were in Montgomery, Md. The rest in R—— county, N. C. Daniel and Winnie belonged to the widow Raidwine, and Allick to Solomon Peler. Address Miss Elizabeth Shade, Natchitoches, La.

Lavina Winston desires information concerning her mother, Sarah Rone, formerly owned by William George, of Church Hill, Va. Address Rev. Henry Green, New Orleans.

NOTICE.

TO THE

VOTERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Registration Office

IS NOW OPEN, from 8 to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Every day, (Sundays excepted.)

Citizens of foreign birth must bring their naturalization papers with them. 67 69

NOTICE.

Second District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Second District will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The Second District is that portion of the city comprised between Canal and Esplanade streets, the river and the lake.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, 13th April, 1867.
The Board of Registrars; EDWARD AMES.
E. C. THOMAS,
MICHEL VIDAL.
66:70

NOTICE.

Third District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY, the 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Marigny buildings, corner of Marigny and Front Levee streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15 of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The Third District is that portion of the city comprised between Esplanade street, the river, the Lake and lower limits of the city.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, the 13th day of April, 1867.
The Board of Registrars, C. F. BERENS.
JNO. McWHITHER,
H. STILES.
66-71

NOTICE.

To the Voters of the Fourth District.

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, appointed by Special Orders No. 15, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated April 10th inst., hereby give notice that they will open their office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 813 Magazine street.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

All voters who reside between Felicity Road and Toledano streets, and from the river to the rear of the District, will register at this office.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

JOHN L. DAVIES,
EDMUND FLOOD,
66-70 HENRY BENSEL, JR.

NOTICE.

Parish of Orleans, Right Bank, Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Parish of Orleans, Right Bank, will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Olivia street, between Patterson and Delaronde, in Algiers, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The District is that portion of the Parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the river Mississippi.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

The Board of Registrars, W. H. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS KENEFEC,
GEORGE HERBERT.

Parish of Orleans, R. B., April 13, 1867. 66-70

THE MILITARY BILL.

REGISTRATION ORDERED—NAMES OF THE REGISTRARS—REGISTRY TO BE MADE BETWEEN 15TH OF APRIL AND 15TH OF MAY.

The following order from the District Commander, Major Gen. Sheridan, gives the initiation to the reconstruction of our State under the military bill.

We trust that every man who has a vote under the acts of Congress will be registered at once.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., April 10, 1867.

Special Orders No. 15.
(Extract.)

* * * * *

2. In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress, entitled "An Act supplemental to an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" the registration of the legal voters, according to that law in the parish of Orleans, will be commenced on the 15th inst., and must be completed by the 15th of May.

The four municipal districts of the City of New Orleans, and the parish of Orleans, right bank, (Algiers,) will each constitute a registration district. Election precincts will remain as at present constituted.

The following appointments of Boards of Registers is hereby made—to continue in office until further orders, viz:

First District—John A. Roberts, William Baker and W. M. Geddes.

Second District—Edward Ames, T. C. Thomas and Michael Vidal.

Third District—Charles F. Berens, John McWhorter and H. Stiles.

Fourth District—John L. Davis, Henry Bensel, Jr. and Edmund Flood.

Orleans Parish, Right Bank—W. H. Seymour, Thomas Kenefec and Georg Herbert.

Each member of the Board of Registers, before commencing his duties, will file in the office of the Assistant Inspector General at these headquarters, the oath required in the sixth section of the act referred to, and be governed in the execution of his duty by the provisions of the first section of that act—faithfully administering the oath therein prescribed to each person registered.

Boards of Registers will immediately select suitable officers, within their respective districts, having reference to convenience and facility of registration, and will enter upon their duties on the day designated. Each Board will be entitled to two clerks. Office hours for registration will be from 8 o'clock till 12 A. M., and from 4 till 7 P. M.

When elections are ordered, the Board of Registers for each district will designate the number of polls, and the places where they shall be opened in the election prscincts within its district—appoint the commissioners and other officers, necessary for properly conducting the elections, and will superintend the same.

They will also receive from the commissioners of elections of the different precincts the result of the vote, consolidate the same, and forward it to the Commanding General.

Registers and all officers connected with elections will be held to a rigid accountability, and will be subject to trial by Military Commission for fraud, or unlawful, or improper conduct in the performance of their duties. Their rate of compensation and manner of payment will be in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the supplemental act.

Brevet Brig. Gen. J. W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector General of the Fifth Military District, is hereby directed to supervise the Board of Registration for the parish of Orleans, to listen to and adjust, or refer to this office all just causes of complaint. He is authorized to employ such experts as may be necessary to detect fraud in registration or elections.

Every male citizen of the United States twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who has been a resident in the State of Louisiana for one year and parish of Orleans for three months previous to the date at which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been disfranchised by act of Congress or for felony at common law, shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act herein refered to, be entitled to be, and shall be, registered as a legal voter n the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana.

Pending the decision of the Attorney General of the United States on the question as to who are disfranceised by law, Registers will give the most rigid interpretation to the law, and exclude from registration every person about whose right to vote there may be a doubt. Any person so excluded, who may, under the decision of the Attorney General be entitled to vote, shall be permitted to register after that decison is received—due notice of which will be given.

* * * * *

By command of Major Gen. P. H Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Official:
GEORGE LEE, 1st Lt. 21st U. S. Inf.,
Acting Assistant Adjut. Gen.

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All persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the late Act of Congress, granting Homesteads of eighty acres of land to loyal citizens of the United States, can get information upon this subject, by calling at No. 7 Prytania Street, New Orleans.

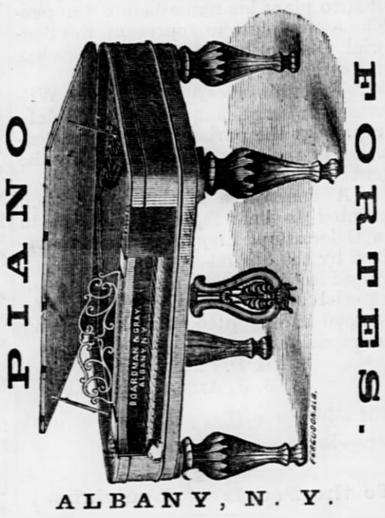
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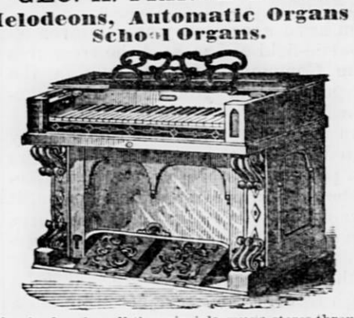
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87-1

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A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No 18. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1867. Whole No.—68.

Poetry.

From the Watchman and Reflector.

For Thee I Pine.

Savior! I long to love Thee more;
I long to see Thee and adore
With that sweet faith, and pure delight
Not given to the grosser sight.

But now I mourn, and strive to pray
That Thou would rend this veil away.—
The veil of sin and sense that vies
To hide Thee from my eager eyes.

Yet e'en my prayers seem mockery all,
Though low on bended knees I call,
And speak Thy precious name, dear Lord,
With contrite lip and trembling Word.

Alas! I feel, when prayer is o'er,
To cry more earnest than before,
My best yet blemished gift forgive!
Still grant Thy Love and let me live.

I for Thy nearest presence pine,
In spite of sin, O make me Thine;
And as my need be so be my grace,
Until I see Thee face to face.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

An Address of Unionists

TO THE

Citizens of Washington Parish, Louisiana.

FELLOW UNION CITIZENS:—We have thought proper to call a public meeting at Mount Hermon Church, and have prepared the following address upon the pervading political topics of the day, and we submit the same to you through the medium of the press, for your consideration.

The present is a great period, and the political womb is now pregnant with the most important events; whether for weal or woe, none at present can determine.

The parties who now address you are no scheming politicians, but are plain, unpretending farmer men, who have either been raised in your midst, or have enjoyed a long residence among you. At the close of the rebellion, our State, like the others, was fully conquered; like them, her surrender was entirely unconditional, and like them, she agreed to abide by whatever terms the United States government might impose. The President and Congress both required conditions, precedent to the restoration of the States, and Congress, being the governing power, has seen proper to be more exacting in its requirements than was the Executive. An appeal was made last fall, from their requirements, to the people of the loyal States, and the last fall elections demonstrated that the people gave a triumphant vindication to the Congressional policy.

Congress, since then, has declared its *ultimatum*, telling the Southern people what they must do before they can recover those inestimable civil rights—once so happily enjoyed, but lost now by the unholy act of secession. Those conditions are set forth in the late act of Congress, known as the Military Bill, and the act supplemental thereto.

It must be plain to every intelligent observer that Louisiana is now a conquered province. Her leaders, with a blind obstinacy, refused to make any terms while negotiations were possible, but urged on the war while the last dollar and last available man were procurable, and then only threw down their arms to prevent their State being desolated by fire and sword.

Nothing can be more apparent than the necessity which urges her now to accept the terms offered.

The people who demand them will enforce that demand, and we recommend all our friends to obey the law of Congress, in this respect, in letter and in spirit. It should be obeyed in letter, because they cannot do otherwise; and in spirit, because the terms offered are fuller of magnanimity and generosity than any before ever offered to a conquered people.

We will soon be called on to hold an election for delegates to a State Convention, and we find the same old party that for years past has controled the destiny and fortunes of the State, again industriously seeking the advancement of its own ends.

After the destruction of the military power and the entire overthrow of their political schemes, we hoped those ambitious leaders had learned wisdom from the lessons of the past. We fondly hoped that they would, at least, respect the principles that had prevented our joining with them in their insane crusade against liberty; but instead of that we even met with nothing but looks and words of hostility. We were denounced as traitors and cowards because we had refused to affiliate with their party; and even yet, when they have the greatest possible inducements to deport themselves politely towards us, their presses are teeming with the grossest abuses against Southern loyalists. Even now, when a neighboring State has just filed her bill of injunction in the Supreme Court, in which they declare secession was not the willful and legitimate act of the State, but was consumated by a minority of its people, the pro-rebel presses are heaping insults upon the Union men, thus directly contradicting their own statements, and increasing the alarming difficulties of the situation.

Honor and patriotism demands of us a strict non-affiliation with this party. Our interests can never be advanced by submitting quietly to their leadership. They have denounced us as poltroons and cowards because we would not submit to their commands, and accuse us of being traitors to the State for the same reason. We deny having ever been untrue to Louisiana. She was torn from her place in the national confederation by the action of a minority of her people. Men were sent to the Convention of '60 and '61, who proved untrue to the pledges made the people in the canvass, and because we refused to place our allegiance at their disposal, we have been denounced as recusants and renegades; while in reality we were true to the State so long as she was true to her ancient, her honored traditions.

We have apostatised from no faith—we have deserted no principle, and yet we are denounced as traitors, simply because we refued to apostatise from that glorious old faith that has made the names of Jackson, of Webster, and Clay, immortal. Allegiance is a hereditary property It is a sacred, intransferable thing. It may aptly be compared to the priceless jewel of woman's love—

> "Which, when once kindled, cannot die,
> Though time, and treachery, and slight,
> To quench its deathless flame, should try."

We deny the right of any restless minority to transfer our allegiance from the honored stars and stripes to any mushroon flag they may choose to lift on high.

As a party, we are under no obligations to the pro-rebels. When they were in prosperity, we were cast down, humbled, prostrated and dejected; and when their star went down to the shades of eternal night, then the dawning day of our liberties began.

Perfectly antipodal in character, our political faith and theirs act like the opposite ends of the magnet. They are still ceaseless in their denunciations of us Southern loyalists, and use toward us the most vile and insulting language; and that, too, when new parties are forming, and when they need peace and concord in the interior. "If these things be done in the green tree, what may we expect in the dry?"

By them our houses have been plundered, our friends torn from us by their hell hounds of conscription, or made to wander in solitude among our primeval forest, to keep from entering their horrid service and warring against their consciousness of right, while the rich aristocrat was enabled to escape service by the 20 negro exemption, and fatten their bloated carcasses upon the hard earnings of the widow and orphan.

They inaugurated a war for the bondage of the African, and professed a patriotism exceeding that of Regulus himself—and then made a law by which the man who owned most of this property should be excused from the perils of warfare, while the poor son of misfortune was driven from his weeping wife and helpless children to battle for his (the negro holder's) rights; and now, when the whole sad farce is ended, these stay-at-home fanatics are parading the antecedents of their so-called loyalty, and seeking for promotion at the hands of a government they for years strove to ruin.

> "Oh, Shame, where is thy blush!
> Oh, Prejudice where is thy reason!"

Our churches were not safe from the visits of their wandering cavalry. The holy Sabbath was desecrated by armed men, seeking amid the hallowed precincts of the sanctuary of God for victims; and even here, at this consecrated spot, men encamped with negro dogs and blood hounds, to hunt down the sons of Unionists. You have seen and felt these persecutions, and you know these things are so.

But those days are over. We worship once more in peace beneath the shadow of our vine and fig tree We plow. we sow, we reap, and gather as did our fathers, in peace. No armed bands are hovering round, taking the tithes of your corn and meat. And who are responsible for all these returning blessings? Who have banished woe and want, and oppression, from our sunny land? The Rebels, or the Federals? Who has lifted the dark cloud of despotism that rested over us, and has enabled us once more to rejoice in the light of Freedom's day? The soldiers of the Union are those who have raised us from our prostrate condition, and has torn away the gyves of oppression that confederate authority was forging upon your hands, and ours.

There is much said here about oppression, but the truly loyal sees only the blessed light of freedom illumining his pathway, and he reads protection to life, liberty and property on every shining fold of the ancient banner of his fathers. God grant that our former enemy never may be oppressed as he oppressed us. His situation is one of luxurious comfort, compared to what ours was when the flag of rebellion was blazing on high. Our former oppressor cannot, it is true, ride over the country, preying upon our effects; nor can he shoot and drive, and hang and imprison Union men at pleasure. This, to him, he may deem a severe oppression. Its exercise may have been a glorious liberty to him, but like the frogs in the fable, if it was a great pleasure to him, it was truly death to us.

In this parish there is a large loyal element, and the utmost efforts will be made to induce you to support pro-rebel candidates for office. The most extraordinary stories will be told you of the reversal of public opinion in the loyal States, and if you hearken to all this, you lose your identity as loyal men when you fare with them, and in case of a general confiscation you will not have the sympathy of the stronger party Now is the time to establish your loyalty, and to prove by your votes what you so long have professed with your lips If you are loyal and wish fully to identify yourself with that party, you can certainly do so by no easier method than by rallying to the support of the good and true men who are now soliciting your suffrages.

We place before you the names of Dr. J. J. Alford and William Fortinberry, of your Parish, as candidates for office. They are no northern men. They have been reared here among you, are men of spotless integrity and unflinching loyalty, and worthy of the high positions claimed for them by their friends. They are working farmers, first-class citizens and Union men from centre to circumference. They have everything to recommend them except rebel antecedents.

We will of course be denounced by the rebel Press as extremists, as bitter radicals. To this we reply, that if an inherent love of justice and of right—if a love of our whole, great, glorious country—a desire to perpetuate the principles of freedom to all mankind, a non-affiliation with pro-rebel politics, and a deep hatred of oppression and disunion, makes us radicals, then, for our dear old country's sake, welcome be the honored name.

To our colored friends who have so suddenly and unexpectedly been clothed with the privilege of the elective franchise, we would fain address a few remarks. To those of your friends who reside near and among us, no remarks are necessary. We are frank to admit that the prejudices of our birth and education induced us to be opposed (not to your freedom) but to your enfranchisement at the present time; but the thing is accomplished, and you are voters. We do not say we will do everything for you, but we do promise to respect your rights, and will labor for your political and educational promotion. The same power that strove to eternize your bondage, sought also our degradation. We are identified in principle with that great and powerful party that has emancipated you. As we have never fought against the power who strove to keep you slaves, we surely have larger claims upon you than the opposite party. Born upon the same soil, and raised to labor under the same burning sun with yourselves, and having, like you, been relieved by federal success from a position of great peril, we can quite fully appreciate your condition.

We earnestly solicit your support for the good and faithful Union men whose names are now placed before you as candidates for office.

Listen not to the warm professions of those who gave life and property to make good that hold upon your posterity, but stand firmly up for the men and principles that are politically in full sympathy with your own. Now is the turning point in your destiny, the flood tide that will lead to your more enlarged and material prosperity. Act then with those who have shown by their actions that they are your friends, and do not depend simply upon the artful professions that are found in mere empty words. It is now our collective duty to aid in the formation of a new party that will secure you from insult and oppression, and will raise your race up from the degradation that slavery imposed upon it.

God, who has so signally aided our cause, will continue his care toward us, if we are but true to ourselves, and will but do our duty faithfully and well. Into his hands let us commit our sacred trust, with the unshaken belief that he who so signally aided in the formation and preservation of this great nation is watching it alike. May His benignant smile rest upon us and protect and shield us from all ill.

Recollections of the late War.

BY A MUSICIAN.

NO. II.

Helena—Dog tents—A night of rain—We build a house—Three horns of a dilemma—A serious inconvenience—We enlarge our house—Village like appearance of the camp.

Helena is not a very desirable locality for a town, yet it is one of the best along this portion of the river. It is the only place on the Mississippi at which we recollect of seeing highland to the west below the junction of the Ohio One who had always lived at the North would suppose, on landing at Helena in time of low water, that the town was on very high ground, and would innocently wonder why they had a levee there. But if he should happen to arrive during high water, he would be as much surprised that people should think of building a town in such a low, flat mudhole. But though the town is subject to inundations, the hills beyond afford a *very safe retreat.* Out to, on to, and among these hills we were marched the first day after our arrival. And they were hills no mistake. The country, though level along the river, is quite hilly in places, and Helena is one of those places.

Having reached a place sufficiently level we began preparations for going into camp. As a first preliminary we drew what were appropriately denominated "dog tents." They were a single piece of cloth about five and a half feet square, having buttons and button holes so as to fit several together. The quickest and perhaps the best way to arrange them was to button two of them together, forming a wedge tent, and fitting another on one end. By having the tent about three and a half feet high there was room enough for three persons to sleep side by side.

The first night we slept pretty well, but the next day just before sundown our camping place was changed. The sky was then overspread with clouds and the atmosphere betokened rain, so we went to work with a will and continued till after dark. It was allotted to me to cut poles for our tent while my comrades dug ditches to drain the water off. I succeeded so well with my job that I cut in addition a large hole in one of my boots. The success of my comrades in trenching will presently appear. Awaking in the night we found it was raining gently. The sound of falling drops striking on our tent was rather pleasant than otherwise; for with all their faults our "dog tents" were impervious to rain. Hence, we enjoyed the shower very much. But soon it ceased raining gently and suddenly poured down in earnest, and very soon thereafter the man on the right discovered that the water was running under him and wetting the blankets. Shortly afterwards, I being on the left, found the water coming in on me. The man in the centre, doubtless feeling secure, wanted us to lie still and not make any "fuss." But it rained harder and harder, and we were compelled to get up or do worse.

Our first thought was to enlarge our ditches so that they might carry off the water as fast as it fell; but we soon found that they conveyed the water *to* our tent, instead of *from* it. Then we gave up in despair, and piling our blankets in a heap and disposing of ourselves as best we could, waited somewhat impatiently for the day. "I tell you what it is," said Charley the next morning, "we must go to work to-day and build a house; we will be here a month or so, and I for one am not ground hog enough to stay in these "dog tents," and he cast a contemptuous glance at our tent. At this I could hardly repress a laugh. "I am in earnest," said he.

"No doubt of it," replied I, a man who has been in a dog tent during such a rain as we had last night, with several ditches leading the water to it would be apt to be in earnest."

He made no reply, but looked down at my boot and "smiled audibly."

His motion being seconded by some half dozen of the field band, at work we went immediately. When the day closed we had our house some four feet high, and at the end of the second day had succeeded in getting it covered, using our tent cloths for that purpose. Then came the building of the chimney which was formed of clay and sticks to the height of five feet, and then finished off with a barrel that had both heads knocked out. At the end of the third day our house was pretty well finished, and an odd looking one it was. Our door was made by sawing off some of the logs, but when completed it looked more like a window than a door, and not much like either. But it served as a place of ingress and egress, and, as utility was our object, it pleased us very well. However, we were not yet "set up" for house keeping, as we had no bunks and had to sleep on the ground These we could have made if we had only boards to make them out of.

There seemed to be three possible ways by which to obtain boards. We might take them secretly without asking consent of the owner; or, we might find some unclaimed by hunting diligently for them; or, we might manufacture them from the raw material. The first method we did not countenance because there were none to take, and also, if there had been, being inexperienced soldiers we would have been found out; not to speak of any qualms of conscience we might have felt. Attempting the second way suggested we strolled out from camp determined if possible on making some valuable dicovery. Cautiously passing around the premises of a secesh widow, (her husband had died just *before* (?) the war) we saw what appeared in the distance, very much like clapboards. Drawing nearer for a more minute examination, and finding they were the bona fide article, we administered to them several kicks to test their soundness. At that moment we heard the voice of a soldier addressing us; he said he was guarding the woman's property and we must let it alone. We told him it seemed hard that soldiers should be refused old boards and have to sleep on the ground for the want of them. He admitted the truth of our assertion, saying however, that he was a guard and must obey orders. "But" said he coming so near we could see a sly twinkle in his eye, "come and get them to night and I'll *never see you.*"

We reported our discovery with the intention of returning after night-fall for the boards, but several things prevented. The chain guard around our camp was very heavy that night so that if we got through we could hardly expect to get back with a load of boards. Then the boards might be too rotten to warrant a promiscious grab such as thieves would be likely to make, and from these and other reasons "too numerous to mention," we abandoned the enterprise. Nothing now remained but the laborious and honest method of getting the much coveted article. Accordingly taking a cross-cut saw, and our axes we went boldly into the forest and by night our bunks were made.

We were now as we thought, fairly fixed for housekeeping. But it soon became evident after our bunks were up that we were scarce of room; especially on a rainy day when all were in doors we were so crowded that the cook would become quarrelsome. In point of fact we were decidedly too thick to thrive. At the end of three weeks things had arrived at such a pass that we unanimously voted to enlarge our house. It took but a day or two to finish it the second time, and it was then of very convenient size. We now had, with but one or two exceptions, the "best house in town."

For a week or more we enjoyed the comforts of our enlarged house, notwithstanding the taunts of some each day that we would have to leave it the next We had plenty to eat, the weather was fine, and we all expressed ourselves highly pleased with soldiering. The whole regiment had divided into squads and built houses similar to ours; and our Colonel, who was a great friend to neatness, had our camp ditched and the rubbish removed so that our regimental camp presented something of the appearance of a neat little village.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.—The moment a man becomes united to Christ by living, he becomes a brother to every other one who is united to Christ. Whosoever is united to Christ is brother to everybody else that is united to Him, whether in heaven or on earth. Christ is the vine; we are the branches, and all the grapes growing on the same vine are brethren, so are all the souls united to Christ by faith. We are blood-kindred to all that have been blood-sprinkled from the Cross. The children of one father are brethren; we are all the children of one Father who is in heaven.—"Therefore, love *as brethren.*"

Letter from Ex-Mayor Hoyt.

TREMONT HOUSE,
Chicago, April 22, '67.

Dear Doctor Newman—I have your esteemed favor, for which I thank you.

I consider the appointment of Mr. Heath a most excellent one. He was a member of our School Board, and rendered me great assistance in the work of "reconstruction" of the schools.

Gen. Sheridan is a noble man. I was on a commission with him in '61 at St. Louis. I said then that there was no position, civil or military, in the nation which he could not fill with honor to himself and benefit to his country; I have seen no reason to change the opinion I then formed.

Your orphans, the wards of the nation which you and your friends have gathered together will rise up and call you blessed. I rejoice in the success which has crowned your efforts in behalf of these children. You have earned and will receive the highest honors of your church for your fidelity and energy.

I am, my dear sir, with great esteem, your friend and obedient servant,

STEPHEN HOYT.

THE DUTIES OF AN ENGLISH LADY'S MAID.—One of these not-to-be-envied persons, a race that may be classed with that of governesses, has recently made disclosures throwing a peculiar light upon the women of rank in "Old England." "Much is required from us in London," she writes:

"We must, above all, be very punctual, for fashionable ladies change their dresses at least five times a day during the season. We must have polished manners, be no older than 35 years, and always be cheerful and good tempered, although for weeks we are kept without sleep until four o'clock in the morning—a practice which is equally injurious to eyes and lungs. We are expected to cut and fit and use the most improved machine, and to dress hair for the morning, evening, and court costume, as well as for the drive; to iron well; read, write, cypher; to speak French and German, and, if possible, to have traveled. There is still another function of a lady's maid, which is supposed to be of modern introduction, but which is, in fact, merely a revival of an old custom. We must be able to paint in pastel, not indeed after nature, but upon her. To beautify our mistress we must redden the cheeks, put antimony on the eyelids, pastel upon the brows, introduce belladonna into the eyes in order to enlarge the pupils, paint blue veins upon the temples, and use ninon paint and pearl-white upon the rest of the skin. We must change the hair to a reddish-brown by means of a corroding material or of 'palma veechie,' which is now used in preference for that pupose; and we must be possesed of great skill in applying all these ingredients, as their use is universal with the old as well as the young."—*Exchange.*

A LITTLE GIRL'S TALK WITH GOD.—A little girl of five years was left at home by her mother one evening in the care of a servant. When she returned, being informed that her little daughter had not behaved well during her absence, she took her upon her knee, and after gently reproving her, observed that the child began to talk, in a tone too low, however, to be understood. After a short time she asked the little girl what she was talking about, but she refused at the time tell her.

The next evening, when she was again on her mother's knee, after having said her little prayer, as it was her custom to do every night before going to bed, she looked up into her mother's face and said, "Mamma have I been good to-day?"

"Yes," replied the mother, "I think you have been quite a good child to-day."

Said the little girl: "I had a talk with God last night, and I told him I wanted to be good to-day, and I asked him if he would not help me, and he has helped me all day."—*Child's Delight.*

AN EMBLEM OF CHARITY.—The Egyptian hieroglyphic of charity is very striking—a naked child, with a heart in his hand, giving honey to a bee without wings.

1. A child, humble and meek. (Matthew xviii. 3.)

2. With a heart in his hand, because the heart and the hand of a charitable man must go together; he must be a cheerful giver.

3. Giving honey to a bee—not a drone.

4. To a bee without wings—help only such as would work, but cannot.

imperfect in original

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The New Orleans Advocate can be obtained at the News Room of A. Simons, 85 Baronne street.

Caste in our Public Schools.

Dr. Goldman of the Common Council is the author of the bill, which provides for the appropriation of $60,000 for the education of the colored children of this city in separate schools. The movement is praise-worthy, as it is both needful and just. There are not less than 22,000 educatable colored children in New Orleans, of which number, but a small per centage attend school; and now that they are free, their ignorance will prove a more fruitful source of vice. Sound statemanship, true philanthropy, Christian obligation, demand the careful education of these children. And this duty is imposed upon us no less by the requirements of justice than by a sense of safety. Our colored population are annually taxed for school purposes, and hitherto, their portion of the tax has been equal to one-fifth of the whole amount collected for our public schools, while their own children have been excluded therefrom. This is taxation without representation, and a more shameful instance of legislative robbery is rarely to be met with in the annals of a nation.

But the material point in Dr. Goldman's bill is, it provides for *separate* schools for colored children. It is a great step forward to have these black children educated at all, and especially out of the public school-fund; but it would be a longer and a safer stride in the path of progress, to ignore all distinctions of race and color, and open the doors of all our schools to all children without regard to complexion or descent. Such a step would be in keeping with the common brotherhood of man, and the present political rights of the freedmen; it would be the realization of Christianity in its simple beauty and race-wide love; it would strike at the root of an ancient evil, and open an new epoch in our national life.

One principal objection is urged against this plan. It is said that our white citizens would take their children from the schools; that they would not allow their sons and daughters to be educated along side of the freedmen's children. Such a result might follow the adoption of a plan for promiscuous schools, and is one to be justly deprecated. But it is one of those objections which spring from prejudice and momentary excitement. In this country we soon become accustomed to the great changes which justice and righteousness effectuate. Before the negroes were emancipated, slaveholders swore that they would not live in a country where negroes are free; but they have wisely concluded that freedom is not so bad as they anticipated, and so they remain. When negro suffrage was first agitated, these same persons declared before high heaven, that they would never degrade themselves to vote with a "nigger;" but we have the impression that these are the same persons who are now so affectionately inviting the negro to vote *with them*. So when *common* schools are an accomplished fact, these blustering persons will quietly endorse a measure so righteous and beneficent. We do not believe their children share with them the objection. Children know no prejudice; it is a folly and a vice of riper years. They are all one in the family; they play together in our streets and parks like children of the same father; and they will go to school together as contentedly, until the old folks at home instill into their minds the virus of prejudice.

In the discussion of this really difficult question, it should not be forgotten that the black man is now a citizen in the fullest and highest sense. He has the right to vote and is eligible to every office within the gift of the people. He will doubtless soon be called upon to sit in the same jury-box with his white fellow-citizen; and the time is rapidly approaching when he will occupy his rightful position in every department of secular life. As in the past, so in the future he is to be a part of the population of the South, and it were therefore wise that a continuous but bootless "war of races" be timely averted by the adoption of those measures which will secure to all, their rights, and which will tend to good neighborhood and friendship. In view of these facts, it is the dictate of wisdom to train up the children of the two races so as to avoid causeless antagonisms in the future; and it will be a crown of glory to the South, if the rising generation of whatever color, shall grow up in the full recognition of the common brotherhood of man. There is nothing in this suggestion which even winks at social equality. This is a matter of taste and choice. The law of social affinities flows not out of business and school associations; it is independent of these; it operates where these do not exist.

Considered on the grounds of economy, the city cannot well afford to provide for the separate education of its colored children. It would involve the expense of erecting new schoolhouses and the employment of an unnecessary number of teachers. In many school districts it would be necessary to have two schoolhouses, where one would accommodate all the children, and in some sections of the city, where the colored population is sparse, there would be but a few colored pupils to attend. If Dr. Goldman's plan is adopted, our school tax will be more than doubled. The portion collected from our colored people will not meet the demand. Are the citizens of New Orleans prepared to pay so extravagantly for the gratification of their prejudice? Why build two schoolhouses in the same district, when one will meet the demand? Why employ six teachers, when three will answer? It will also prove a costly precedent. Establish separate schools for the blacks, and you encourage the Catholics, the Jews, and other religious bodies to urge their old claim for a division of the school fund. Their claim being based on a sacred religious faith, will be much stronger in reason than prejudice arising from color. We therefore judge it just, beneficial, and economical to open our public schools to all; but if our honorable Common Council have not advanced far enough in Christian civilization for this, then let them do the next best thing. It were better to have separate schools for the colored children of New Orleans than to have them grow up without the means of education.

Union Teachers.

There are in this city not less than one hundred loyal men and women who for many years earned an honest livelihood by teaching our public schools.—most of them are either Southern-born or, having resided here so long, are entitled to the designation of "old citizens." Lovers of the Union prior to the war, they maintained their political integrity during the fiery ordeal of secession. A nobler band of patriots cannot be found in any other State of the nation. Standing by the flag when others deserted it, and refusing even the semblance of concession to rebellion, they have suffered more for their political sentiments than any other class in our community. Because of their well known loyalty, they were intentionally and wickedly *turned out* of their positions as teachers, and to-day most of them are destitute and suffering. Where they could, some of them accepted situations as teachers in our colored schools, but for this additional offense to their loyalty they have been refused even a place to board in the Christian city of New Orleans—because they are *"teachers in nigger schools."* We have heard of one lady who walked three days, through storm and wind, to obtain a boarding place, and was denied admittance everywhere she went. At each place she was asked her avocation, or some one present knew that she taught a freedmen's school for a living.

Language fails us to express our pity for these persecuted, suffering loyalists; and we can find no words to express our sense of contempt for those of our Board of Education who were foremost in expelling these Union teachers from our public schools. History does not give us an example of such political meanness. It is a *littleness* which belongs exclusively to the years of Grace '66 and '67. It is the "last ditch" of littleness of these little men; and the only "last ditch" they have been able to find. Had these teachers been dismissed for incompetency or inefficiency, or any other reasonable cause, we could not object; but as a rule, they are persons eminently qualified for their work, and not a few of them are the most successful and popular teachers in New Orleans. Consistently loyal themselves, they taught their pupils to sing National songs, respect the "old flag," and love the government of our fathers.—This was their only offense, and for which they are suffering as only rebels ought to suffer.

We call upon the Board of Education to reinstate these teachers. They are bound to do it by every consideration of honor and justice. They dismissed them without cause. As teachers they are in every way competent to fill their positions; their re-instatement is demanded by the spirit of the age, by the Military Bill and by the sentiment of the whole country. We call upon these gentlemen to attend to this matter at once, for we assure them if they do not, a higher power than they will interpose. All that we ask is justice to these loyal and competent teachers, and with this we shall be content.

To Colored Voters.

FIFTH PAPER.

In order to carry out successfully any class of principles there must be unity of effort among supporters of the proposed measures. In Union there is strength; in division weakness and failure. The enormous strength of the late slave power was the unswerving unity existing among the planters. Differ they might in other things, but in steadfast devotion to the institution of human bondage, they were as one. It was their unity in rebellion which made it formidable. It was their skill in centralizing their own forces in the great decisive battles of the war, and throwing their united strength on the weakened columns of the divided union army that gave them so many successes on the battle-field, and so fearfully jeopardized at times the national cause. Not till the armies of the Republic had been equally concentrated, and their vast combined power made to press upon the great rebellion, was it finally borne down before the union arms. So in the conflict of the ballot, the only road to success is union. The road to defeat is to remain divided and aloof.

The object toward which your opponents are now working with untiring energy is to divide your votes. They do not expect, nor do they care to secure the full colored vote. That would bring them under some obligation to you; it would bind them in all fairness to yield to you your rights. This they neither wish nor propose to do. They have no intention of removing any of your disabilities, granting to you any new privileges, or giving you anything like a fair chance in the race of life. They want just enough of your votes to enable them to hold all the offices, share in all the profits, and gather all the spoils, while you, debarred from all noble aspiration, may stand without and satisfy yourselves with the scanty crumbs they may send from their rich tables. They say to you with an affected cordiality that would be amusing were it not for the lurid back ground of tragedy before which the scene is enacted, that *"we* have always lived together under *endeared relations*; our interests are the same; we understand you better than any one else, and you can trust us."

It is very true that you have long lived together. Ever since the bloody slaver brought you over the seas, torn from the homes of your fathers, you have been with them, and they have had ceaseless opportunities to do you good. But what have they ever done? When slaves, did they propose to set you free? When growing up in ignorance, did they establish schools for your instruction, or ever allow you the privilege of a book? when impoverished, did they ever propose to sell or lease, or rent to you any portion of their rich estates? when groping in the dark ways of sin, did they ever give you a Bible or build you a church, or allow you ministers of your own people? did they ever, during your long residence with them, attempt your elevation as a people? If not, the less they say about your long residence among them, the better. The same is also true of "the endeared relations." That many of you are nearly "related" to them cannot be denied. You have cousins, and uncles, and aunts, and not a few of you have "fathers according to the flesh" among them. But this, instead of being a plea in their favor, is the sharpest sting planted by slavery in your quivering heart. You can forget the cruel task, the bloody whip, the savage bound, but never can you forget the terrible brutality that by force took your wives for concubines and wrung virtue from your daughters.

And yet these men, unrepentant and unchanged, appeal to past memories and claim with you a special community of interests. O, shame, where is thy blush! Those who had settled it as a maxim that you had no interests "which a white man was bound to respect," are suddenly your special custodians, with interests interlocked with yours. Believe it not.

You live in the South, it is true, but one that is destined to be brighter, purer, and more beautiful than slavery or slave drivers ever knew. It is the South as rapidly passing into the hands of active, loyal, enterprising men. Aye, the men through whom you have become free, the men who have pushed forward the North, threaded it with its net-work of railroads, and who to-day own four-fifths of the wealth of this nation, are rapidly acquiring control of capital, trade, lands, labor, business, position and public sentiment in the South. They will build it up as no planter or factor could do. They will start the country on a track of progress it never ran before. Your interests are with the men on whom the future depends, not with the decaying fossils of the past. And yet rebels under whose hand the prosperity of the country has shrivelled and whose past lives have been a constant robbery of your race, will denounce most fiercely these true friends of the South and of you, as "strangers and adventurers," whom you do not know, and should not trust. But why can you not trust them? Their coming has been to you as if an angel had struck off your chains and bade a new sun arise upon your race. Nor are they strangers.—Your noble dead and theirs sleep together on many ensanguined field. Side by side they stood amid the fierce encounter, and turning back the rebel hordes, reared for you the monument of universal freedom. These "strangers" have proved to be friends indeed. When first you formed their acquaintance a load as heavy as a millstone was upon your heart. Six years have passed, and lo! the shadows have lifted; the day has dawned; the millions of your race lift up their heads amid the light of freedom; broken families come together; your children attend the school; hope springs anew in your heart, and what your brightest fancy never pictured, has come to pass. You now step to the ballot box the peer of the proudest planter in the land; and free as he to vote for the men of your choice.

But forgetful of their lost power, and your own sovereign right, there are still some who would deter you by threats from voting as your judgment and conscience dictate. As gleams the fire from the smitten steel so springs this muttered threat from rebel rage. With many a profession of kindly feeling so long as hope of controlling your vote remains, the glare of the demon reveals their true spirit when they find you true to loyalty and your country.—Such men are not your friends. But you need not fear them. The rebel was not consulted when the ballot was placed in your hands. He need not be consulted as to how you will use it. A mighty nation is at your back, and will protect you. Congress has vested you with the right of suffrage that you might rescue this land at once to liberty. It depends upon colored voters to turn the scale in the coming election between loyalty and rebellion. If untrue to your race, to duty, to loyalty and liberty, the fearful consequences will fall most heavily upon you.

In the field training for the coming struggle are two great political organizations; the one old, traitorous, well-organized and unscrupulous; the other young, fresh, progressive and backed by the patriotic masses. Study well these parties, for with one or the other you must act if you would not throw away your votes. Their platforms, principles and candidates will soon be before you. Find out which is the party of liberty and which the party of oppression; find out which labored to make you free and which fought to keep you slaves; find out which clothed your sons in the uniform of blue, and which murdered them without quarter; above all, find out which placed in your hands the ballot, and intends to keep it there, and which is now trying to take it from you, and when you have found your true friends, rally your whole people to their support. Suffer no divided counsels, act together as one man, allow no man to desert his post, and all will be well.

Editorial Items.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Religious services will be held as usual, at Eagle Hall, corner of Prytania and Felicity Sts., tomorrow Evening, at half past seven o'clock.

The Quarterly Conference of the La Harp St. M. E. Church, will be held at said Church on Tuesday evening, May 7th, at seven o'clock.

Eugene Royal, Pastor.

Messrs. Wilson, Kelly, Nye and Pomeroy are coming South to teach the people sound political doctrines. Let us give them a hearty welcome in New Orleans.

Rev. Eugene Royal, pastor of the La Harpe street M. E. Church, reports the conversion of eight persons recently in his charge. He has also a large day school, of which Miss Sarah North is teacher, and a good Sunday school.

A letter of the 22d ult., informs us that a large and interesting union meeting, composed principally of colored people, was held in Houma, on the 20th. About 1500 persons were present. Speeches were made by the colored ministers, Revs. Wm. Merrill and Joseph Nelson. Also by Mr. O'Hare and Mr. Brooks. The purpose of the meeting was to post the colored people on registration, and as to the manner in which they should vote.

The letter further says, "A gentleman of this parish, an ex-rebel officer, tried to take the stand, but did not get it. He said that he was asked by some colored people to speak, but when put before the people to vote on it he did not get but one assenting voice."

We have received a letter from Donaldsonville containing an account of the proceedings of the "Equal Rights Club." At a meeting held on the 20th ult. We have only room for the following resolutions which were passed: *First*, That we the members of this Club shall cast no vote for any man who is not a member of this Club. *Second*, That no colored man shall cast a vote for any rebel or rebel sympathizer. That every colored man who may vote, shall secure his ticket from the Equal Rights Club, or some member of the same. *Third*, That we shall elect to office as many of our own race and our Republican friends as possible. *Fourth*, That no colored man of this parish shall support as a candidate for office, any man who has been an enemy to our party.

Rev. S. M. Small, writing from Alexandria, informs us that his church is now completed, and that on Easter Sabbath they occupied it for sevices, and had a great day. A sort of a Sabbath school jubilee was held in the morning, and in the afternoon the house was again crowded at the preaching services. The pastor preaching from Neb. 4:6. "For the people had a mind to work." Seven adults and two children were baptized, and fourteen persons taken into the church.

The church will be dedicated as soon as the presiding Elder can visit Alexandria.

Registration.

Up to April 30,10,699 persons had registered themselves in New Orleans, of whom 2,612 are white, and 8,687 are colored.

Some strange things occur daily in the office of registration. The other day an old slaveholder desired to register. The registrars were in doubt whether he could qualify, and hesitated. The usual questions were put, but still there was a doubt. Directly behind him was a negro, whom he at once recognized as his former slave. "Here," said he, "is a man who knows me;" and on the testimony of the former slave the old master was allowed to register. It was a scene.

An elderly man of a Celtic cast of countenance, and bearing what Rory O'More would call "a responsible bit of a stick," presented himself before the registrars. After the usual questions which are asked all white applicants, and which were answered more or less satisfactorily, he was asked if he had not supported the rebellion. "What's that?" said he, with a twinkle of the eye, "support the rebellion? Shure all the neighbors knows, when ould Butler cum to the city, I had to go to Algiers and borrow a wee sack of yellow meal to support me family, and how the divil could I be after supporting the rebellion—and such a big one, too—shure you know better!" Mr. Leahy got his certificate and went on his way rejoicing.

Picnic of the Wesley Chapel Day-School.—The large school which is under the patronage of Wesley Chapel, held a picnic on the first of May, under the direction of Robert W. Bowie, the enterprising secretary of the church. It was held on their vacant lot between Poydras and Perdido Sts. A large platform had been laid and ample canvass awnings erected to shelter all from the sun. The exercises consisted of singing, speeches, declamations, dialogues, &c., and were truly interesting. These were followed by a sumptuous repast of cakes, fruits, ice cream, &c.

A good congregation was present to see and hear. Among them were numbers of whites. Mr. Mount, President of the board of school director, and some of his coadjutors were in attendance.

Mr. Mount informed them that they would soon have public schools to attend.

We are glad to see so much enterprise manifested among the colored people on the subject of education. And we hope they will ever remember the adage "knowledge is power."

Young Men.

At no period in life is wholesome advice so greatly needed, or so likely to be neglected or despised, as in youth. Like the bullock unaccustomed to the yoke, the young are impatient of restraint. Too often wise in its own conceit, youth cares not for the counsels of age, and, conscious of generous purposes, it cannot brook reproof. Without an experience in the past, regardless of the future, it is all engrossed in the present. Allured by pleasure, inspired by hope, impelled by desire, with an undisciplined ardor, and at an immoderate rate it dashes away in the race of life. Prompt to chose, it makes decisions in a moment which are to effect a life-time, an eternity, without considering whether it be for weal or woe. Impatient of delay, it cannot stop to think; untaught by experience, it is confiding, even to a fault; unacquainted with danger, it is rash in its adventures; unrestrained by disappointment, it is headstrong in its career.

But while we have no particular purpose to pen prolonged platitudes for the perusal of the peculiar class of persons mentioned, we would, if possible, impress upon their minds some very plain and practical truths, which cannot be too frequently repeated, until they become more thoroughly understood and appreciated. It is, however, due many of this class to whom we write to say, they form exceptions to the general rule: Not waiting for their own sad history to teach them philosophy, they have learned its lessons in the example of others, in whom they have traced the crimes of ripe years to the follies of youth, and the misfortunes and miseries of age, to the inexperience and presumption of earlier years. And warned by the way ward lives of others, they have early been made wise in reference to their own, and are practicing these principles of wisdom and sound morality enjoined alike by common sense and interest, by reason and revelation. Already have they recognized the Divine Hand in the affairs of men and nations, in their prosperity and adversity, and seriously pondered the inexorable law ruling alike the physical and moral worlds: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." They see in their own lives youth, manhood, and age bearing to each other the same relations as do Spring, Summer and Autumn in nature, and remember that if the Spring put forth no blossoms, there will be no beauty in summer, and no fruit in autumn.

They have traced the invariable connection between vice and misery, virtue and happiness, self-improvement and future usefulness, industry and prosperity, honesty and honor, character and destiny, and have resolved to sow good seed unsparingly, to cultivate it diligently, and await the harvest patiently. And they shall have their reward. Already they have gathered the "first fruits" of the coming abundance. Their present is auspicious, their future will be glorious. May they steadily pursue their well begun way!

But there are others for whom we write.—Young men whose characters are not formed, whose life decisions are not made, and who are yet indifferent to duty and destiny. How can they remain listless when they remember that upon the young men of to-day depend the success or failure of all the great social, civil, moral and material interests of the future? This vast responsibility is theirs by a solemn destiny as inevitable as fate. They cannot escape it. How will they meet it? Heirs-apparent, they succeed to the thrones and estates of the future. Governed and learning now, they must teach and govern the race then. The press, the bar, the pulpit; society, science, commerce; art, literature, and religion, will all be in their possession. *They* are to wield the mighty power, fill the high places of honor and trust, control the destiny and meet all the exigencies of the coming age. *And history will record how they do it.*

And among the young men of to-day, (alas! that we must say it), are to be found the predestined successors of all who now wield an immoral influence and fill positions of dishonor, shame and infamy. Who are they? Shall the reader be one? Heaven save you from such a history! But remember, if the perjured villains; the nameless assassins, and murderers; the hateful, heartless traitors; the base and brutal leaders of their kind; and all the guilty horde of loathsome, terrible, demented, and demonized humanity of to-day are to *have* successors, the young men of to-day must fill their places. Solemn thought! And yet the awful idea that should appal every heart, falls powerless and inefficient because of its hackneyed truism. We cannot stop here to enforce it. Time flies, and rapid years make haste to bear you on, and unseen hands busily prepare for your coronation in

virtue or vice, in honor or infamy. Your destiny depends mainly upon your own decision. Man is the maker of immortal fate, and do you hesitate in your choice of crowns? Silently but certainly, imperceptibly but decisively, deliberately but irrevocably, your very delay is choosing for you.

Some have chosen the good part that shall never be taken from them; others are yet undecided, but can give no reason for halting between two opinions, while others, still, have made their election sure, and in the error of their way have madly chosen death: They are idle, intemperate, licentious, profane.

Around these central cluster a horde of subordinate vices, too numerous to mention, but any one of which is sufficient to blast reputation and character, and destroy in an hour the labor of a life-time. Regardless of the claims of family and society, of God and humanity, they rush to ruin. Under the combined influences of a debased public sentiment and debauched society, corrupt companions, bad books, sinful pleasures and amusements, these young men "commit uncleanliness with greediness, and glory in their shame." The corruption of youth is the crime of the age, and the wide extent to which it prevails is one of the most alarming signs of the times. The very early age at which the young become adepts in crime is remarkable. The very ardor of youth adds impetus to their career. Boys yet in their teens are old in vice, as our work-houses, jails, and penitentiaries attest. They press eagerly on in the "broad way," as if in haste to reach hell! Over two years ago we witnessed the execution, for murder, of two boys not 20 years old. One of them made a confession, which, for the sake of the moral instruction it conveys to young men, we propose publishing next week in the ADVOCATE.

Meanwhile, if any young man wishes to escape from the slavery of vice, let him break off his sins by righteousness, and his iniquity by turning to God: Give up idleness for honest labor, swearing for praying, bad company for good, bad books for the Bible. Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts—above all, abandon the harlot, and the intoxicating bowl forever—cease to do evil, learn to do well. Serve God with a perfect heart and a willing mind—if thou seek him, he will be found of thee, and will abundantly pardon. To those in love with their sins we can only say as God says: "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth; walk thou in the ways of thy heart, and in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou that for all these things, God will bring thee into judgment."

His law is over thee, his love is lavished upon thee, and his own hand would guide thee: But if his goodness does not lead thee to repentance, but after thy hard and impenitent heart treasurest up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath; remember, that day shall come—God's eye is upon thee, his providence shall pursue thee, and his justice will overtake thee, and thou shalt mourn at the last, when thy flesh, and thy body are consumed, and say: "How have I hated instruction, and my heart despised reproof; I have not obeyed the voice of my teachers, nor inclined my ear unto those who instructed me!" And regret, recrimination, and remorse, shall be thy unavailing portion forever.

B.

Mississippi Items.

Corinth is a name that will live in American as well as Grecian history. The rebel army fell back here after the battle of Shiloh. They evacuated the place soon afterwards, though it was strongly fortified. A very hard battle was fought here in October, 1862, which resulted in an important Union victory, and gave Gen. Rosecranz a military reputation which the greater battles of Stone River and Chickamauga did not improve. The mementoes of those days still exist in the miles of heavy earthworks on all the surrounding elevations. These being built of a compact red clay, will stand almost as long as a brick wall, and unless leveled down by the hand of man, will last for centuries. Around all these are promiscuously scattered the graves of soldiers who died of disease or were killed in battle—These are now being disinterred and buried in the National Cemetery here. The graves are numbered, and so far the names of most of them are ascertained, and the records so kept that the grave of any particular soldier can be designated at any future time, but many of them are marked "unknown," and so must remain until the reville of the eternal morning and roll-call of the Judgment Day. Still it is a comfort to know that these nameless men shall have a grave respected and cared for by the country they died to save.

The town has been mostly built or rebuilt since the war, which gives it a new and thriving appearance. Surrounded by a pleasant country and at the crossing of two important railroads it has good prospects of future growth. Some enterprising capitalist might make a good thing by building a railroad from here to the Tennessee river—only eighteen miles—and cutting off the longer railroad freights from Columbus Ky., or Memphis.

Our church at Corinth is rather weak, and we cannot speak as well of them as we would like to. They don't take the Advocate there. Few of them can read, and they are generally poor. Several white men spoke favorably of the general conduct of the colored people, and so far as I learned, the general feeling towards them is very good. We continued our quarterly meeting a few nights and a few persons professed faith in Christ. Brother Hamilton, a minister of the Church, South, is teaching a school in the church, and apparently laboring very faithfully for their interest. In going from Corinth to Holly Springs we saw more signs of industry than we had before for a long time. Many of your readers may scarcely believe me, but it is true that I saw a *white man* plowing with a *round sleek horse*, and a *leather collar and back band*. The standard team is a mule whose hair is mostly turned wrong way, and hip bones projecting three inches beyond the line of sides, and ribs so distinct, they can be counted while going by on a railroad train; harness, shuck collar and gunny-bag back band, and two chains—We recovered from our surprise on learning that we had crossed the line and got into the *loyal* State of Tennessee An old gentlemen on the cars lamented the unfortunate condition of affairs under Brownlow's rule; and said they could not be any worse. We told him we had not seen such signs of prosperity for many months, and assured him that the great question in the unreconstructed States was not one of politics, but was whether the people were going to make a living or starve to death. A few miles above Holly Springs we saw a field of wheat. Some one means to be independent of Yankee flour.

At Holly Springs we found our brethren doing well. The large church was full of people three times on Sunday, and they got there in good time. Rev. Mr. Foster, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, preached a good sermon in the afternoon, and assisted us in the administration of the Sacrament. He is going North soon to solicit aid for the poor of his county, and if any of our friends up there meet him we would commend him to their favor. We had twenty-seven additions to the church, and on Sunday night about fifty were forward for prayer. We sold out our stock of hymn-books and got some subscribers for the Advocate, and on the whole were well pleased with our first visit to Holly Springs.

The school under Capt. Gill and his lady, and Miss Dyer, is well conducted and prosperous. These teachers have contended with much opposition, and been threatened and ordered away, but have staid through it all, and worked faithfully for the education of the children for small pay. They deservedly have the confidence and esteem of the colored people.

The town, once a pretty place, was much injured by the war, but is being to a considerable extent rebuilt. The country is pleasant in appearance, climate fine and water good. We think northern Mississippi will soon offer many inducements to that class of northern people who desire a home in a warmer climate.

D.

General News.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1867.—The Supreme Court has decided that the city corporation must pay the internal revenue tax on gas consumed in the public lamps.

Twelve boxes of presents for President Johnson, Secretary Seward, and General Grant have been received by the Japanese ambassadors to day. Among the presents is a splendid sword for General Grant. It is of elaborate workmanship. The Commissioners will wait for Mr. Seward's return before presenting the presents.

The President has ordered an investigation of the navy yard, Treasury Department, etc.

Jeff. Davis' trial is set for next week in Richmond. A further postponement is expected. A motion to admit Davis to trial will be made. It is believed that President Johnson will take the responsibility to release him, under his military power, if there should be further postponement ordered by the court.

Thurlow Weed and other politicians are trying to prevent the proposed tour of the President to Raleigh and the South. They are said to be afraid that his speeches will favor the South.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 29. Another meeting of whites and negroes was held to-day, and was largely attended. Gov. Orr addressed the meeting in a speech of an hour's length, giving the colored men advice as to their political and social duties, and urging that they should all at present, neither attach themselves to the Democratic or Republican parties, but to await and array themselves on the platform of a national Union party, that could be occupied in common by both races and all the people of the North, counselled moderation and patience, and promised that, provided the negroes did their duty, the people of the South would see them educated and secured in all the privileges of freedmen.

The committee on resolutions consisted of thirteen whites and blacks.

A conservative platform was unanimously adopted.

It provides for free schools for the education of all children, and the revision of the civil and criminal code of the State.

After the resolutions, a speech was made by Rev. Wm. Turner, colored, of Washington, D. C.

Speeches were made by ex-Mayor Hon. J. Gibbs, and several other citizens. Good feeling prevailed.

FOREIGN.

The Times has received intelligence of a very important character from Mexico, which, if true, would seem to indicate the final overthrow of Maximilian and his whole party in Mexico. It says:

We have startling and important news from Mexico, through private sources, which we regard as reliable.

Another battle has occurred near the beleaguered city of Queretaro, the final result of which was the defeat and complete disorganization of the Imperial forces and killing of its leader, the Mexican General Miramon.

After the fight, the city of Queretaro was at once occupied by the Liberals, and a vigilant search was made for the person of Maximilian but without discovering that empireless Emperor. Max. is, doubtless, by a secret flight, endeavoring to reach the protection of the American flag.

It is not probable that Maximilian will be treated otherwise than as an ordinary prisoner of war, should he have the misfortune to be captured.

Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

Principal office 87 Cedar Street, New York.

STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1867.

Augusta, Ga.	$ 972 35
Baltimore, Md.	3,805 98
Beaufort, S. C.	39,669 92
Charleston, S. C.	16,945 67
Houston, Texas	29 50
Huntsville	266 00
Jacksonville, Fla.	686 66
Louisville, Ky.	4,200 20
Memphis, Tenn.	2,971 95
Mobile, Ala.	9,722 92
Nashville, Tenn.	5,816 03
Newbern, N. C.	100 00
New Orleans, La.	10,150 95
New York City	5,696 03
Norfolk, Va.	19,729 82
Richmond, Va.,	2,603 66
Savannah, Ga.	4,442 10
Tallahassee, Fla.,	1,118 21
Vicksburg, Miss.	2,691 40
Washington, D. C.	4,434 92
Wilmington, N. C.	71 50
Total	$136,125 77
Total drafts for the month	106,921 98
Excess of deposits over drafts	$29,203 79
Total deposits	$1,595,097 57
Total drafts	1,190,316 36
Balance due depositors	$404,781 21

M. T. HEWITT, President.
D. L. LAMBERT, Secretary.

For the N. O. Advocate.

Loyalty.

NO. II.

Within the last twenty days the writer has seen quite a number of persons, and many of his friends and visitors are quite profuse in their declarations of loyalty. We are told the same spirit is manifested in the interior, and that recent events have developed the somewhat startling intelligence that a majority of the people are real unconditional Unionists. It is indeed very strange that in a country where loyalty so abounds that any active effort ever could originate to destroy the glorious Union under whose banner so many thousands to-day are dwelling in peace and honor. And still stranger that such a gigantic war could have been carried on for four years against the Government by a people who are now presenting so many loyal antecedents.

The truth is, this outspoken loyalty is not the genuine article, and our authorities will so understand it. Many gentlemen have told us that they are among the distranchised class, who claim for themselves the most undoubted Union antecedents. We would be much obliged to be allowed to call these *soi disant* loyalists to the stand and ask them a few questions in regard to their loyalty. That there is true loyalty in the South, no man doubts, but its manifestations are like angel's visits, few and far between.

As we cannot interrogate the witnesses, allow us at least, to offer this numerous class a small portion of advice.

Many of our friends suppose that to have voted against secession constitutes the *ne plus ultra* of loyalty; but this will not do at all; it is no recommendation to any man to say or prove that he simply voted against secession, and then, when that act was consummated, he assumed an office under the enemy and lent the weight of his influence to destroy his old country's life. Away with such pseudo loyalty. Your country expects something more at your hands than the mere casting of your ballot for her political salvation. If you were loyal you must have been severely persecuted; you must have suffered *something* for your country's sake. But if you have not, if your record reaches no further than your vote, and your subsequent action and influence, and sympathies were with the rebels, then as a friend we would advise you not to parade your antecedents in pompous display, and strive to obtain Republican support upon such a frail foundation. Better to avow yourself a secessionist than a change of views. A political conversion may have changed your entire feelings, and made you a new man. Far better this than for you to have been a Unionist and made shipwreck of your faith, to have merely stood silently by, and after casting a righteous vote, to have armed and aided the rebellion in destroying the life of the nation you, to-day, profess so much to admire.

The Union renegade must have believed he owed his allegiance to the United States, but when secession was *il fait accompli*, he mildly turns around and voluntarily arms himself against his *alma mater*, and strives for years to ruin her, and at last, when the heroic valor of her soldiers rescues the old bleeding land from the tyrannic grasp of the usurper, he turns blandly round and desires a compound at once for all his political sins by (to him) the consoling reflection that I was an original Union man.

If you are a lover of our glorious old Union, I've sympathized with you, and we love you as a worker, and hail you as a fellow-laborer in the great work of rehabilitation. There is work for all of us to do, and let me tell you how you can now aid your country. Cease prating about your ancient loyalty and go to work. Down with the rebel pictures from your walls; let the blood stained field of Manassas be no longer your Marathon, nor Robert E. Lee, your Miltiades. Let rebel prints cease their hebdomadal visits to your postoffices, and let not the dirk of defamation be forever directed at the Republican Congress. Accept in the fullest terms, the propositions offered you for reconstruction, and above all, cease to abuse and condemn the poor freedman, and sigh no more for the re-establishment of his dark house of bondage; and further, join no rebel cliques to influence the freedman's vote, and to wrest his ballot to his own destruction. Stand by the good and true Union men of the land and all will be well.

Your political salvation is in your own hands, and it is left for you to work out that salvation with fear and trembling.

One word more and we have done. If you really wish the support and smiles of the Congress, whose mandate now is the fiat of destiny, you must support it and sustain it.

Do all this and all will be well. None then will doubt your loyalty. You will have then become one of that great Union party, whose patriotism sustained the nation when hope was sinking in despair, and whose valor bore her eagle flag to victory, when the last rebel flag went down, never to rise again. Then may you hope for rest, for comfort and consolation.

Come then one, come all true friends of the Great Republic, work, aid and encourage the good work of rehabilitation, and then peace shall dwell within your walls and prosperity within your palaces.

LOYALIST.

Ladies' Department.

Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER XI.

Pensive evening's gray twilight was rapidly deepening into night and the hour was growing holy in its stillness. Only occasionally could be heard the far-off bark of a dog as it mingled with the clear sweet vesper song of the whippoorwill, the only sounds that broke the repose of the quiet hour.

"I love thee, Twilight! for thy gleams impart
Their dear, their dying influence to my heart,
When o'er the harp of thought thy passing wind
Awakens all the music of the mind,
And joy and sorrow, as the spirit burns,
And hope and memory sweep the chords by turns."

The dews were falling when we retired from our seats amid the green grass and flowers in and around the doorway to the sitting-room. After the evening devotions Papa, wearied with the toil of the day, reclined in the old arm-chair. With what feelings of veneration a child looks upon a noble father, who is ever true as the needle to the pole. It was with something akin to adoration that I remembered his unchanging love, as I bathed his head until he fell asleep in his chair, and recalled the words of the Psalmist who said: "Like as a father pitieth his children so the Lord pitieth them that fear him." Our Father was now over three-score years, somewhat enfeebled by ill health, still retaining all his vigor of mind and heart. Of him it could be said as in the proverb. "The hoary head is a crown of glory if found in the way of righteousness," for the head of a good man whitens on its approach to heaven as the mountain blends its snowy summit in the eternal blue beyond it.

Mama turned and said to us girls in a low tone of voice, "while Papa is resting we will spend an hour or two in paring and cutting apples for drying." In a few moments a large wooden tray was adjusted in the middle of the room containing the apples, and each of us with a tin basin filled with the ripe fruit and a sharp knife were soon paring off cycle after cycle from the golden apples; next quartering, coring and slicing ready for drying the next day.

In those days many of our neighbors had what were called apple-parings, when the fruit was brought in by the bushel basket, and all the boys and girls in the neighborhood gathered together to enjoy a gay old time; but the reports from these gatherings invariably were, that the apples were not well pared nor cored; that the gay and festive group had been more interested in sports and certain tricks, such as whirling the unbroken paring of an apple around the head twice and letting it fall the third time to form the first letter of a lover's name; or counting the seeds of a red apple of certain dimensions, which must spell the lover's entire name. We were never indulged in any of these parties, neither were we allowed to attend them, having no brothers at home to accompany us; and moreover, Pa and Ma did not consider them particularly elevating to social or religious enjoyment. Thus we pared our own apples for drying, and the time employed was always spent in pleasant chit chat. On this evening, Florence having just placed her knife in a fine round apple, said, "dear Mama, do please tell us something of your early life." "Oh, yes," added Agnes, "how charming it will be to listen while we work." It was difficult for Mama to refuse, for all five put in the same plea. She had many a time entertained us for hours with glowing descriptions of her Itinerant life, which occurred before our recollections; but somehow her silence in regard to her childhood and girlhood had led me to infer that perchance a shadow had fallen upon it; but now we were to listen to the whole story, for five voices chimed in, "Do, Mama; commence from your first recollection, when you were a little girl." Our Mother had a beautiful way of being firm, united with a sweet repose of spirit which I would give the world to possess, I sometimes think. At this moment a tear glistened in her mild blue eye, rendering her voice, if possible, more musically sweet, for it was evident the depths of her soul were stirred and this tear drop was its index as she recalled years, if not buried in the past, had been hushed into silence by the sterner duties of many succeeding years. "The first scene my recollection suggests," said she, "I was standing beside the dying bed of a lovely being which my little throbbing heart told me was my Mother. I was only three years old, still I recall it vividly. In this first grief of my young life, it seemed to me my heart was leaving me with the sad tears I shed when I gazed on her pale face, and I was told that this mysterious stillness was death I was informed, as I grew older, that two tiny flowers (twin sisters of mine) which drooped and died a few moments after the light of this world shone upon them, destroyed the parent stem, and all were together transplanted in God's beautiful Garden above—and I was left motherless and sisterless; I had three noble brothers left me, older than myself. For many, many years afterward, I could not solve the problem why it was that this cruel blow did not consign me also to the grave of my mother; but since grace has wrought upon my heart, I have wonderingly admired the wisdom of the All-Father, in tempering the wind to the shorn lamb, and I have imagined that perchance the spirit eye of my Mother, undimmed by Earth's film, was permitted to watch over my unfolding years—for many were the gentle hands reached out to "the Motherless." My Father was to me all that the tenderest devotion and affection could render him. As I was the youngest, and only daughter, I became the pet, if not the idol of my three older brothers; more than these, my Mother's eldest sister, aunt Reid, as I always called her, became my foster mother. Heaven be praised for the many dear aunts of motherless childhood, who cling with unvarying kindness to the bereft offspring of brothers and sisters. In two or three years my Father again married—a person who had been in our family a great deal, and one I was by no means fond of; but as I had, since the death of my Mother, been the acknowledged pet, if not by this time the five year old Lady Superior of the entire household, and as she had never interfered with my rights, none knew of my dislike for her; but when she came to us in this new relation, I well remember of asserting my childish dignity by exclaiming, 'Beck shan't be my mother!' but one look from her at this time caused my scepter of power to fall from my hand, and the sovereign right to reign was no longer mine.

My step-mother proved to be a good housekeeper, but naturally high tempered, and fond of reading novels." Mama could proceed no further, and looking up to us, said, "Daughters, I cannot lift the vail that long ago I drew over those years, for I may have been a stubborn, petted, spoiled child, more to blame than she was. Her spirit is now with God, who is the Judge, and I wish to hold her name sacred in respect to my beloved and honored Father, whose untimely death I recall only with a shudder. He was standing in a crowd, gazing at a beautiful and favorite horse as he passed, and just as he came opposite my Father, he became restive and kicked, hitting him and killing him instantly. This occurred, however, years after I left home, and long before my step-mother died. I recall but one instance that my Father ever punished me, and then it was at the suggestion of my step-mother; as soon as he did it he took me up, and pressed me fondly to his bosom, sobbing far deeper down in his heart than I did, and whispered lovingly amid his tears, 'You poor child, I will never whip you again.' As I grew older, a good deal of hard work and care devolved upon me, but I learned to love the children of this mother that came to us one after another, while they seemed to look up to me as their best friend, young as I was.

Years before, we had left our early home in Sharon, Conn., where I was born, and were now living in a somewhat new country, in central New York. My older brothers left home greatly to my sorrow; still, with true brotherly devotion they continued their watchful care over me, and when they saw that the household duties were far too arduous for one so young, they made arrangements for me to leave home. I was then fourteen years old, and when aunt Ried and brothers intimated their intentions to my Father—while he knew this plan was for my best interests yet he sighed, saying 'They have left me themselves, and now they will take away my Benjamin; this will bring my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.' My step-mother, learning of this plan, interfered and would not let me go; so I was compelled to labor on for years afterward."

The apples had disappeared from the tray and the clock was striking ten, when Mama said, "We must retire, and I will relate the rest at some future time."

EVANGELINE.

According to the Superintendent of Public Instruction there are now one round million of scholars attending the free schools of New York.

THE HOLY SEPULCHER AT JERUSALEM.—The friendly arrangement between the three powers for the reconstruction of Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem has given general satisfaction throughout the East. The sultan has made a point of asserting his authority as territorial sovereign and as a monarch ruling over several millions of Christians, by insisting upon bearing his share of the necessary expenditures of late years. The dilapidated condition of the building has caused serious accidents: worshippers in the interior of the church have been injured by stones falling from the dome.

SCHOOL MEETING.—A letter from Aberdeen, Miss., of the 13th inst, brings us information of a large meeting held among the colored people of that place, to confer together upon their educational interests.

Our informant says, that they came from all parts of the country to the number of 800 The meeting was one of interest. Speeches were made by Rev. Moses Adams, Pastor of the M. E. Church, by Joseph Collins and Aaron Moore.

Their purpose is to co-operate with the Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church.

Another meeting is to be held on the 20th inst, when they propose making subscriptions towards building a school house.

We hope that success may atten their efforts. And we hope too, that their interest and zeal in educational matters may never, les-en; for without education they never will be able to properly discharge their duties as citizens.

MARRIED.

April 25, 1867, by Rev. E. P. Royal, Philip Gray, to Miss Rose Cross, both of St. Mary's Parish, La.

Information Wanted.

We hope that pastors among the colored people will read, in their public congregations, the inquiries for relatives and friends which appear each week in the ADVOCATE. By so doing, much information may be elicited which would otherwise not be obtained.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Information wanted of James Bell, who came to New Orleans from Henderson, Ky., about seventeen years ago. Supposed to have lived on Basin street, keeping a grocery store. Apply to FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, 154 Julia street, N. O.

Information wanted by Kittie Steveson concerning her two brothers Henry and Bartley Washington, who belonged in Winchester Va. to a Mr John Corbyn They were brought to this country about 30 years ago; also her sister Lucy Address Kitty Steveson, care of Mrs. H M. Roberts, Franklin, La.

NOTICE.

TO THE

VOTERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT

The Registration Office

IS NOW OPEN, from 8 to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Every day, (Sundays excepted.)

Citizens of foreign birth must bring their naturalization papers with them. 67 69

NOTICE.

Second District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Second District will be opened on MONDAY, 5th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 34 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The Second District is that portion of the city comprised between Canal and Esplanade streets, the river and the lake.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, 13th April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars; EDWARD AMES, E. C. THOMAS, MICHEL VIDAL.

66:70

NOTICE.

Third District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY, the 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Marigay buildings, corner of Marigay and Front Levee streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15 of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The Third District is that portion of the city comprised between Esplanade street, the river, the Lake and lower limits of the city.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, the 13th day of April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars, C. F. BERENS, JNO. McWHITHER, H. STILES.

66:71

NOTICE.

To the Voters of the Fourth District.

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, appointed by Special Order No. 15, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated April 10th inst., hereby give notice that they will open their office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 813 Magazine street

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

All voters who reside between Felicity Road and Toledano streets, and from the river to the rear of the District, will register at this office.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

JOHN L. DAVIES,
EDMUND FLOOD,
HENRY BENGEL, JR.

66:70

NOTICE.

Parish of Orleans, Right Bank. Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Parish of Orleans, Right Bank, will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M. on Olivia street, between Patterson and Diamond, in Algiers, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The district is that portion of the Parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the river Mississippi.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

The Board of Registrars, W. H. SEYMOUR, THOMAS KENNEDY, GEORGE HERBERT.

Parish of Orleans, R. B., April 13, 1867. 66-70

THE MILITARY BILL.

REGISTRATION ORDERED—NAMES OF THE REGISTRARS—REGISTRY TO BE MADE BETWEEN 15TH OF APRIL AND 15TH OF MAY.

The following order from the District Commander, Major Gen. Sheridan, gives the initiation to the reconstruction of our State under the military bill.

We trust that every man who has a vote under the acts of Congress will be registered at once.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.
New Orleans, La., April 10, 1867.

Special Orders No. 15.
(Extract.)

* * * * *

Second District—Edward Ames, T. C. Thomas and Michael Vidal.

Third District—Charles F. Berens, John McWhorter and H. Stiles.

Fourth District—John L. Davis, Henry Bensel, Jr. and Edmund Flood.

Orleans Parish, Right Bank—W. H. Seymour, Thomas Kenefec and Georg Herbert.

Each member of the Board of Registers, before commencing his duties, will file in the office of the Assistant Inspector General at these headquarters, the oath required in the sixth section of the act referred to, and be governed in the execution of his duty by the provisions of the first section of that act—faithfully administering the oath therein prescribed to each person registered.

Boards of Registers will immediately select suitable officers, within their respective districts, having reference to convenience and facility of registration, and will enter upon their duties on the day designated. Each Board will be entitled to two clerks. Office hours for registration will be from 8 o'clock till 12 A. M., and from 4 till 7 P. M.

When elections are ordered, the Board of Registers for each district will designate the number of polls, and the places where they shall be opened in the election precincts within its district—appoint the commissioners and other

2. In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress, entitled "An Act supplemental to an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" the registration of the legal voters, according to that law in the parish of Orleans, will be commenced on the 15th inst., and must be completed by the 15th of May.

The four municipal districts of the City of New Orleans, and the parish of Orleans, right bank, (Algiers,) will each constitute a registration district. Election precincts will remain as at present constituted.

The following appointments of Boards of Registers is hereby made—to continue in office until further orders, viz:

First District—John A. Roberts, William Baker and W. M. Geddes.

officers, necessary for properly conducting the elections, and will superintend the same.

They will also receive from the commissioners of elections of the different precincts the result of the vote, consolidate the same, and forward it to the Commanding General.

Registers and all officers connected with elections will be held to a rigid accountability, and will be subject to trial by Military Commission for fraud, or unlawful, or improper conduct in the performance of their duties. Their rate of compensation and manner of payment will be in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the supplemental act.

Brevet Brig. Gen. J. W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector General of the Fifth Military District, is hereby directed to supervise the Board of Registration for the parish of Orleans, to listen to and adjust, or refer to this office all just causes of complaint. He is authorized to employ such experts as may be necessary to detect fraud in registration or elections.

Every male citizen of the United States twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who has been a resident in the State of Louisiana for one year and parish of Orleans for three months previous to the date at which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been disfranchised by act of Congress or for felony at common law, shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act herein referred to, be entitled to be, and shall be, registered as a legal voter in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana.

Pending the decision of the Attorney General of the United States on the question as to who are disfranchised by law, Registers will give the most rigid interpretation to the law, and exclude from registration every person about whose right to vote there may be a doubt. Any person so excluded, who may, under the decision of the Attorney General be entitled to vote, shall be permitted to register after that decison is received—due notice of which will be given.

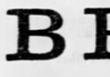
* * * * *

By command of Major Gen. P. H Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Official:
GEORGE LEE, 1st Lt. 21st U. S. Inf.,
Acting Assistant Adjut. Gen.

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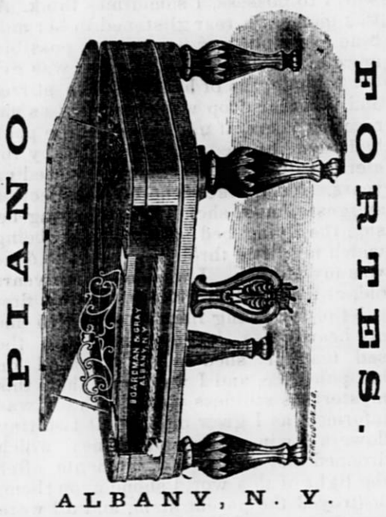
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The New-Orleans Advocate.

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

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Poetry.

Life and Heart-Work to God Belong.

The day is gone that's scarce begun,
Counting its labors, one by one,
I wonder at so little done.

And days like this make months and years,
Until the past of life appears
A sinful waste, unchanged by tears.

As power to do is nothing less
Than Duty's call, I must confess
My weakness, or my idleness.

While pleased with daily changing scenes,
And drunken with the wine of dreams,
Then life is to me as it seems.

But quiet hours bring dull, slow pain,
Unrest of soul, that fails to gain
The good it sees, and would attain.

Power to conquer self seems fled,
As if for time were closely wed
The living wish with purpose dead.

A broken staff when needed most
Is "strength of will," my former boast.
Leaning thereon, I suffer loss.

Complaining thoughts are some of these
Answers to conscience, to appease
While yielding to the love of ease.

Spirit, awake! Effort is health!
Indolence undermines by stealth,
Barring you out from untold wealth.

Sustained by love of God within,
Patience and energy will win
Together, victory over sin.

Heart and life-work to God belong!
Pray! then weak purposes grow strong!
Lo! then begins the harvest song!

I. Y. B. S.

Georgia Items.

The Good Work.—It may be an encouragement to the friends of true Methodism in the Southwest, to let them know through their own proper organ what we are doing in this part of the Southern vineyard. When we organized our Mission District in Atlanta, a little more than a year ago, we scarcely dreamed of the blessed results of the labors of the less than a dozen missionaries sent forth from that "upper chamber" in the "Gate City." We had not at that time a single member, if we except a society at Huntsville, Ala., which was organized about that time. Since then we have gathered within the old maternal fold not less than seven thousand members, one-third of them whites, and there are now about eighty zealous laborers in the field. Let not the friends of truth and right be discouraged. With such results in so short a period, we may well "thank God and take courage."

Bishop Clark has done a noble work for this part of the South, in putting "the right man in the right place"—Rev. J. F. Charlfort, in the Superintendancy of this Mission District. It is owing under the smiles of the Great Father, chiefly to his sound judgment, skillful management, and pacific temper, as well as his energy and devotion to the work, that the cause has been thus far not only a success, but remarkably prosperous. He allows of no drones, no "green logs," as your *confrere* of the N. O. *Christian Advocate* said some years since, in "Post Oak Circuit." All who enter his lists in this department are expected to do their whole duty.

Work Among the Freedmen.—Here in Lagrange, and our other churches connected with it, we have over *eleven hundred* colored and a few white members. In the adjoining circuit, having the famous village of *Newnan* (not *Newman*) as its base, there are not less than *seventeen hundred* colored members. East of that there is a circuit (the Jonesborough,) where the whites are joining—sometimes by one and two scores at a time. But the great work in this part of the "Empire State" of the South (that used to be,) is among the freedmen. The "coming man" is getting along as well as could be expected, considering the times. He is getting ready to act his part in the grand drama of the moral, religious and political future of this great country. These, whether in the pulpit, on the stump or in the schoolroom, who are preparing him for that great epoch in his history, have to suffer many things at present; but they have great faith in God, in the future, in the effectiveness of those Divine principles which have smitten down the gigantic form of tyrany and oppression which once bestrode this goodly land, and made the "chattel" a man, a citizen and a power in the government. When we contemplate the triumph of such principles we are ready to cry out "Allelujah! the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!"

Schools.—What strange spectacles now meet the sight of us Southerners, who, although "to the manor born," as some will have it, are now "Abolitionists," "Radicals," "Nigger preachers," "Nigger teachers," and, worse than all, "traitors"—that is, to Jefferson D. and the "lost cause." We behold right here in the centre of Secessia, real *bona fide* negro schools! Yes, Sir, negro schools—that five years ago would have driven to desperation any Southern community where such a thing might have been mentioned. I have organized several: here in Lagrange, a day and night school, of over 450 enrolled scholars; at West Point, Hogansville, Palmetto, an aggregate of near four hundred men, besides several flourishing Sunday schools. In a few weeks I hope to have three or four more under way. The work progresses in like manner in several other circuits. I need not tell you of the Crescent City and the Mississippi Conference, that the little "nigger" will learn. They can spell and read, and 'tis certain that some "can write and cipher, too." A few years will serve, under the systematic *regime* of the Freedmen's Bureau and Freedmen's Aid Societies and the stimulus that a free ballot-box will give to common school education, to bring Sambo junior to a respectable knowledge of books—It is almost ludicrous (quite so, if it were not for the sad reflections it suggests,) to see what an attitude some of "his best friends" now assume when they contemplate this educational process. A year ago the idea of teaching niggers was something that could enter the brain of no one but a Northern abolition fanatic, or a Southern "pervert"—now they look on and seem to say by their acts and words that they are half inclined to take a hand in it themselves. But snuffing a little, they seem to smell "radical" about the whole thing, and muttering something about their being always their "best friends," turn away in disgust. Some, however, have knuckled down to it in good earnest, and show a willingness, if it could be so arranged with some of the societies or the Bureau, to get themselves or their sons or daughters into some position.

You see how it works. In a few years we shall see the end of that chivalrous pride that snubbed us so unceremoniously when we began our work.—Chivalry, slave aristocracy and "Southern gentility" are destined to undergo as rapid and thorough a metamorphosis as are the fortunes of Sambo himself.

Political.—Georgia politics are shaping in the right direction. Two months ago ex-Gov Jos. E. Brown addressed a patriotic letter to the people of the State over which he had presided so successfully for three years and a half. He advised absolute acquiescence in the terms and measures of the Sherman Military Bill, as the safest and wisest course they could pursue. All his old political opponents, almost to a man, took their position against him. The several methods of abuse, denunciation and calumnious accusation were resorted to—in short the old battle axe of the slave power—terrorism—was called forth to smite him down. But deep in the hearts of the people there was not only found a profound respect for Gov. Brown, which none of his calumniators had ever been so fortunate as to gain, but an instinctive feeling that he was right. He may now be regarded as the leader of a new party in the State, and as that party not only acquiesces in the Congressional method of adjustment, but approves and commends it as just and right, it is, in truth, a Republican party. The opposition having determined to register and vote, and boasting great things in the way of controlling the negro vote, with a view of prejudicing the ignorant class of whites against it, and thus controlling them as well as the negroes, call it the Southern Radical party. Before December, the party will accept that appellation, for it will be its only method of removing the imputation of *disloyalty*, which the other party is determined shall mark their spirit and stamp itself upon their whole career, no matter what they may do in respect to reconstruction. But the Republican ranks are constantly growing, and will it is hoped, if the blacks co-operate in a body, be able to carry the State.

Per contra, you have seen Provisional Gov. Jenkins' great demonstration in bringing the matter in the form of a bill of injunction before the Supreme Court. One at a distance might conclude that Georgia was far from wishing to be reconstructed. But it must be remembered that this was the *individual* exploit of Mr. C. J. Jenkins, and possesses no more significance than if it had been performed by a less distinguished individual. There is something ludicrous in his "cutting this fantastic flight" as *Governor* of Georgia, when he was about as much Governor of Georgia (in the sense he fancied he was) as was Sancho Panza Governor of Baritania. He was at best only Provisional Governor, and that by the sufferance of General Pope. The General, in the late correspondence, made him duly sensible of that fact. People at a distance may wonder what could induce the gentleman who fancied himself the Governor of Georgia to perform this gubernatorial gyration. Many of the people of Georgia wonder at it too. The fact is, the Provisional Governor did not comprehend the situation—that is the whole secret of his extraordinary movement. It was wholly gratuitous; neither the legislature nor the people in primary assemblies had asked at his hands such a work of superogation. It was just Charles J. Jenkins, and nobody else. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Court will set the conscience of that worthy gentlemen at rest by showing that it has no jurisdiction of the case. When that is done, "dignity" will collapse in Georgia, and the Republican ranks will be increased.

The New Orleans Advocate.—No number of the great Advocate family is more welcome to my table than that which hails from the Crescent City. A lady not long ago was reading one of your best editorials, and after she finished, said, "I love that man." "Why," I asked. "Because," said she, "he writes like a good Christian." I told her I had had the pleasure of seeing and talking with him in the office of the Methodist in New York, and I fully agreed with her. So come on, good little Advocate, and cheer us up amid our toil and trials.

J. H. Cadwell.

LaGrange, April 30, 1867.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

Religious Reform in Mexico.

The Empire totters and falls. Maximilian, unable to withstand the march of reform, is in the act of flight before its advocates.

Those promises made to the Pope of Rome before leaving Miramon, to occupy the throne in Mexico which Napoleon *had carved for him in a silver mine*, he has never been able to fulfil, and no future Pope will ask as a reward for *his sacred Highness' good will* a guarantee that church property shall be restored to the priesthood, and the people placed again under its iron heel. This struggle now ending in Mexico, is not between leaders or factions, but is the warring of great principles, such as have been decided elsewhere, and which can ultimately have but one glorious termination.

There are on the one side ignorance, superstition, physical and religious slavery, retrogression, the Romish Church; on the other, enlightenment, political freedom, religious liberty, progress.—The former have made an obstinate struggle these last fifty years, and refuse to die other than the death of a many-headed monster. As elsewhere, so in Mexico, the Romish Church is the determined enemy of civilization and progress, and the cunning priesthood, in clinging to Maximilian as a forlorn hope, have been contending against the great principle of advancement. The vast treasure and life which has thus been spent in Mexico *has not been wasted*, but is the legitimate, initiatory, *expense current* of a grand missionary labor, which upon the laying down of arms must be continued through peaceable channels.

It has been contended that to restrain a semi-civilized people from the excesses of barbarism, no influence has been so powerful as this religion founded upon superstition and legend. It is now too late in the world's history for this argument to be pressed, and priest power and sacerdotal rites must make way for *God*, individual responsibility and religious simplicity.

It had evidently been hoped by the Pope that the circumstance of the rebellion in the States would enable him through his agent, Maximilian, to obtain another lease of Mexico, and draw from her soil and her mines the contributions so much needed by him to sustain the church in his own continent, but God's hand in the ill success of the invading army of the French, and the ending of the rebellion in the States, have destroyed that illusion, and his *Highness* must resort to other means to repair the decaying church—must deify some saint, or possibly discover something new about the Immaculate Conception.

As for Mexico, all will be well. For her a glorious day dawns. She borders upon land, shone upon by a sun effulgent with the light of *progress*, and its long rays lap over upon this, her neighbor, awakening her into a life of religious and political freedom; its concomitants and sequences. Arrayed against this great church power, has of late been the Liberal forces under its Indian leader Juarez, whose name, says his biographer, "is the symbol of independence." Into his hands has the Ruler of destinies now entrusted this great duty of uniting, directing, leading his people to a happy future—a cutting of the bonds of idolatrous worship and priestly intermediation, and to an appreciation of glorious, conscious manhood.

Here then is a great field of labor. Some of the first acts of the successful Juarez should be introduction of schools—separation of Church and State, and a declaration of freedom of conscience, thus opening the doors to all religious sects; and under the moral influence of the age, and especially of her of her neighbors, who have of late so aided her cause, Mexico must yield to the fiat of progression.

The vast variety of soil and agricultural products; her rich mineral matter; and her most delightful and exhilerating climate render Mexico most agreeable as a place of residence.

No missionary field need be looked for on the other side of the globe. Such a one lies near at hand, and the Church Protestant should find in the sustainers of the Republic who are the enemies of the Church Romish, multitudes anxious to be led and directed forward to the results of constitutional and Religious reform.

O—I

Professor Agassiz not an Infidel.

From an introductory lecture delivered by Professor Agassiz before the Brooklyn Institute on Religion and Natural History, we make the following extracts:

"One great object of the study of Nature is to trace the connection between all created beings, to discover, if possible, the plan according to which they have been created, and to search out their relation to the great Author.

"But if science is to contribute its share to the recognition of the existence of God, if it is to lead the way to Him from the study of His works, that study must be independent of every other influence; and he who undertakes to state what science has developed with reference to this question, must not allow other and antecedent considerations or convictions to interfere. Hence the necessity I feel of presenting to you the results of science in this unbiassed spirit.

"I know that I have been considered by many persons an infidel, because I have not taken for my guidance in the study of science the *dictum* of certain creeds. But science cannot submit to dictation, it must build up what it seeks upon the premises which it finds. Let us be content if the results lead to the same conclusion; we shall stand there in the position of one who, having been brought up in the religion of his parents, and having been led astray by doubts, has at length, under the influence of a better frame of mind and of sober thoughts, come to reconsider the basis of his doubts, and by laborious investigation has returned to the faith he had forsaken.

"Such is the position of science. It is the questioning, the doubting element in human progress; and when that has gone far enough, it begins the work of reconstruction in such a way as will never harm true religion, or cause any reasonable apprehension to the real and sincere Christian. Such is my conviction; and while I am considered on one side as an infidel, and decried on the other, in scientific circles, as a bigot, as one who follows the lead of a creed rather than of science, I feel bound to say that I am neither; and that, if you will recieve these lectures in the simplicity with which I offer them, you will find I have not deceived you. * * * *

"The importance of the study of the animal kingdom with reference to its manifestation of the power, wisdom and goodness of God, is very great. But this is shown only as we advance in the knowledge of the phenomena presented by the animal kingdom. At this moment natural history can show not only that there is a plan in the creation of the animal kingdom, but that the plan has been preconceived, has been laid out in the course of time, and executed with the definite object of introducing man upon the earth.

* * * *

"It is now, therefore, the task of the naturalist to read the thoughts of that mind as expressed in the living realities that surround us; and the more we give up our own conceit in this work, the less selfish we become, the more we shall discern, the deeper we shall read, and the nearer shall we come to nature. It is to this attempt at presenting a translation made conscientiously after reading this plan that I ask your attention at this time. I shall attempt to show you that there is really a plan—a thoughtful plan—a plan which may be read—in the relations which you and I, and all living beings scattered over the surface of our earth, hold one to another."

The Duty of the Party to the South.

In the organization of the Republican party in the South, one thing is to be remembered—that the principles of Republicanism forbid any attempt to control and use the colored vote, as something dependent upon the party. Except in ordinary political calculations which are based on population, the Republican party knows no colored vote. It knows the people only, and between white and black can make no distinction.

Thus far the Southern Republicans have acted upon these principles. The North Carolina Convention did not acknowledge any difference of the races, and divided the offices equally between them; at the Arkansas Convention, April 2, it was resolved that the terms white and black should not be used, though colored delegates were present; the call of a Republican Convention in Tennessee said "we do not appeal to Whites or to Blacks"—we appeal to Men." It is only upon this honorable and just basis that the party can hope to establish itself permanently in the South. The colored voters do not intend to be patronized by any political organization; they expect equal rights, full representation in the party councils, and the power they are entitled to, not only by intelligence but numbers. Therefore, any attempt to organize a "Black Party" will be defeated by the colored voters themselves. In the war they were willing to fight in separate regiments, but they will not vote so.

The Republican party needs only a platform of absolute equality to embody—not attach or annex—the majority of the colored voters in itself. It, as the party which freed the slave, and gave him the ballot, has a claim upon his confidence, which no sophistry can destroy. The colored men universally understand this, and nothing but local interests will cause them to vote against Republican candidates. But this advantage is counterbalanced by the want of thorough organization in the Southern States, a want which, unless speedily supplied, must lose the Republican party thousands of votes. True, there is not a State in which good Union men have not taken some steps toward State organization, signally in Alabama and North Carolina; but the great deficiency is in the counties and districts. A Republican Convention in Raleigh or Little Rock does not necessarily imply that the Republican party, as a living, working organization, will be carried into every corner of North Carolina and Arkansas. That machinery of local committees and Union Leagues, which in New York or Pennsylvania disseminates a knowledge of men and principles throughout the State, does not exist for the Republican party in the South, but it *does* exist for our opponents there. They have the State Governments, the county officers; their leaders hold all civil authority; they have three-fourths of the newspapers; and this machinery which was used to accomplish secession, and sustain Rebellion, is equally valuable to oppose the progress of Republican principles. It yet remains to be seen whether the Reconstruction law itself may not be used against us: it provides for the appointment of Boards of Registration to determine who are legal voters, but it does not prescribe the manner in which these Boards shall be formed. We hold that it is the duty of the District Commanders, independently of all parties, to see that both white and black citizens are entrusted with a work so important.

Thus deficient in organization, though with ample power in numbers and enthusiasm, the success of the Republican party in the South, depends very much upon the energy of the Republicans in the North. We must give them what we have—speakers, newspapers, labor, money, organization. We must begin at once with the work; the loyal men of the South will do the rest.—N. Y. Tribune.

A Duel and its Consequences.—An amusing duel took place recently about five miles from Havana. It originated in a remark made by a man to his friend on seeing a lady coming out of church. The lady was unknown to the person making the remark, but happened to be the others wife. A slap in the face was the consequence, and a challenge came soon after. This was accepted, and the seconds selected a place. The wife got wind of the affair, and immediately took steps to prevent the dreadful catastrophe. Her first thought was to notify the police, but that might have given her husband the reputation of a coward, and she took a better method by going to the house of the other party, where she met his wife; and a plan was soon concocted between the feminines. On the morning appointed for the duel, both husbands got up early; wives ditto. Husbands took carriages, and their wives—one armed with five children and the other with three—took other vehicles in waiting. When the two duelists arrived at the spot, they were somewhat astonished on seeing the two other carriages drive up with their passengers, who coolly informed the men that they also had come to fight, so as to make it a complete family quarrel, each at the same time producing an empty purse and a package of baby linen as their arms and munitions of war. The little ones had pop-guns and fire-crackers, and soon some indulged in a cry. It is useless to add that the blood-thirsty Benedicks made peace on the spot, and returned to Havana, in company with their seconds, to celebrate the affair over a champagne dinner.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

The political necessity that elicited the separation of the Methodist E. Church, now no longer exists.

Slavery is driven from the land. Under the advancing star of civilization and religion the peculiar institution which unite the church in twain has been gathered to its fathers and there is now no longer any necessity for two seperate church organizations. The Church South, never would have had an existence but for the institution of slavery. It was this which, like an angry whirlwind disturbed the hitherto tranquil bosom of our militant Zion, and as the winds now move no more, the agitated waters will again be calm and all the arguments that hitherto existed necessitating a separate existence are now no more. In losing the support which slavery gave the Church, South, has lost her best bower anchor. Her finances are very seriously impaired; and the misty clouds of error that so long hung over the church are now fast fleeing away, and the attractive power of the old church is drawing daily some new accessions to its ranks. There is no longer any great dividing cause to perpetuate antagonism in the great heart of Methodism. The superior advantages of the old Church will by degrees draw first one and then another charge away, until at length universal weakness will prompt the Southern wing to a fusion with her *alma mater*. Encircled round with an entire cordon of the old Church, the Southern Church will each succeeding year grow more and more feeble, and ere many years shall have elapsed the old ecclesiastical flag of Methodism will, like the political banner of the Union, overshadow its smaller and less powerful neighbor.

We earnestly hope that in this great field of christian labor, no feelings of hostility may arise between the different armies of Methodism. Thousands in the field are thirsting for the word of eternal life, and other thousands are hungering for the wholesome aliment of education. There is work for all to do. The once poor down trodden slave is now a freedman, and has been clothed with all the political attributes of a citizen. It is right he should be educated, that his mind so long dwarfed by slavish fetters should be cultivated and fitted for the high and responsible position to which he has so suddenly attained. To the South there is no longer any necessity to keep him in ignorance. The wants of the age have liberated him, and all classes are alike interested in his educational advancement, and we trust that the members of the church South, who for so many years have so warmly interested themselves in his, the ex-slave's welfare, will show themselves equally solicitous in the advancement of his religious weal.

Nost assuredly he has many claims upon their charity and sympathy, and we trust he may not be disappointed.

Loyalist.

National Recognition of God.—A national religious convention, the object of which is to secure a national recognition of the being and providence of God, of the authority of Jesus Christ, and the supremacy of the bible in civil affairs, met on Tuesday evening in Philadelphia, Judge Strong presiding. Addresses were made by several eminent divines, and letters from others were read, expressing sympathy with the movement. An amendment to the Constitution was proposed, recognizing "Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government."

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The New Orleans Advocate can be obtained at the News Room of A. Simons, 85 Baronne street.

How Shall we Obtain our Rights?

The patience with which the colored people of the South waited for their freedom, is rapidly giving way to impatience of all restrictions on their equal rights with their white fellow-citizens. That "waiting spirit" which characterized their race during their long night of bondage, not only excited the admiration of mankind, but was worthy of all commendation. With an abiding faith in God, that in His own good time, He would answer their prayers and break their chains of slavery, they suffered on, generation after generation. And they have not been disappointed. The day of deliverance came, and to-day they are free. Had no other political boon been conferred upon them, this was sufficient to fill the hearts of the present generation of blacks with unutterable joy. But added to their freedom, they have been elevated to the condition of enfranchised citizens by the supreme legislative body of the nation. Protected by the military, and not opposed by their old masters, they have assumed their rights, and to-day they are largely in the majority as registered voters. This indicates their appreciation of their political privileges, and is evidence that their freedom is an assured fact.

There are, however, certain social rights, which are still denied the colored man. Among these denied rights is unrestricted access to all public conveyances, to hotels, to places of amusement, to schools and churches. That our colored people should be allowed access to these public places, on the same conditions on which white men have access thereto, is undeniable; but how to accomplish this, is the material point we have in view in this article. There are but two ways—by force or by law. At present, there is a disposition on the part of some, to try force, which is both wrong and hazardous.

For a week past, our city has been in a state of feverish excitement, growing out of the attempt on the part of some colored men to ride in those of our city cars which hitherto has been reserved exclusively for the use of the whites. On last Sunday, we were on the verge of another bloody riot, and the excitement ran so high and the danger was so imminent, that his Honor, Mayor Heath, was compelled to appear upon the scene and warn the "crowd to disperse." To their credit, let it be said, the colored people followed the advice of their friend, the Mayor, and the impending trouble was averted. And fortunately for all concerned, the Presidents of the several city railroads, have decided that our city cars are for the accommodation of all citizens without respect to race or color.

Now, while we rejoice in the favorable result attained, yet we counsel our colored friends against the repetition of force to obtain those other social-equal-rights, now under consideration. With like earnestness, we should protest against the use of force by white men to possess similar rights. It is on this principle that we condemned the violent breaking up of the Constitutional Convention last July; and surely our loyal citizens will not imitate such a bad example. We are aware that the colored men of New Orleans are urged on in this wrongful course by a few white men who know better; and, we are also conversant of the fact, that their enemies heartily wish for an occasion of violence out of which they may manufacture political capital for the coming campaign. Against these abettors of your offense and inevitable suffering, we most earnestly warn you. Those who urge you to violence are not your true friends. Fanatical, passionate men themselves, you should not follow their counsel. Nor should you give occasion to your political enemies to charge you with resisting the law, and afford them the opportunity to kill you under the pretext of mantaining the peace.

Let us calmly inquire, How did you obtain the rights you now possess? Was it by violence? The war which resulted in your freedom, was waged by the government according to the laws of civilized warfare; and the proclamation of emancipation was in accordance with those laws. How were you invested with the right of franchise? By violence? Rather, was it not conferred upon you by the law-making power of Congress? Law not force, has made you voters. How long would it have taken you to secure your freedom and the right of suffrage by force? But law has given you the one and conferred the other upon you. So you shall come in possession of all your social rights by law, more certainly, more speedily, than by violence. Assert your rights as citizens, and if denied, then appeal to the courts. Remember, the General Commanding, the Governor, the Mayor, the State Attorney, and the Judge of our Criminal Court and other officials, are your friends, and are bound to vindicate your rights. They are your protectors. "Haste makes waste." Allow society time to adjust itself to the new order of things. Let those exclusive corporations know that you know your rights and will demand them; but give such bodies time to change their regulations for your accommodation. Should they refuse to accede to your reasonable demand, then appeal to our judicial tribunals and, armed with their decision, you shall be doubly happy in the enjoyment of all your social privileges protected by law.

What a Change!

Under God, the Military Bill has wrought a marvelous revolution in public sentiment. The change is most apparent to those who, for the past four years have toiled and suffered for loyalty and freedom. St. Paul's conversion was not more sudden than the change which has taken place in many, who, hitherto have been known as downright rebels. We care not now to inquire into the motives of this change—we have nothing to do with man's motives—it is enough for us to testify to the better spirit manifested by those who have so long opposed every movement to advance unionism in our midst. It is pleasing strange to see Mr. W. S. Mount, chairman of our public school directors, visiting and addressing negro schools and pledging himself to their support. Not a year ago this same gentleman was mainly instrumental in having union teachers dismissed from our public schools and otherwise evincing his opposition to loyalty. Well, there was room for improvement and we trust Mr. Mount will go on to perfection.

On every hand we discover indications that the black man's rights are being respected. The other day we were riding in a white man's car, into which a negro entered. On seeing him, the driver said gruffly, "get out of here, this is no star car." But the negro paid no attention to this insult; when the driver stopped the car and again ordered the colored man out. To our surprise the passengers sided with the negro, and exclaimed, "go on, go on, we dont care whether he is white or black." "Well" said the driver, "I don't care, if you dont," and drove on his mule. When the victory was gained, the freedman smiled, and one white man said to his friend, "I suppose that driver thinks we are Yankees, but we aint." To us this was all the better, and we thought, what a change!

C. C. North, Esq.

This eminent layman of our church arrived in New Orleans, on the 3d inst. On Sabbath he worshipped with us at the Mechanic's Institute, where he addressed our Sunday School to the edification and great delight of all present. In the afternoon he visited our Orphan's Home, and spoke in a most gentle manner to the hundred orphans. He related to them the dream of his little daughter Julia, which is one of the most beautiful and touching dreams we have ever heard. Would that, that dream were thrown on canvass! It is so natural, poetical, celestial. Our poor orphans will never forget it. From the Asylum Mr. North went to the House of Refuge, where he spoke for twenty minutes to over a hundred boys. He alluded to the temptations of his own boyhood and to his conversion to God. Under his moving remarks, his boy-auditors laughed and wept; and the Superintendent of the institution, spoke in terms of high approval of the address. In the evening Mr. North delivered a speech to the children of the congregational church. Thus the Holy Sabbath was spent in labors of love, and another godly example of zeal was given to the church, which is worthy of imitation by all our laymen. Our beloved friend left New Orleans on the 6th inst., for New York.

Hon. Judge Kelley.—This distinguished gentleman reached New Orleans by rail on Thursday last, and is the guest of our city. He was met at the depot by a large delegation, who escorted him to the St. Charles Hotel, where he was welcomed to New Orleans in neat speeches by his Honor, Mayor Heath, Judge Heistand, and Mr. Smith, (colored,) to which the Judge replied in a most touching and eloquent manner. He thanked them, that they had made him so far free that he could visit New Orleans in safety. Our citizens will soon have the distinguished honor to listen to this eloquent orator and popular statesman of equal rights.

Rev. Thomas W. Conway arrived in our city on the evening of the 5th inst. Mr. Conway is here on a political mission, and is warmly welcomed back to Louisiana by his many friends. He will be of great service to the Union cause in this State, and especially in organizing a party auxiliary to the great Republican party of the North.

The Mayor's Levee.—His Honor, Mayor Heath, held his second levee at his residence on last Tuesday evening. The number present was larger than on the former occasion. We could but admire with what quiet dignity and grace our new Mayor and his lady received their guests. Official dignity is natural to Americans. They pass from private into public life and do the honors of their new positions like those born to rule. Among those of note not present at the first reception, were Judge Woolfly, Dr. Goldman, Gen. Brown, of the *Republican*, Thomas W. Conway, Rev. Mr. Elliot, of New Orleans, and Rev Mr. Giffin, of Cincinnati. It was a delightful occasion, full of the refined amenities of social life.

Editorial Items.

Subscriptions for 1867.—Those of our patrons who have so promptly remitted their subscription money for the N. O. Advocate for 1867, will accept our hearty thanks. And we now earnestly hope that those yet in arrears will remit to us without delay. We rejoice that our friends, both North and South, seem determined to sustain this loyal Church paper in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Religious services will be held as usual, at Eagle Hall, corner of Prytania and Felicity Sts., to-morrow evening, at half past seven o'clock.

A New Washing Machine.—Among the new things under the sun," is a new Washing Machine, manufactured by S. W. Palmer & Co., of Auburn, N. Y. A child can operate it, so simple is it in construction and operation. We regard this Machine as combining more points of excellence than any other Machine that has come under our notice. From actual and thorough trial, we can commend it to those in want of a good Washing Machine.

See advertisement on the fourth page.

To Colored Voters.

SIXTH PAPER.

We wish in this concluding paper to call your attention to a few practical suggestions:

1. Do not pledge yourself beforehand to vote for any special candidate. The right of casting a ballot is a public trust; it is an exercise of your sovereign power, and must be used not for your own private gratification or interest, or that of your friends, but solely with reference to the public good. Especially at this first election you should employ it for the establishment of great principles in which you and your children's children are alike interested. Be not induced then by the entreaty or flattery of any candidate, to promise him your support. Hold yourselves free from all embarrassing pledges, so that on election day you may cast a ballot solely with reference to the triumph of the cause which you wish to see prevail. There will be only one candidate on the republican ticket for each office. Dropping all others, we propose to unite together on one, and by our combined efforts to secure his election.

2. Be careful not to throw away your votes. Every vote cast for others than the regularly nominated candidates will be so much clear loss. Your opponents will use every means to lead you to do this. If they cannot persuade you to vote for their ticket, they will try to cause you to scatter your votes among a variety of candidates. If they can succeed in this, you will surely be defeated. A single vote thus thrown away may result in the loss of an election; and where parties are so evenly divided the failure to elect one of your candidates might lose us a working majority in the State, and leave it still in the hands of our enemies. Your votes are of too much value to be thrown away.

3. Act together in entire concert. Unity is absolutely essential to success, and in order to obtain it, some of you must necessarily forego your personal preferences. You all have friends that you would like to see elected to office; but if you persist in voting for your favorites and others for theirs, you will become hopelessly divided and the elections will be irretrievably lost. In order that you may not thus be divided and confused as to proper candidates, nominating conventions will in all probability be held in every parish or county. At these conventions you will determine by a majority vote what persons shall be supported for the various offices. You will then combine all your votes to elect the persons thus nominated, and by this means your full strength will be brought to support the ticket which represents your principles.

4. Do not allow yourselves to be prevented by threats, promises or bribes from supporting the men and the principles which you prefer. Be united and you need have no fears Your employers are just as dependent on you as you are upon them. Indeed you are just as much stronger than they as you outnumber them at the polls. Where there is one planter and ten workmen who have a vote, these ten workmen have ten times the power of the planter. Only be united, and your employers dare not dismiss you or treat you badly because you refuse to vote with them. Secure a union triumph at this first election, and you make it sure that forever hereafter you shall be at perfect liberty to vote for the men of your choice without fear or hindrance.

5. Work for the success of the great union party of the nation. You have now the opportunity of showing to your friends throughout the country that you appreciate the immense sacrifices they have made, and the priceless benefits they have been instrumental in conferring upon you. The whole country, we may say the entire world, recognizes the binding obligation upon you to be true to the great party of liberty. Your own interests, as well as gratitude, demand this. Your claim that you are capable of high-minded action, and that you can rise to the highest elevations of an ennobled manhood will be vindicated or disproved by your course at the coming election. Your late masters, much as they may say against it, cannot help respecting you for being true to the friends who have done so much for you, and to the great cause of human liberty to which you should be so devotedly attached. The men who try to threaten, flatter, or bribe you to support the rebel ticket will think but the more meanly of you if they succeed. They know what you ought to do, and it is just because they have a low opinion of your manhood that they resort to such vile means to influence your votes. A true man cannot be intimidated nor bought up by his enemies, and every man of you who by threats, money, or whisky, can be induced to give up his convictions, will be pointed out as a proof that the colored people are incapable of rising to the standard of men.

We now close these papers. We have written earnestly, candidly, and we trust kindly, on subjects of vast importance to you as a people. Interests far-reaching and more extended than you have ever dreamed are entrusted to your hands. A power mightier than was ever held by the sceptered hand of king or emperor is wielded by the freemen of this nation. You now equally participate in this great power. Use it calmly, rightly, wisely, and your latest posterity shall share in the blessings of that free manhood which you have attained.

A Warning to Young Men.

In accordance with our promise last week, we proceed to give the material portions of the confession made by one of the two young men executed in Baton Rouge in December, 1864, for the murder of Dr. Sadler, who at that time was Medical Director of the Military District. A full account of the whole matter, with the confession, was published in the daily N. O. *Times* for Jan. 11th, 1865. The writer of this was well acquainted with the Doctor and his murderers, and attended them in their last hours.

The following is the first paragraph of the "confession:"

My name is Larkin W. Rhea. I was born in Hancock county, Tenn., March 22d, 1845. My parents were members of the Baptist Church. I was religiously educated, and when 13 years old was baptized by Elder Moses Wilborne, and joined the church with my parents, and continued a member of that church, in good standing, when I enlisted. My associations in the army were unfavorable to religious life. I saw older and better men than I abandon Christian life, and they would tell me it was impossible to live religious in the army, and that it was not expected that soldiers would be Christians. It was not long till I began to follow their teaching and example, which, joined with the persecutions and ridicule of those who had never made any pretensions to piety, did their work effectually; and thus enticed, enforced, and yet consenting, I strayed from the path of religion and virtue. Little by little I began to practice the habits and vices common to camp life, and in a few months found myself drinking and swearing, etc. But I suffered much in mind, and often when alone would sit down to sober reflection—would think of home, of mother, then in heaven, of my former Christian life; would wonder, while I seemed to have presentiments of, where my wickedness would end, and would weep and pray and resolve to reform. But association with wicked companions would always overcome my good resolutions. I thus continued sinning and repenting for more than a year, when I seemed to lose all resolution to be a better man. I was still troubled with thoughts of my wicked course, and where it would lead me—of death, judgment and eternity—but I would try to get them out of mind, or drown them in hard drinking—And thus I continued until the night of that sad event which has so suddenly and shamefully ended my career.

We pass by his detail of the circumstances connected with the murder and the arrest of the criminals, after which he says:

I was then sent to jail and closely confined, though not ironed. I was duly sober. Then came deep and solemn reflection. I feared the results of what I had done. Again I thought of the past—of home, childhood, of my early conversion and union with the church, of my enlistment in the army, of my temptation and fall, how I wandered from "the straight and narrow way"—the only path of safety and true happiness—and where and to what my wayward steps had led me. My entire soldier life appeared, as had the deed of the previous night, like a dreadful dream. And yet I *felt* its fearful reality. For the first time I shuddered at what I had done, and felt fully conscious of my danger. I knew I had killed the Doctor, and if I was convicted it would cost my life.

Again we omit a portion, and take up the confession after the trial and sentence, where he says:

This morning, December 28th, the Chaplain brought me the published order containing my sentence and the day of my execution, which is day after to-morrow. I have but two days to live! My race is run; I die the ignominious death of a murderer before I have seen my 20th year! With me, so far as my earthly destiny is concerned, the die is cast, the deed is done; all is over, and too late to profit by it, I see and mourn over the errors I might have avoided, and for which I alone am mainly responsible. It is useless to lament—tears, regret, remorse, cannot restore the past, or prolong my life. I reap what I have sown; I bow to my fate; law and order must be preserved, and I have been disorderly and lawless, and am willing to suffer, as I must, if my execution may contribute anything toward maintaining army discipline, and restraining others from the course I have pursued. God grant it may.

And now a few words to my fellow-soldiers, and I have done: Wicked and vile companions, both of men and women, have been my ruin. Had I followed in the army as I did at home, the teachings of my mother and my Bible; had I maintained Christian principle, and chosen for my more intimate companions those of good habits and morals, I would to-day have been deemed an honorable and honored young man, instead of a murderer, under sentence of death. I speak of evil companions first, for here was my fatal error—I "walked in the counsel of the ungodly" and stood "in the way of sinners," until, at last, I sat down with the scornful. Go not with the many or the few to do evil: Read Prov. IV., Chap. 14th to the 19th verse, and V., Chap. 3d to 13th verse; read it, remember and follow it. O! that I had given heed to those warning words!

"The chief instrumentality through which wicked men and women accomplished my ruin, was intoxicating liquors. Under its influence I was ready to follow wherever they chose to lead. One vice led to another, until under its influence the crime of murder, the murder of an innocent and good man, (and who, but for the influence of liquor upon me, had yet been living,) has ended alike the career of my sins and my earthly existence. To one and all I would say, let liquor alone, abstain from all that can intoxicate. I never intended to drink to excess, but did not know, till too late, the power of the habit over me. And to think where it has led me! But I am only one of the thousands of young men it has led "as lambs to the slaughter." When you think of Dr. Sadler, of his many virtues, and mourn his loss, remember liquor did it; when you see me standing upon the gallows, soon to be launched into eternity, remember whisky brought me to it; when you see my lifeless body hanging in the air, remember liquor did it; and when you, the members of my company and regiment, blush with shame that one of your number, at so early an age, came to such a dishonorable death, remember liquor did it; and whenever the awful and solemn scenes of the murder and the execution shall recur to the minds of any who witnessed them, let them be remembered as the legitimate fruits of intoxication. And as you value your own happiness, the peace and safety of society, a prosperous life and an honorable death; as you value a good name and a grateful memory when you are gone from earth; nay, as you value your own souls and heaven, shun the intoxicating bowl.

But I would warn you against all the vices to which you are exposed in soldier life—intemperance, licentiousness, profanity, gambling and immorality of every kind. Virtue, sobriety and Christian principles are as important in the army as at home. Vice destroys health and strength, and produces insubordination. Army dissipation has destroyed more lives than has the enemy. Be careful of the beginnings of vice, and "shun the appearance of evil." If you begin, there is no telling where you will end. You see to what I have come; take warning, and be wise while you may. I had no idea of coming to this; no, not even one day's warning before the fatal second of December; no thought of it on the morning of that day, when three of us began to drink. Sin is treacherous and will betray you to death suddenly, and when you least expect it, and are least prepared for it. "Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man;" and this path of *duty* is alone the path of *safety*.

If I could know that what I have written, what I have already experienced and am yet to suffer, would save any man from the course I have pursued, it would afford me a comfort in my last hour. I hope it may do some one good.

I have now nothing in my heart against any one. I have sometimes felt hard towards those who first led me astray. Oh, why did they do it! But they did not think what they were doing, or where it would end. And I was free, and should not have gone with them, or followed their counsel. I knew it was wrong, and yet I followed on, a victim to the pleasures of sin. And I, in turn, have led others into sin; the thought now gives me inexpressible pain; God forbid that their course should end as mine has! If any whom I have thus influenced see these lines, will they not do themselves and me the justice to reject my former counsel, and receive and follow these my most sincere and best, because my last words?

I have done. I hope to be forgiven as I forgive, and may God have mercy upon my soul! I have no hope but in His mercy.

Larkin W. Rhea,
Co. C, 7th Reg. Ky. Vol. Inf.,
Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 28, 1864.

Two days after the above was penned the present writer, with an inexpressibly sad heart, accompanied the unfortunate Rhea to the place of public execution, which was surrounded by the commanding general and his staff, the entire military force of the post, and thousands of citizens. Thus was the wayward youth made a spectacle to angels and men, and a warning to all who should come after him.

Thus perished, at the age of nineteen years, one of the brightest and bravest, and formerly one of the best young men we ever knew. Never can we forget his very youthful appearance, his fine, intellectual countenance, his manly and dignified bearing. It is little to say, he met his fate like a philosopher. Upon the scaffold, with but a moment dividing between him and eternity, the centre of a vast and deeply excited multitude, he stood, the only one, of all the thousands, who was *perfectly calm and self-possessed*. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied. "My confession contains all I wish to say; it will be published, and all will read, and, I hope, profit by it." And every reader will join in the hope.

To our own testimony on the corruption of youth, we add the following from the *Journal and Messenger:*

Thousands of young men are on the

broad road to ruin, forsaking God, despising his word, rejecting his gospel, neglecting his ordinances, resisting his Spirit, impatient of moral restraint, and defiant of the authority of King Jesus. Everywhere we find them walking in the counsel of the ungodly, standing in the way of sinners, and sitting in the seat of the scornful. The theatre, the dancing hall, the drinking saloon, the house of prostitution, and the den of the gambler are full of them; and while these hold with one hand the old sinner and follow their lead, they grasp with their other hand the little boys and drag them after their example of sin and folly and crime. These young men mock God, blaspheme his name, scoff at his religion, scorn the idea of virtue, boast of vice without a blush of shame, and yet they move in our society, they frequent our assemblies, they visit our houses, they associate with our youth—and many a Christian parent has mourned with inconsolable grief over the ruin wrought by some unprincipled wretch with fair exterior and smooth address, but whose heart was stained with guilt and his hands with crime.

Who will take warning and fly from danger? The cup of forbidden pleasure is full of poison and death.

B.

General News.

Important Order from General Sheridan.

ONE-HALF THE POLICE FORCE TO BE COMPOSED OF EX-UNION SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., May 2, 1867. Special Orders No. 33.

[Extract.]

1. On the 12th of February, 1866, the legislature of the State of Louisiana passed the following act by which the residence qualification for policemen in this city was increased from two to five years, to take effect after the election then pending for a new mayor:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That from and after the next election of mayor for the city of New Orleans, the police of said city shall be organized by an ordinance, determining the number of officers and men of which it shall be composed, and the places and functions to be assigned to said officers and men, respectively, as well as the salary to be allowed them, and the uniforms they shall wear; *Provided*, That the salary of each policeman shall be eighty dollars per month.

* * * *

SECTION 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the officers and men shall be selected from men who can read and write the English language, and who shall give evidence that they are citizens of the United States of America, and that they have resided in the city of New Orleans upwards of *five* consecutive years.

* * * *

The object of this act was to exclude ex-Union soldiers from the police force of the city. It was faithfully carried out by the newly elected mayor, John T. Monroe, and every ex-Union soldier discharged to make room for those of rebellious antecedents.

To annul this unjust proscription, so much of the above act as requires a residence of five years, is hereby suspended, and a residence qualification of two years adopted.

The mayor of this city, Edward Heath, is hereby directed to adjust the present police force so that at least one-half of said force shall be composed of ex-Union soldiers, and all acts and ordinances, State or municipal, in the way of this adjustment, will be disregarded.

* * * *

By command of

Major Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant General.

Trial of Jeff. Davis.

RICHMOND, May 8.—It is now understood that Justice Chase will leave here Monday. Chandler, the prosecuting attorney, has not yet arrived.

United States Marshal Underwood, to-day received the following writ and leaves for Norfolk with it to-morrow: "The President of the United States, to Brigadier General Henry S. Burton, and to any person or persons having the custody of Jefferson Davis, greeting: we command you that you have the body of Jefferson Davis by you imprisoned and detained as it is said, together with the cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name the said Jefferson Davis may be called, as charged, before our Circuit Court of the United States of the district of Virginia, at the next term thereof at Richmond, in said district, on the second Monday in May, 1867, at the opening of the court on that day, to be and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning the said Jefferson Davis."

Witness: Salmon P. Chase, our Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, this first day of May, 1867. W. H. Barry, clerk of the Circuit of United States District of Virginia.

Mr. Davis, when he arrives on Sunday, will still be in military custody, and will not be produced in court till Monday.

It is stated that he will be kept in Libby prison, where apartments will be assigned to him.

Church South.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE QUESTIONS—OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following is an extract from the Journal of the College of Bishops:

"On Tuesday, April 16, the Book Editor, at the request of the Bishops, joined them in gathering, verifying, and casting up the votes of the annual conferences on two questions—Change of Name and Lay-representation—submitted by the late General Conference.

"Whereupon it appeared that returns had been received from all the annual conferences, with the following results:

"On Change of Name, 1,577 votes have been cast: yeas, 1,168; nays, 409. The affirmative vote being less than the required three-fourths of the whole, this question was pronounced lost.

"On Lay-representation, 1,570 votes have been cast: yeas, 1,199; nays, 371. The affirmative vote being the required three-fourths of the whole, this question was pronounced carried.

H. N. MCTYEIRE, Sec'y.

M. E. CHURCH.—The following clergymen of the M. E. Church have within the last few months been appointed to United States consulships: Rev. George F. Kettell, of the New York Conference, consul for Rhenish Bavaria; Rev. O. M. Spencer, D. D., consul at Geneva, Switzerland; and Rev. M. J. Cramer, of the Cincinnati Conference, [brother-in-law of General Grant,] consul at Leipsic, Germany.

Opelousas District.

TOUGH TRAVELLING—CHURCH TURNED OUT DOORS—UNCLE BEN.

Two or three days in the city, with plenty to do; a pile of letters to answer; chores for country friends, for wife and self; lumber to buy and other business, then away again. A choice of routes to Opelousas was now quite convenient. The steamboat failing her regular trip, the railroad brought me to the Bay, and the little Bayou steamer landed me about midnight at New Iberia. Rain was pouring down, and the sleepy traveler had unwillingly to plunge through the darkness and mud, enter the stage and in wet garments; ride until 4 o'clock A. M.; stop and breakfast by camp light, after waiting out doors for our landlord to make a fire and cook the same. Then again away in the old stage, and by noon at Opelousas, to learn that we are turned out of doors, because of the house being sold, which had been rented for a church and school. No other building could be had, so the quarterly meeting was moved six miles, to washington After some difficulty I got a pony and reached the quarterly conference by 4 o'lock P. M Our brethren had waited patiently and received me joyfully. We met in a small apartment, temporarily fitted up for church and school purposes, and rented to us by a colored man, who has several other tenants on the same premises. His rent had not been punctually paid and Uncle Ben was threatening to turn us out. Every nerve was strained to raise the balance needed to pay for the lot, so the landlord was neglected, and at night, on reaching the place to preach as appointed, 'the door was shut" and fastened too. However, after a talk with Benjamin, he opened unto us and we had the pleasure of again preaching to our Washington friends.

OPELOUSAS QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—DISCOURAGEMENT—EMPIRE PARISH.

This first quarterly meeting of the year was of great interest to the Opelousas and Washington Circuit. At both places we are out of doors, after being at much expense and trouble to hire and fit up rooms, driven from place to place as prejudice or selfishness dictated. The people are very poor but have been working hard to secure lots so as to obtain the missionary appropriation for building. In Opelousas nothing was done at this visit, for lack of a place to meet the people; but in Washington, more than enough money is pledged for the ground. A good lot 134 by 194 feet is secured, and the church is anxiously and joyfully waiting for a response from the missionary board in New York, to their appeal for help. There are fifteen members of the conference, only seven of whom were present, most of the absent were lawfully detained, and the best feeling prevailed. One local preacher, who had been absent from two quarterly meetings and had behaved disorderly, was suspended; one leader and one steward suspended for not complying with the rule about marriage. Four appointments were reported. Sunday-schools are in good condition, and two good day-schools. That in Opelousas has great difficulties to encounter, being kept in an old shanty, with no floor; but the lady teacher is persevering, and the gentleman in charge at Washington has been very faithful. Our Sabbath services were very interesting, but not so well attended as at the last conference. The children's meeting gave evidence that they were cared for. The Love Feast and sacraments were solemn seasons. Seven persons were received into full membership and three adults baptized. The preacher's report showed much work done, under great discouragements, but the prospect is good for success in the future. May God's blessing rest upon our feeble beginnings in the great Empire parish of St. Landry.

OLD METHODISTS—AFRICAN STORY—SHOOTING NEGROES.

We have some noble brethren and sisters here, who are from Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. The chorister in Washington is an old brother who was several years a member of St. Paul's Church, in New Orleans. They are old Methodists, and will make good material for a church. I am glad to say brother Jackson has been very active in getting up and carrying on day-schools, with very little co-operation or aid of any kind; in caring for the orphans and poor; getting subscribers for the Advocate, and making himself generally useful. He has just sent down to our Orphan Asylum, a crippled old man and his four destitute children, with four other orphaned little ones.

There is little open opposition to our work, but much ignorant prejudice, and not a little disloyalty. It is difficult also to make the colored people understand, why we take such pains for them; teaching, preaching, building, at such expense. A story has got abroad that the old fathers and mothers of the race in Africa, are sending money for their benefit, which the Bureau Agents, and missionaries are keeping from them. In this section some of the boasted civilizing influences of slavery may be seen. Many are curiously ignorant, but they are well spoken of for industry and orderly conduct. Rowdies and jaykawkers continue to molest them as before stated. Sunday night after my service was over, setting in my room, I heard several shots fired; it was kept up until about 11 o'clock, and was in the direction of a colored meeting, not of our people, conducted with no regard to order or time. The meeting and the firing was repeated on Monday night. I called upon the *shepherd* and learned that several horsemen, armed, had attacked the house, and that it was no unusual occurrence. Complaint had been made to the civil authorities and they had been told to arm and defend themselves, as the constables dared not interfere. Quite a number of guns and revolvers were taken to the meeting Monday night, but from prudential motives, were not used. The killing of one white man by a negro would have brought down the whole white population upon them.

HARDEE'S TACTICS—A RUDE CHURCH—WASHINGTON PROSPERING.

The shepherd referred to, was a curiosity, bare head and feet, with no garments but a fragmentary or ragged shirt and ragged duck pants; he could not read, and said it was not necessary, as God taught him directly how to preach; none of his people could read except the pastor, who came occasionally. I learned that said pastor used a Hardee's tactics in preaching, explaining the figures to be angels, and as illustrating the prophecies. It is the same man introduced to our notice last year, who "could read sometimes." I visited his church, a rough room; in one corner was a box pulpit, covered with coarse wall-paper; the door fastened by a chain and padlock. Upon it were several badly worn books—"Conversations on Chemistry"—"Elijah the Tishbite," and a Bible. Pasted upon the pulpit were some highly colored Romish prints, and some fashion or dry goods pictures; in the room were two bells; one large, hanging over the pulpit, to be rung by the preacher when he was ready to begin. A day-school had been kept there, and a sign upon the chimney gave notice, "school open daly." Are not these sad testimonies of the great importance of our work, and can christian people hesitate to bid us God speed and help us on?

I must not omit to say that all the better portion of the people here, wish success to our efforts in elevating the colored race, but for various reasons, none step forward to give us a helping hand. It is not unreasonable to hope that we shall soon be acknowledged and aided, as one great agency under God for the reorganization and prosperity of the country. In spite of hard times and bad seasons, Washington is improving. A large number of town lots have recently been sold, and many propose to build, May it prosper. Industry and good government will insure this result.

ITINERANT.

A letter from Meridian, Miss., says: "We have built a school house here 20 by 30 feet, capable of accommodating about 200 people.

We have held a meeting at last to see about raising money to build an Academy here. Many of the white people were out to see and hear what was going on. Among them was the Mayor of the city. He asked the object of the meeting, and I told him, education. He said that we needed education. We called him to the chair, and called on lawyer R. to make a speech. He said that he was willing to give us any right that was granted in law. He said that he had been opposed to the colored man's rights, but that now he was after giving them every right, even of suffrage, and was willing to help us build an Academy in Meridian. Mr. L. also made a speech.

After Mr. S., Mr. Collins, a colored man spoke, and said that he was glad to see that the white people were doing away with old things.

Mr. W., a thorough Union man spoke, and said that Mr. S. had changed his politics on the colored man. Not very long ago Mr. S. ranked the colored man but a little above the monkey or baboon, but now he had changed his coat.

We then took up a collection towards building an Academy. The Mayor gave us the first five dollars that was given. A Mr. R. who gave us the church lot, said that he would make us a present of the adjoining lot, for which we returned him thanks.

So we have a lot worth $500, and $21,75, in money.

Ladies' Department.

Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER XII.

The day had glided pleasantly away, made up of the varied duties of every-day life—when a group of five girls were again seated around the tray of apples, busily paring off the red and golden rind of the ripe fruit, waiting somewhat impatiently for Mama to come and resume the history of her early life that had so deeply interested us the previous evening.

Having adjusted affairs in the sitting-room, and leaving Papa to repose for an hour on the lounge, Mama made her appearance in the kitchen, and took a seat in our midst. A candle placed on the table, shed a cheerful radiance on the happy group. The night was dark and rainy without; but what if it was—if dear Mama was with us, it was as the morning light; we could not live in the darkness if she was by our side, for she seemed to have an eternal light in her soul, that shed its halo all around us. O, ours was a blessed mother, and nothing else!

Mama knew our anxiety to have her continue the narrative of the previous evening, and commenced by saying—"At about the age of seventeen I went to live with aunt Reid and my brothers, near our old home where I was born. Up to this period my advantages to obtain an education had been limited; still I had seized every opportunity, and thus acquired some knowledge of books in school, and had read a good deal. I now felt that the moments were golden, and went to work in earnest to fit myself for a teacher; but not wishing in the meantime to be entirely dependent on my aunt or brothers, I worked at dress making and millinery, which appeared to come to me intuitively; and thus was employed all the hours not in school.

In regard to my early religious training I hardly know how to inform you—my parents were not members of a church, neither were they particularly religious, and yet the fear of God must have been before their eyes, for we were all taught the catechism, also to remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. In those days, the Sabbath commenced at the going down of the sun on Saturday evening, and ended at sundown on the Sabbath While at home, in my Father's house, and at my brothers', I was allowed to indulge in all worldly amusements, and became excessively fond of dancing.

After I went to live with my brothers I heard a great deal of a people called Methodists—having many peculiarities, and not a little despised withal. I, too, learned to consider them as fanatical, and shunned all contact with them for two years. It created no ordinary degree of surprise when Capt. H...., a wealthy and intelligent gentleman, and his family, cast in their lot with the Methodists; they were intimate with my aunt and brothers' families, and of course I knew them well. Mother Hudson, as she was familiarly known, soon became a real "Mother in Israel," and urged me to accompany her to a Methodist meeting. I did so, and the first preacher I heard was Rev. Wm. Case, of precious memory, who, by the way, in after years united your Father and Mother in marriage. The impressions of that first sermon never left me. About six months after that I was induced to attend a Camp Meeting in company with this pious woman, and while at this feast of tabernacles it pleased God to give me a new and joyous heart; while hundreds of happy saints were singing—

"Vain, delusive world, adieu,
With all of creature good;
Only Jesus I pursue,
Who bought me with his blood;
All thy pleasures I forego;
I trample on thy wealth and pride:
Only Jesus will I know,
And Jesus crucified."

The strains of that music, dear children, have been reverberating all along my life's pathway, and sweetly blending with my many years of christian experience. I have often imagined that the first song I sing in heaven will be set to this music—or if permitted to strike a golden harp it will be attuned to that sweet strain. I was very happy listening to the voice of new-born piety, for scores were converted; those were days when the power of God was signally manifested.

One man, notorious for his daring and wickedness in the vicinity, boasted that he would break up the meeting, and frighten this shouting people away; he became the ring-leader of a band of ruffians, and had an immense hat made, saying, 'I am going to carry my *tent* on my head.' One day they marched on the ground while a man of God was preaching and the people were praying; just as they reached the centre of the ground the power of God smote the leader and he fell prostrate as a dead man, hat and all; this discomfitted the band, and they fled in dismay, themselves far more frightened than they had boasted of frightening God's peculiar people. Fervent prayer was offered for those who had been smitten as was St. Paul on his way to Damascus, to persecute the early church of Jesus. While prayer ascended they cried out, "Men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?' Then came the light from heaven, shining into their hearts, and ere long they were found clothed in their right minds, sitting at the feet of Jesus, singing, praying and shouting with these despised Methodists.

Lorenzo Dow was at this camp meeting; he was attired in a robe of very coarse texture, something like tow-cloth; his long hair and flowing beard gave him a very singular appearance; he was exceedingly eccentric, and yet he wrought wonders in the name of the Lord of Hosts.

When I returned from camp meeting I soon learned that the christian's life was a warfare, for my young associates shunned me as one suddenly grown wild. I had no desire to return to my former worldly amusements for the joy in my heart was greater than anything I had before experienced,—still I had many things to contend with, my friends not being Christians, and they tried to convince me that it was only excitement and I would soon abandon it. One gentleman, whose *special* attention I had received for some time, discontinued his visits as he remarked, until I should get these wild fangled notions out of my head; still none of these things moved me, my heart was fixed, trusting in the Lord.

On a visit to my Father's soon after, the fact that I had become a Methodist had preceeded me, and my old associates had laid many plans to divert my mind from these "wild notions," as they called them. Knowing my fondness for music and the dance, they planned a ball, and fearing I might refuse, kept it a secret until the evening came, when judge H., where I was visiting, came in and said to his wife, who was accessory to it, "there is to be a ball this evening at such a place, about six miles distant, and you and Polly," as I was called in those days for Mary, "must go." I at once remonstrated and said, I cannot go. After pleading and urging me to no avail, he said to his wife, "you must go any way, and as Polly cannot stay alone we will manage to leave her on the way to that old pious Baptist Lady's, and call again for her on our return." To this, I consented. When the evening came, we all got into the sleigh and rode pleasantly along until we came to the Baptist Lady's, house, but he had given the driver orders to drive rapidly past, and then by way of apology said, "when you get there and enjoy a good dance it will drive that wild Methodist fire out of you." I felt grieved at the deception practiced upon me, for now I discovered the plot. I turned my imploring eyes to heaven for help, and felt that God would vindicate my cause.—On reaching the place, the Judge, a strong man, and enjoying this that he called a good joke—but to me it seemed to involve my eternal destiny—took me in his arms and carried me into the room and set me down in a chair. My young friends, understanding the whole, commenced to remove my bonnet and cloak. I could restrain my feelings no longer. I trembled to hear the first sounds of music, lest I should be tempted and yield to the fascination of the dance. My eyes gave vent to a flood of tears which softened some of them into momentary sympathy; I then said firmly, I cannot, and I will not remain; I was promised to be left on the way, and did not intend to come here. The son of the old Baptist Lady being present, and hearing this remark, half-ashamed of the impiety of this scheme to deceive me, and half, it may be, admiring my firmness, said, "you shall go to my mother's if you wish, and I will take you." Immediately the sleigh was at the door, and thus my heavenly Father enabled me to escape this cruel snare.

EVANGELINE.

[For the New Orleans Advocate].

NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1867.

Now that the sanitary condition of the city is being inquired into by the authorities, I offer the following suggestions, which, if of any value, you can publish in your growing Journal.

New Orleans possess great natural advantages for cleanliness, and if proper direction was given to the labor employed, her streets would be as clean as those of any city in the country. But how often have we seen the filth taken from the side-gutters and thrown into the middle of the streets, there to emit its foul miasma—and the mud of the streets scraped into piles, and there left to be scattered by the passing vehicles, or washed into the gutters again by the first heavy rain. For these rains are our salvation. If the filth, when taken from the gutters was put into buckets or tubs provided for that purpose, and with the mud scraped from the streets, carted immediately away, the saving in labor and the better condition of our city would be manifest.

The practice of sweeping the dust of the streets into piles, is only an invitation to the whirlwind.

The cleanliness of the city would be much improved if a coating of shells was put on the streets now paved with boulders. The surface would thus be made smooth—see the small piece shelled on Lafayette square, in front of the military headquarters. In conclusion, as a further sanitary measure, that the water plugs at the heads of the streets running from the river, be kept open; and that some disinfectant agent, such as lime in the rock, be scattered at the head of these streets, would not the flowing water thus impregnated, give a healthy tone in its entire course, and greatly assist in purifying the canals, bayous and swamps, into which they flow? Nothing is more hurtful than impure evaporation.

HENRY.

Headquarters 2d Republican Club, [Col.,] Baton Rouge, La., April 20. 1867.

Editor Advocate:

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of our Club, held on the night of the 18th inst., at which there was a full attendance, the Club pledged itself in support of the Republican party, and unanimously resolved to support no person or party who once tried to destroy the Union and to perpetuate slavery. The meeting was orderly and composed almost entirely of radical material. The colored men of this parish are wide-awake and thoroughly organized, and will wield the ballot understandingly, and to the general discomfiture of scheming and repentant (?) "rebs," who by seeming to be our friends think to control our votes, and then control us as of old. Their lately conceived friendship for the "colored man" is generally understood, and in the parish of East Baton Rouge. Their schemes are already checkmated; we are willing for them to ride with us, but cannot again trust the reins in their hands.

I remain, yours respectfully,

DAVID GRIMES, President.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—To those who feel the need of some strengthening bitters or tonic, we would say that none of which we have heard comes more highly recommended than the above. One reason why we can recommend it is, that it is prepared free from poisoned whisky, or any other spiritous liquor. The principal office manufactory is at 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., where it can be obtained of the manufacturers, Jones & Evans, by the quantity, or the single bottle. It is likewise left for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of the family of Daniel Chinn, consisting of his sons January, Amos, Geo. C., and daughter Paulaunnie Chinn, who, some 21 years ago, resided in Owen Co., Ky., with a white man named Richard Sparrows. His family consisted of five sons—Warren, Dowen, Clifford, Henry and Seymour Sparrows. Any information will be thankfully received by addressing the undersigned, who was bought from said Sparrows family by persons named Sanford Davis and Robt. Snells, some 21 years ago.

MILLIE CHINN, Houma, Terrebone Parish, La.

Information wanted by Martha Washington concerning her son Charles Henry King, who belonged to Captain Palmer, Loudoun Co., Va; was taken by his master to Alabama. Address letter with information to Martha Griffin, Thibadeaux, La.

Charlotte Brown, the daughter of Ellick and Charity Brown, desires information concerning her children named Martha, Francis and Robert Smith, Christopher, Joseph Field, and Charles Henry. Also her husband, Rafe Wormerly. Her former owners were Frederick and Margaret Pitcher, Fredericksburg, Va. She left there about the year 1836.

Address Charlotte Brown, Houma, Terrebone Parish, La.

NOTICE.

TO THE

VOTERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Registration Office

IS NOW OPEN, from 8 to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Every day, (Sundays excepted.)

Citizens of foreign birth must bring their naturalization papers with them. 67 69

NOTICE.

Second District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Second District will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The Second District is that portion of the city comprised between Canal and Esplanade streets, the river and the lake.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, 13th April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars; EDWARD AMES, E. C. THOMAS, MICHEL VIDAL.

66:70

NOTICE.

Third District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY, the 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Marigny buildings, corner of Marigny and Front Levee streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15 of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The Third District is that portion of the city comprised between Esplanade street, the river, the Lake and lower limits of the city.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, the 13th day of April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars, C. F. BERENS, JNO. McWHITHER, H. STILES.

66-71

NOTICE.

To the Voters of the Fourth District.

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, appointed by Special Orders No. 15, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated April 10th inst., hereby give notice that they will open their office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 813 Magazine street.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

All voters who reside between Felicity Road and Toledano streets, and from the river to the rear of the District, will register at this office.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

JOHN L. DAVIES, EDMUND FLOOD, HENRY BENSEL, JR.

66-70

NOTICE.

Parish of Orleans, Right Bank. Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Parish of Orleans, Right Bank, will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Olivia street, between Patterson and Delaronde, in Algiers, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The District is that portion of the Parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the river Mississippi.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

The Board of Registrars, W. H SEYMOUR, THOMAS KENEFEC, GEORGE HERBERT.

Parish of Orleans, R. B., April 13, 1867. 66 70

THE MILITARY BILL.

REGISTRATION ORDERED—NAMES OF THE REGISTRARS—REGISTRY TO BE MADE BETWEEN 15TH OF APRIL AND 15TH OF MAY.

The following order from the District Commander, Major Gen. Sheridan, gives the initiation to the reconstruction of our State under the military bill.

We trust that every man who has a vote under the acts of Congress will be registered at once.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., April 10, 1867.

Special Orders No. 15.
(Extract.)

* * * * *

Second District—Edward Ames, T. C. Thomas and Michael Vidal.

Third District—Charles F. Berens, John McWhorter and H. Stiles.

Fourth District—John L. Davis, Henry Bensel, Jr. and Edmund Flood.

Orleans Parish, Right Bank—W. H. Seymour, Thomas Kenetec and Georg Herbert.

Each member of the Board of Registers, before commencing his duties, will file in the office of the Assistant Inspector General at these headquarters, the oath required in the sixth section of the act referred to, and be governed in the execution of his duty by the provisions of the first section of that act—faithfully administering the oath therein prescribed to each person registered.

Boards of Registers will immediately select suitable officers, within their respective districts, having reference to convenience and facility of registration, and will enter upon their duties on the day designated. Each Board will be entitled to two clerks. Office hours for registration will be from 8 o'clock till 12 A. M., and from 4 till 7 P. M.

When elections are ordered, the Board of Registers for each district will designate the number of polls, and the places where they shall be opened in the election precincts within its district—appoint the commissioners and other

2. In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress, entitled "An Act supplemental to an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" the registration of the legal voters, according to that law in the parish of Orleans, will be commenced on the 15th inst., and must be completed by the 15th of May.

The four municipal districts of the City of New Orleans, and the parish of Orleans, right bank, (Algiers,) will each constitute a registration district. Election precincts will remain as at present constituted.

The following appointments of Boards of Registers is hereby made—to continue in office until further orders, viz:

First District—John A. Roberts, William Baker and W. M. Geddes.

officers, necessary for properly conducting the elections, and will superintend the same.

They will also receive from the commissioners of elections of the different precincts the result of the vote, consolidate the same, and forward it to the Commanding General.

Registers and all officers connected with elections will be held to a rigid accountability, and will be subject to trial by Military Commission for fraud, or unlawful, or improper conduct in the performance of their duties. Their rate of compensation and manner of payment will be in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the supplemental act.

Brevet Brig. Gen. J. W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector General of the Fifth Military District, is hereby directed to supervise the Board of Registration for the parish of Orleans, to listen to and adjust, or refer to this office all just causes of complaint. He is authorized to employ such experts as may be necessary to detect fraud in registration or elections.

Every male citizen of the United States twenty one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who has been a resident in the State of Louisiana for one year and parish of Orleans for three months previous to the date at which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been disfranchised by act of Congress or for felony at common law, shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act herein referred to, be entitled to be, and shall be, registered as a legal voter in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana.

Pending the decision of the Attorney General of the United States on the question as to who are disfranceised by law, Registers will give the most rigid interpretation to the law, and exclude from registration every person about whose right to vote there may be a doubt. Any person so excluded, who may, under the decision of the Attorney General be entitled to vote, shall be permitted to register after that decison is received—due notice of which will be given.

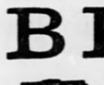
* * * * *

By command of Major Gen. P. H Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Official:
GEORGE LEE, 1st Lt. 21st U. S. Inf.,
Acting Assistant Adjut. Gen.

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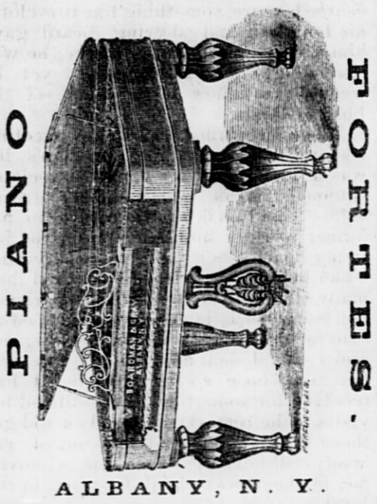
All persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the late Act of Congress, granting Homesteads of eighty acres of land to loyal citizens of the United States, can get information upon this subject, by calling at No. 7 Prytan's Street, New Orleans.

J. J. SAVILLE,
Agent for locating Homesteads,
Freedmen's Bureau, State of Louisiana.
Office Hours, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

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Manufacturer of
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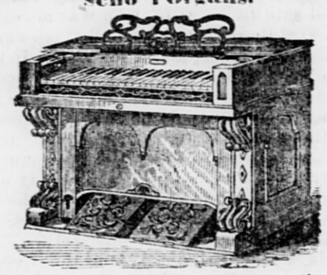
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VOL. II.—No 20. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867. Whole No.—70.

Poetry.

NATURE'S Prayer and Praise.

The harp at Nature's advent strung
Has never ceased to play;
The song the stars of morning sung
Has never died away.

And prayer is made and praise is given
By all things near and far;
The ocean looketh up to heaven,
And mirrors every star.

Its waves are kneeling on the strand,
As kneels the human knee;
Their white locks bowing to the sand—
The priesthood of the sea!

They pour their glittering treasures forth,
Their gifts of pearl they bring,
And all the listening hills of earth
Take up the songs they sing.

The green earth sends her treasures up
From many a mountain shrine;
From folded leaf and dewy cup
She pours her sacred wine.

The mists above the morning rills
Rise white as wings of prayer;
The altar curtains of the hills,
Are sunset's purple air.

The winds with hymns of praise are loud,
Or low with sobs of pain,
The thunder-organ of the cloud,
The dropping tears of rain.

With drooping head, and branches cross'd,
That twilight forest grieves;
Or speaks with tongues of Pentecost,
From all its sunlit leaves.

The blue sky is the temple's arch,
Its trancept, earth and air;
The music of its starry march
The chorus of a prayer.

Thus Nature keeps the reverent frame
With which her years began,
And all her signs of voices shame
The prayerless heart of man.

[For the New Orleans Advocate].

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BY CHAS. M. GIFFIN, OF CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.

It can only be a brainless and heartless professor of christianity who can be blind and careless as to the fearful demoralization of our race. Those who live amid the quiet and lovely scenes of the rural districts may be excusable for a want of that intense anxiety that the denizens of our city should feel, but he that can reside in a large metropolis where vice is bold, developed and venerable with age and, yet be indifferent, has no lot in the spirit of a propogating religion. The duty of interest in the moral elevation of others is one that is clearly taught in the Scriptures, and is certainly the very embodiment of the idea of redemption. No man can have rightly learned Christ who can wrap himself in himself and thus separated from all, glory in a personal salvation without recognizing the holy ties that unite him to the universal brotherhood and demand his labors and prayers in their behalf. Even where this duty of caring for others is acknowledged, we find a dimness thrown about it that makes it very uncertain in the nature of the obligation that it creates. To some whose eyes are but partly opened, this responsibility all centres in contributions. They go before the altar of God and lay on it their hundreds and thousands of dollars for the spread of saving knowledge and then retire, singing lullabies to their consciences, admiring themselves for their charity, and resting in the praise their own deceitful hearts and the flattering tongues of their fellows render unto them. These are contented with an offering of money only, and this is their mistake. So far as they have gone, they do well. These things they ought to do, but there is something else they should not leave undone. Money may be the tribute of a heart that is but poorly in sympathy with Christ's infinite love, and only hopes by gold to buy the favor of that God whom it fears, even dreads, but its faith and love never realize trust. There are many in the churches who are satisfied to pay their debts to others by praying for them. Some of this class belong to the first and give their money with their prayers. These approximate closely to the perfection of duty well performed. They lack but one thing to make them in their places what Christ was in his. We do have some admiration for those who join gold and petitions as their contributions to hasten the religious uplifting of their kind, for prayer prevails with God and money will procure the services of those who, moved by the Spirit, will go out on the work of evangelization. But for a professor of religion who will render unto his dying fellows nothing but the useless offer of his unheard and unanswered petition, we have no regard, and cannot, even in our charity, hope or believe that such are regarded favorably by God. What is the test of the honesty of a prayer? Does it reproduce itself in the practice of the supplicant? If you pray for repentance and repeat your sin, there was insincerity in your effort at the throne of grace. If you pray for others and bind your dollars to your heart, refusing to give and close your emotions so as to have no power to act, you have written hypocracy on the utterance of your lips. There is something wanted more than money, prayers or profession. It is that manifested sympathy that is the grandest power in human elevation. Look at Jesus, who is our example. Between himself and the Pharisees there was a perfect contrast.. We cannot question that it was a theory with this sect as with many in the church to-day, that the vile and wretched should be made happy and pure. How did they design teaching these classes their vileness? Not by anything else than their own proud, boastful pretensions to holiness. "See us and in the sight behold the depth of your degradation!" Then they drew the line beyond which these poor outcasts dare never venture. The Pharisee had a purity that could not bear the touch of a publican or sinner. It was a frail virtue that would be soiled or withered by contact with the vicious and defamed. Christ came purer than they all, challenging the world to show him a fault in his life, as innocent as a lamb, as loving as the Father in heaven. He did not deny that sinners were vile; he did not abate one jot or title of the law, but echoed its thunders against transgression. He professed to believe men should and could rise, and then began to work as if that profession was truth and not a lie. While he claimed purity, he taught that it was not so heavenly that earthlings by nearness to him, could rob it of its glory. He never seemed to think of defeat, but always of victory. We see him drawing the very dregs of society about himself, while he talked of truth and showed the powerful pity of God. So that Christ's biography was written in one sentence, "he went about doing good." Not in fear did he withhold himself from the demoralized, nor in indifference did he sit down in inactivity, nor in pious sentimentalism, only beseech God in their behalf, nor only give of his substance to satisfy the claims they had upon him, but reading their deepest want he met it by going down to them to tell them how dear they were to God, and that they had a right to reform, and divine help would be given to alter the life, and thus he cheered them by his sympathy; taught them by his doctrine; guided them by his spirit, and saved them by his blood. No wonder all the publicans and sinners drew near to him. There was a power in his mission and they felt it like a golden chain drawing them nearer to love, restored to purity and the possibility of heaven. The coldness of Phariseeism would have been the death of redemption if Christ had shown it, and wherever his deciples have the same indifference, vital piety and church growth are unknown. By far too much of our religion is a theory. The drifting multitudes float by, battling with waves of woe and want and wickedness, and we look on as unmoved as if it were but a spectacular drama on some theatrical stage. We write in our creed that they are dying of their sins and must be damned unless saved by the gospel, and yet we act as if we thought they were borne by angels' wings to heavenly homes and joys. And even when the spirit of Christ does take hold of a man or a woman and they begin to seek their fellows where they sink the lowest, the cry is raised against them by their friends in the church and for loving souls they are scandalized. Who does not accept the theory that we are to help the sinner to God, that is our life work. Who ever thinks of going to the home of that drunkard in the morning when he is just walking from his delirium and trying to get him to make a vow of sobriety? Who even dares to enter yon house that is darker than a sepulcher and try to resurrect the glorious womanhood that is buried there? We are afraid of being defied! Every day we mingle with the unconverted in business relations. They are often the visitors to these dens of iniquity, and by their means keep them alive. We do not think that by associating with these we compromise the dignity of morality. Why then should we in the other case unless it be their vice has no cloak? How inconsistent! If you repudiate one sinner reject them all and stand in holy horror of every one that is not a genuine devotee to religion. No one who thinks what grace has done for him will despise a fellow sinner. God's good providence and loving grace have helped us to be everything that is good in us and restrained us from all that is wrong in others. That bishop had a clear conviction of his debt of gratitude to one above when he exclaimed, as he pointed to a reeling drunkard going by—"there goes me except for the grace of God." We have been helped by divine power or we might ere this have been in an infamy as deep and dark as hell. Shall we vainly lift up ourselves and curse those beneath us? Rather shall we not glorify God for what he has done and show love to that fallen brother or sister? Think what it is the degraded need. It is this very sympathy and love we would show by going to them. Mark the downward progress of those who have reached the bottom of social rank. They sin in some way that is accounted odious. A reflection of the feeling others have toward them falls like a blighting shadow upon their hearts. That is the first step down the fatal stairway. If a man is right he may hold to his personal nobility if all others account him a sinner, for so Christ did. But if he is doing wrong and he finds that others know it and despise him for it, he will begin to despise himself, and then his ruin is nearly complete. Self-respect is gone and the foundation of virtuous action has been removed. See that tippler. Tempted for the first time, he enters a bar room. How quick and sly his glances lest some one should see him as he goes to the counter to get his first dram. He drinks with trembling haste lest some should enter and recognize him. He slips out as easily and quickly as he entered. It is one year since he took that first drink—see that sneaking tippler transformed into the confirmed drunkard, lounging about the door of the dramhole as if it were his home. Behold that innocent maiden! Her unsuspecting love trusts the betrayer and her virtue is stolen from her. Heartless society brands her with infamy and her own heart condemns, and with none to help her she goes quickly from one degree of degradation to a deeper nntil now the blushing girl treads our streets as an abandoned harlot! These have lost self-respect, the greatest loss that is possible. How shall this be restored? Not by the holy refraining from contact with them, but by going to them and making them feel there is a nobility buried in them, and no matter how deep its grave, it can be resurrected. There is a gem in every victim of vice that may be brought out of its burial place and polished bright for immortal gleaming. Reader, that is your work and mine. Treat all like friends and none like brutes. A Pharisaical spirit will bind more souls in ruin than any other one influence. If Christians are cold and cruel no wonder men sink hopelessly under the power of vice. We neglect them and our actions speak to them badly. They say, either they are not worth saving or redemption is impossible; in either case they have no hope rising. O, what has not the world felt of the awful influence of an unsympathizing church. The professed Christians of this land need a heart of flesh; one that can feel and throb in sympathy, and dictate high and noble efforts in behalf of those pressed down under the weight of sin and shame. These wicked people have a right to expect it of us, and are justly disappointed when it is not exhibited. And what a bitter disappointment it is! The only place whence they could look for smiles, and there they see darkest frowns. The poor, neglected outcast, who lay down to rest and in her dreams was carried back to the home where once she was the darling child and thought

"She saw again her father's smile,
And felt her mother's kiss,"

and frenzied with the thought of being again loved by those who had spurned her for her waywardness, she awoke only to find herself hated and alone, is but the picture of the disappointed thousands who wait for a word of welcome from the pious, and wait in vain. Oh! for a sympathetic church in all this land, to save us from the tide of woe that sweeps toward us If we are not to receive sinners, but reject and despise them, we can see nothing to save the lost. The first oath, the first theft, the first drink of rum, the first sensual indulgence, binds eternal chains upon the soul, and writes "hopeless" on every sinner's time and eternity!

Sammy was reading the Bible very attentively, when his father came into the room and asked him what he had found that was so interesting. The boy looking up eagerly, exclaimed: "I have found a place in the Bible where they were all Methodists!" "How so?" inquired the father. "Because," said he, 'all the people said Amen."

Recollections of the late War.

BY A MUSICIAN.

NO. III.

Off for Vicksburg—Christmas Eve—Up the Yazoo—Chickasaw Bayou—On to the City—A negro guide—Driving in the pickets—The night before a battle—The ball opened—"Dodging around"—Terrific firing—A march towards the jaws of death—The attack a failure.

About the time we had begun to enjoy camp life the order came for us to report at the river bank. On the boat we went, soldiers, horses, cattle and mules; and being provided with rations and other things necessary for a campaign, we were now ready to turn our backs upon Helena for the vicinity of Vicksburg. But an army of *boats* is almost as unwieldy as an army of *men*; and it required considerable time to muster them in marching order. At length the signal gun was fired and we moved off down the river in regular order. Meanwhile the little boats called "orderlies" were as busy as bees conveying intelligence from one boat to another, reminding me continually of the little orderly sergeant of one of our companies.

We spent Christmas eve at Milliken's Bend. Many of the boys spoke of where they were a year before, and the striking difference of circumstances and surroundings afforded a contrast which tended to make us feel melancholy. To call to mind the merry party, the roast turkey and the rosy cheeked girls, while we were eating hard crackers and raw meat on a miserable transport, was enough to make the most thoughtless look serious. And then the "holidays," the time of mirth and gayety, where should we spend them? Ye who think that soldiers are reckless and wicked, could you have seen us then, your opinion might have undergone a change. Instead of a party, we had meeting at night, when our chaplain commended us to Him, without whose notice a sparrow cannot fall to the ground.

The day after Christmas we started up the Yazoo river, landing on the day following, about noon, on the left bank some three miles from Yazoo Bluffs. The main army, thirty thousand strong, disembarked below the mouth of Chickasaw Bayou, while our division, except one brigade, was landed above it. Taking from our knapsacks an oil cloth and blanket, and providing ourselves according to orders, with three days rations, we caught up the war cry of "on to Vicksburg." Already we heard, as we supposed, the thunder of Grant's guns in the direction of Haine's Bluffs, and our hearts beat high with expectation when—we were marched into a large field of cockle-burs. They stood thick upon the ground and so high that the tallest man on horseback could not see over them. However we considered them beneath our notice and were more glad than otherwise when the command of "forward, march," was given. The sun was now about two hours high; it was some five miles to Vicksburg, and allowing a few minutes for unavoidable delays, we expected to reach that city about the time of the going down of the sun. To facilitate our progress we secured the services of a "negro guide," who professed to be well "posted." Had we known more fully the "lay of the land" before us, perhaps we would not have been so sanguine. On our right was the Chickasaw Bayou; on our left a swamp; and immediately in front was a narrow neck of land leading to a long corduroy causeway, which, in its turn, led directly to the mouths of the enemy's big guns at the foot of the bluffs.

As we were marching along full of hope, an idea struck one of our boys, and he asked our "guide" how many men were guarding the road we were about to take. "About five hundred," said he.

"And how long has it been since you saw them?"

"Only two days ago, massa," said he.

The answer did not seem as satisfactory as the "guide" had supposed; at any rate a faint suspicion entered our minds that there might have been some changes within that length of time which might hinder our progress.

A few minutes afterward, and while the members of the field band were walking carelessly along on top of the levee, seeing what we could see, the sound of musketry and the whiz of bullets about our ears told us that the rebel pickets were not far off and knew we were coming. They had fired upon our advanced guard, and we being in a direct line to the rear felt the pleasing (?) emotion of being under fire. Of course we got off the levee in double quick, and sought a less conspicuous locality. Seating myself upon a log, (the regiment having now halted,) and while trying to collect my scattered thoughts, something struck a high stump near by, buzzed leisurely over my head and fell upon the ground, a few feet from where I was sitting. It proved to be a stray piece of shell of a moderate size and a very ugly shape. The report of small arms was near by on our right, but the cannonading was so far away it seemed almost a mystery how that piece of shell had wandered so far out of its path.

As night was now approaching we concluded to defer the taking of Vicksburg until another day; especially as the rapid increase of musketry on our right made it evident that the enterprise would be no child's play. Being within range of the enemies' guns we could build no fires for cooking, and could therefore do nothing but eat our supper of hard crackers and raw meat, spread down our blankets and try to sleep.

The night before a battle! Ah, who can describe the emotions of such a time? Could some ready writer have noted the thoughts of that vast multitude, what a page they would make in in history! As to myself, I was soon asleep, but awaking several times in the night, the thought that there might be a terrible conflict on the following day would rush through my mind, filling me with strange, indescribable emotions. We arose early, and while yet dark, built a fire behind a large tree, fried some meat, made coffee and ate our breakfast. Then after reading a chapter from the Bible, as was our custom at Helena, and filling our canteens with water we were ready for the duties of the day.

A heavy fog hung around us and delayed operations till the sun drove it away. Then we heard a heavy gun on our right, soon another and another. A little after we heard the sound of musketry as though a charge was being made on the rebel works. Then came orders for us to "fall in," and in a few minutes "forward, march," was sounded along the line. We moved forward through the dense woods, somewhat mechanically, expecting every moment to receive a salute from the rebels. Gaining position our artillery opened fire, which was answered promptly by theirs. First came a shot through the tops of the trees, scattering the limbs and creating quite a havoc. Then came another and another, until directly one came shrieking above our heads and buried itself in a tree near by. From then till noon we had a practical illustration of the old song "Dodging Around" acted out by those not in ranks. Getting behind a tree I felt comparatively safe, till looking up I saw several large branches which I thought might *accidently* fall upon my head, and concluding that a tree was poor protection, immediately "stood from under."

By noon the cannonading, except along the levee, had slackened on our side of the bayou, and nothing but occasional rifle balls were left to break the peace. These did but little damage to our regiment, as the rank and file, in obedience to orders, lay close to the grounnd during the day; only two being killed and one or two wounded. As soon as my fears had subsided sufficiently to allow my curiosity to get the better of them, I concluded to go once more to the levee and get a glimpse of the rebs and their works. I was on it about a second when the "whiz" of several bullets and the explosion of a shell a few rods in front offered great inducements to a speedy retreat. But "why are we lying still and doing nothing when there is such heavy work to our right?" was the query often put by our soldiers without a satisfactory answer. We afterwards learned that to have gone forward would have realized the fearful description,

"Cannon to the righ of us,
Cannon to the left of us,
Cannon in front of us,
Volleyed and thundered."

And then the retreat that would have been inevitable over that long corduroy causeway would have exposed us to a tremendous enfilading fire. What could we do then but retire to the boats, go around below the mouth of Chickasaw Bayou and get in position to assist our wearied comrades on the morrow.

Toward noon of the next day the most terrific cannonading began that I had yet heard. The rattle of musketry, though nearly three miles away, and the roar of artillery were truly awful. About noon the last brigade, (Hovey's) of Steel's division took up its line of march for the scene of action. And such a march! From our front, and stretching as far as the eye could reach towards the field of battle, was a long line of ambulances winding their slow way back to the river. As we met and passed them some were gory with blood; from others came the groans of the wounded.

As I write the scene rises vividly before me; that long line of ambulances emerging from, and our solemn march towards the "*jaws of death.*"

But little more need to be told. By the time we had arrived at the front the firing had almost ceased, the attack had been a failure, and the first sad sickening reverse had been given to our arms in the west. The soldiers felt aggrieved. It seemed that more had been required than they could reasonably be expected to accomplish; and yielding to the first impulse, laid the blame on Sherman, not knowing then the *real* cause of the failure which was the traitorous or imbecile conduct of Col. Murphy, in command at Holly Springs.

A Smile or a Tear.

BY M. ANNESLEY.

Experience is mental fact, and it comes home to the heart—and many a one will respond to this little incident of internal life—that in the way of duty we increase grace to bear trial. It is quite a mistake to shut one's self up to brood upon sorrow, and nurse unbelief—for it is the very same kind of trial which Christ has carried thousands of his children safely through. Said one, "a sadness was upon my spirit, and not from an imaginary cause, either. I was seeking a time and place to weep, and could hardly control the starting tear from others; but one duty after another pressed so closely, that the grief could not be indulged; then I was unexpectedly called to visit a sick and dying person, who had been recently reclaimed from his erring ways. I sat down beside him, and we talked most cheerfully of his future home, and the love of Jesus; he smiled, and was very happy—ready to bid farewell to earth and its cares. I prayed with him, and came away. The ready tear was gone, and I had a sweet smile in my heart. Then, in the evening meeting found a vacant space to speak for Jesus, and honor him, by saying what I *did* know of his love, and when retiring to rest gladness filled my heart, and there were no tears to be found."

Give Jesus the benefit of all your sorrow, that he may wipe it away with his "soft hand," as good Rutherford says.

Liberia Mission Conference.

The annual session of this conference was held in Careysburgh, Liberia, Western Africa, in February. Bishop Roberts presided. The same number of preachers are stationed this year as last, namely, seventeen. The ministerial work embraces, in addition to these, thirty-one local preachers. The pastoral work is divided into five districts, each presiding elder having also a pastoral charge assigned him. The following table presents the principal statistics:

	Liberians. Americans	Natives.	Baptisms.	Churches.	Val. of Ch. Property
Monrovia.....	159	40	17	1	$3,000
Robertsport....	69	20	...	1	1,200
St. Paul River	278	46	30	5	2,000
White Plains..	77	...	2	1	1,900
Careysburgh ..	99	6	5	1	450
Marshall.....	61	25	4	1	280
Buchanan.....	110	15	10	1	1,200
Edina.....	146	10	20	2	1,000
Greenville.....	138	40	6	3	15,00
Cape Palmas..	210	18	7	2	2,500
Mount Olive...	1	60	...	1	615
Durbinville.....	6	12	..	1	125
Grebo Mission	...	1	...	..	175
Queah	...	...	...	1	25
Ammons.....	1	19	...	...	.....
	1,355	312	101	21	$15,920

The total membership, including probationers, is 1,667, a net increase, [after subtracting thirty deaths] during the year of 215. There has been an increase of two church edifices. Seven parsonages are reported—a decrease of 1. There are 25 Sunday schools—an increase of 3; 162 officers and teachers—an increase of 5; 896 pupils—a decrease of 128. The mission has 11 day schools, with a total of 284 pupils. In these eight assistants are employed, two of them being natives. The following are the appointments for the ensuing year:

MONROVIA DISTRICT.—P. Coker, P. E.—Monrovia circuit, including Congo and Kroo Town, P. Coker, H. H. Whitfield, H. B. Matthews, sup.; Robertsport, D. Ware. Ammons station to be supplied.

ST. PAUL RIVER DISTRICT, P. Gross, P. E.—Millsburgh and White Plains, P. Gross. St. Paul River Circuit, S. J. Campbell, I. S. Payne, sup., O. Richards, sup. Careysburgh Circuit, H. E. Fuller. Queah Mission, C. A. Pitman.

BASSA DISTRICT, J. G. Thompson, P. E.—Buchanan Circuit to be supplied. Edina Circuit, J. R. Moore. Marshall Circuit, J. G Thompson. Mount Olive Station, J. H. Deputie. Durbinville Station, N. D. Russ.

SINOU DISTRICT, W. P. Kennedy, P. E.—Greenville, including Louisiana and Lexington, W. P. Kennedy, one to be supplied. Sinou Mission to be supplied.

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT, F. Fuller, P. E.—Mount Emory and Tubman Town, T. Fuller. Grebo Station, J. C. Lowrie. Sardica Mission to be supplied.

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Death of Ex-Governor Wright.

By a cable dispatch of the 13th inst., we learn of the death and burial of the Hon. Joseph A. Wright, American Minister to the Court of Prussia. This sad intelligence will fill the land with mourning. Few of our public men were more highly esteemed than he. Rising from the great mass of the people, and without special, early advantages, he attained a national reputation, which will live in history. Born in Washington Co., Pa., April 17, 1810, at the age of nineteen, he was admitted to the bar in Indiana, whither the family had previously removed, where he soon found himself in the midst of an excellent practice. In 1833 he was elected to the State legislature, where he soon attracted attention by his eloquent advocacy of important measures for the improvement of the State. In 1840 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 to Congress. At the expiration of his Congressional term in 1849 he was chosen governor of the State, running largely ahead of his ticket. At the close of his first term he was re-elected by largely increased majorities. At the close of his second term he returned to private life, but was soon called by the United States government to represent it at the court of Berlin. His success at his last post has been most honorable to himself and to the country which he represents.

Governor Wright has long been a devoted and useful member of the M. E. Church, promoting her various interests with distinguished ability and zeal. He has been thrice married, his third wife being Mrs. Caroline R. Deuel, a lady well and favorably known to the Christian public of New York. Personally, Governor Wright has always been characterized as a frank, courteous, hospitable Christian gentleman. His health has been very feeble for several months, during which time Mrs. Wright has watched over him with the most tender care. Recently letters have assured us that during his continued serious illness his Christian experience has been most triumphant.

On March 19, Mrs. Wright wrote us as follows:

24 Riegenten Strasse,
Berlin, March 19.

My Dear Friend:—The continued illness of my dear husband forces me to answer your kind letter to him, which was received this morning—giving us both real pleasure.

* * * *

Oh, how often have I wished for you both to come to Europe—no one out of my own family would either Mr. Wright or myself rather see than you and your blessed wife, (my darling friend.) Since the serious illness of Mr. W.—now four months since he was taken sick—how often have I thought of you, associated as you are with the most eventful portion of my life, and how much pleasure it would be to us if you could only come and sit an hour or two in our sick chamber. I cannot tell you, my beloved friends, what I have suffered mentally the past winter. Mr. Wright's critical situation giving me continual anxiety and apprehension; my mind was alternating between hope and fear for several weeks. One great cause of anxiety was that he might drop instantly away, his heart being suffused in water. The most eminent of the Medical Faculty of Germany were called, and consultation after consultation was held—but no radical change or relief, except when the water was removed mechanically. About a week since we changed to Homeopathy, being the third change we have made since his illness. God grant that this may prove effectual. So far we feel greatly encouraged.

But, my brother, you will be most pleased to learn that amid all these sorrows, anxieties and fears, neither of us have been left comfortless—no, the gracious, loving Master has been constantly with us, enlarging our views of his Sovereign Compassion and Infinite Love. Ever whispering to our hearts, "I am thy Salvation," "I will never leave or forsake thee." And His precious invitation to "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Never before have the gracious promises of the Redeemer seemed so full of meaning, and never before have we been able to grasp the richness of the fullness they embody. The great advancement in spiritual light and knowledge imparted to my precious invalid since his affliction, is worth living for many wearisome, sorrowing, and tedious years,—if years could be tedious with the presence of the blessed Comforter, whispering hourly, "Let not your heart be troubled."

Mr. W. is the most changed person you could imagine—all serenity, calmness, perfectly submissive to the will of God, living or dying. He can say emphatically with the great Apostle, "For me to live, is Christ; to die, is gain." Would that I possessed the same passive trust and resignation. I cannot say from the heart "Thy will be done," if my husband is to be removed by death, but I can and do plead constantly for that grace that will uphold and sustain me under every trial, however great. Do unite with me in strong supplications that his precious life may be spared to me, to his family, to the Church, and his Country."

On the margin of this letter the Governor wrote us the following beautiful lines:

My Dearest Friends:—God bless you for giving you such a companion in my affliction. My peace is made with my God, and I am ready to fall into the arms of my blessed Redeemer, who will accept all who trust him. I think I shall never see you, dear Brother and Sister, in this world. But my hope is full of immortality and of meeting you above.

Your affectionate brother in Christ,
J. A. Wright.

Who Shall Rule?

Shall white men or black men rule this city? Such is the issue which is being forced upon our community. It is a question of the gravest possible import. It is a movement environed with difficulties and pregnant with results which appall our best and wisest citizens. It is the tocsin note of the "war of races"

Not content with their right of suffrage; not satisfied with their eligibility to office, there are certain men of color in New Orleans who now claim the exclusive right to rule this city. We had fondly hoped that such an issue would not be raised, but as it is forced upon us, we shall meet it fairly and oppose it to the utmost of our ability. In the discussion of this grave question, it may be well to consider, Who these men are—What are the grounds of their claim, and What are the reasons for our opposition.

We make the first point—Who these men are, because we here enter a disclaimer in behalf of the Freedmen of this city, that they are not party to this claim. Grateful to their deliverers, conscious of their own yet incompetency, and themselves opposed to caste, they do not favor an exclusively colored government for New Orleans. Content to share with the white man in the offices of public trust, they are too sensible, modest and patriotic to put forth a claim for exclusive rule. Well knowing that they owe to their white friends their liberty and their right of suffrage, they are not such ingrates as to turn and rend their benefactors; and having trusted those friends in the past, without disappointment, they feel that they can trust them for the future. But not so with the *handful* of free-born blacks, who are the claimants of exclusive rule. Formerly slave-holders themselves, who bought and sold their own brethren, and some of whom fought bravely in the confederate ranks, they are as much opposed to the Freedman holding office as they are opposed to our white loyal citizens being elected to share with them the positions of trust and power. With them, it is not a question of color but of class; not of race, but of caste. Having observed for many months this tendency to caste, we now solemnly protest against it. The free-born negro has no rights which do not belong to the freedman, and by nature has no superiority. We therefore reiterate the opinion, that those who favor the exclusion of white men from participation in the government of this city, are not the Freedmen, but colored Creoles, and we are glad to know their number though influential, is as yet small;—many of the free-born blacks of New Orleans have now no sympathy with this movement—they are too wise and generous.

But What are the grounds of their claims? It is boldly announced that the white Republicans of New Orleans cannot be trusted with its government. Had this announcement been made by the N. O. Times, it would not have surprised us; but coming from the source from which it emanates, it is the echoed slander of rebellion, treason, and slavery. Forgetful of the past services of these loyal white men, to the colored race, they are denounced as traitors to the principles for which they have fought, suffered and sacrificed property and position. Another instance of such ingratitude can hardly be found in history. Trusted in the long struggle for freedom; trusted to fight the battles of the Union; trusted in the effort to secure the right of suffrage; they are now slandered, rejected, forgotten. This is too much for white men to endure! It was what our enemies predicted, but what we never feared; yet you have fulfilled the prophecy, and aroused the fear.

The complaint is made that colored registrars and policemen have not been appointed; and Mayor Heath is made the scape-goat to bear the sins of his friends to the wilderness of oblivion. There is not a white Republican in this city, who is not in favor of such appointments and did not do what he could to secure the same; but for satisfactory reasons, the appointing power declined to accede to their wishes. Colored men with white men were reported as registrars of voters by the white gentlemen who had been selected to nominate such officers, but having determined that the holding of office by colored men should be initiated by the people themselves, the commanding General selected white union men only. For the like reason, the same power refused to accede to the Mayor's wish for some colored policemen. And now because his wish was not complied with, Mr. Heath is called upon to resign. A similar request was made to Mr Stanton, but the Secretary of War could better serve his country by remaining in Mr. Johnson's cabinet, than by resigning. Precisely so with Mayor Heath. He has wisely remained, and we trust he will remain.

And we have now to consider—What are the reasons of our opposition to this claim for exclusive colored rule in New Orleans.

I. It is the inauguration of the "war of races." If the plan is adopted, it will be black man against white man. The animus of the opposition will not be Republican against Democrat, the loyal against the disloyal, but the African against the Caucasian. Without a justifying motive; without a great, broad, sound principle to advocate as the reason for such a contest; without the shadow of an excuse for this intestine strife, the only apology that can be offered, is the difference of the races. It is the most heartless, bootless, infidel, inhuman conception of the age. Nor should the blacks forget, that in this contest they must be the greater sufferers. While conceding that all men are created equal, yet, because of superior numbers, advantages, and powers, we hold that such a strife of the races will end in the total destruction of the colored race. It is a law of God, that the superior, when right, shall triumph. Enter this contest, and you will unite the whites throughout the nation, and the blacks will fade before them like the red men of the forest. The true principle, and the only one of safety, is, not to vote for a man because he is black, or because he is white, but because he is a Man.

II. It will be the destruction of the great Republican party. Neither the white man's party nor the black man's, its great moving principle is the common brotherhood of man. Its leaders can never consent to the admission or exclusion of men because of race or color. Having been instrumental in the elevation of the blacks to what they are, that party would be held responsible were it to recognize a Black Republican Party in the South; and being held thus responsible, the loyal people of this country would abandon its ranks and seek an organization more consistent with the genius and institutions of the Republic; indeed, they would unite heart and soul to defeat such a movement as we are now opposing. They are the friends of the negro, not because he is black, but because he is a man; not because he is an African, but because he is a citizen. If the originators of this measure persist in their suicidal course, we shall counsel all Republicans to abandon them to their well-deserved fate. And it should not be forgotten that these persons are now advocating for themselves, that which they have so violently condemned in others—political caste.

III. It is anti-Christian, anti-human, anti-republican. The gospel of Jesus is no respecter of persons. Its Divine Founder recognized the unity of our race, and taught that all men are brethren; that men are to be preferred for what they *are*, and not for what they *have*; and, that the true type of the Church and the State is where all men are equal before the altar and before the law. Upon these benevolent doctrines rests the Republic of our fathers. He who denies these principles or obstructs their practical application is not a Republican, whatever may be his high-sounding professions; he is rather an exclusionist, a factionist, an enemy to his kind. Humanity—broad, grand, united, lifts its voice against this political caste; every dictate of religion condemns this race-exclusiveness.; and all the great, fundamental principles of our government, stand in unconquerable antagonism to the "war of races."

To Our Colored People.

Last week, we called the attention of our colored people to the fact, that it is their solemn duty to carefully avoid collisions with the whites. We know that our church-members will reverently heed our advice; but there are those who are not within the pale of the church, who seem determined to have a row. Under pretense of obtaining their rights, they cause public disturbances and provoke quarrels. Several instances of this kind have occurred within the past week, and others are likely to occur. Ever willing to aid our colored men to obtain every right which belongs to the American citizen, yet we now plainly say to the disturbers of the public peace, that we shall do all that is within our power to bring such to justice. We have lived long enough to know that there are mean black men, as well as mean white men, and we have no sympathy with either. A bad man with a black skin is not entitled to more favor than a bad man with a white skin. When negroes become loafers and rowdies, the best place for them is the Parish prison. We are aware that there are some white men in this community who call themselves Republicans, who instigate these black men, to such violations of the peace, and we now forewarn these men, that they are known to the authorities, both civil and military, and if they are not careful, they will find themselves in limbo, before many days. In the present state of society, *every man* should seek to promote the public peace, add pass through the present political excitement in the most harmonious manner possible.

The Mass Meeting.

From ten to twenty thousand people assembled last saturday night in Lafayette Square, to welcome the Hon. William D. Kelley to New Orleans. *It was* the out-pouring of the loyal people of this city, who were decorous and enthusiastic. On the stand were many of our well-tried loyal citizens, while around the stand, the freedmen assembled in thousands. His Hon. Mayor Heath, presided and introduced Mr. Kelley in a few well-timed remarks. Judge Kelley then proceeded to deliver a carefully prepared address, which was received with frequent applause. He reviewed the history of the great anti-slavery struggle in this country, and then gave some wise counsels to both whites and blacks. He was followed by Thomas W. Conway, who was warmly received by his old Louisiana friends. A series of resolutions were read and adopted, when the vast assembly quietly dispersed.

Editorial Items.

Rev. Mr. McDonald will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Religious services will be held as usual, at Eagle Hall, corner of Prytania and Felicity Sts., to-morrow evening, at half past seven o'clock.

The First National Bank of New Orleans, has been closed by order of commissioners from Washington. The deficit is over $800,000. Many of our citizens were depositers and are the immediate sufferers. Mr. May, late President, has surrendered all his private property ($1,200,000,) to meet the deficiency.

The U. S. Assistant Treasurer is implicated, in the affair, to the extent of one million dollars.

A serious riot occurred in Mobile on the 15th inst., while Judge Kelley of Philadelphia was speaking. Several persons were killed and others wounded.

Mayor Heath and General Mower have issued proclamations to the citizens of New Orleans, to keep the peace. There is much political excitement in town, and an outbreak may occur at any moment.

Hon. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, addressed an immense mass-meeting in this city, on last Thursday night. He is a wise counselor and an eloquent orator.

Collector Kellog, of the Customhouse has appointed four colored men to positions in his department. This is the be ginning.

Clerk of the Fifth District Court.—We are happy to announce the appointment, by General Sheridan, of Francis A. Woolfley, as Clerk of the Fifth District Court, in the city of New Orleans, in place of Louis Power, dismissed. The General could not have made a more popular or judicious selection.

General Sypher.—This Gentleman was recently appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, for this district, by General Steedman, but was removed from office on Thursday last because he participated in the reception given to Hon. Judge Kelley. We are not surprised at this, for a man like General Steedman, who intentionally sought the downfall of that noble *one armed* soldier of the Republic. Major General O. O. Howard, is capable of doing very small things.

To preachers and people of the Mississippi District:

Dear Brethren—On account of the sickness of my family, whom I have not seen for over a year, I shall be gone North about a month. This will compel me to postpone some matters requiring early attention.

Wm. M. Darnell.

May 10th, 1867.

Central Executive Committee.—At a session of this body, held last evening, a resolution was adopted providing that the future meetings of the committee shall be held in Economy Hall, Ursulines street.

W. R. Crane, president of the committee, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Hon. Rufus Waples was then unanimously chosen presiding officer by acclamation.

National Reconstruction State Committee.—George A. Fosdick has been elected President of that Committee, in place of J. Q. A. Fellows resigned.

Jefferson Davis has been released on bail in the sum of $100,000.. Horace Greely is on his bond.

Registration in the Parishes.

From private letters we are enabled to lay before our readers some facts on the progress of registration in the county parishes:

PARISH OF ASCEENSION.

From this parish we learn that up to the 11th inst., there had been 1054 persons registered, of whom 91 were white and the remainder colored.

CADDO PARISH.

Shreveport, May 7th, 1867.

The steamer National will leave here to-day with five thieves—three destined for the penitentiary. Two brothers, Jourdan and Addison Kelley, aged 22 and 24 years, for six months, for stealing a pistol. They are bad characters. One negro for two years, for stealing a mule. The two others are youths of 17 and 21 years, of better parentage, and of sufficient influence to shield them from a deserved place in the penitentiary. The eldest, Henry Hein, is a very shrewd young man, of more than common ability; has been declared insane, and is a fit subject for the Asylum. (This may account for the report from that institution that they have more applications than they could make provision for.) This boy stole several thousand dollars worth of jewelry, and it is not his first offence. The other, young Lacy, is under bonds at Marshall, Texas, for stealing a horse, but to save farther disgrace, his friends are sending him below to have him shipped before the mast on an English vessel. He is a very sharp boy.

The youth of all this country are excessively dissolute, and the general tendency of things is for the worse and not for the better. Morals seem with the people to be only a bagatelle. The thing most to be dreaded is "taxation without representation," (a very strong court word now.) In a republican government virtue should be as much a perequisite to representation as taxation.

C.

DESOTO PARISH.

The Registrars, Messrs. Cary, Chienville and Morton, with their efficient clerk, Geo. W. Willy, commenced work promptly at the Courthouse in Mansfield on the first day of May, and had reistered, at the close of Saturday, 84 whites and 78 blacks. The citizens generally manifested a good spirit, and seem desirous that all should register who are eligible. Some indiscreet youths think that this looks too much like submission. The freedmen were out in force on Saturday, and quite a number had to leave without registering for want of time. A momentary excitement occurred just before closing. A drunken rowdy took exception to something said or done, drew his pistol and made some flourishes, but he was promptly taken below by a citizen. Many of the planters say they will bring in all the freedmen in their employ, and the most intelligent and best citizens give good counsel to both whites and blacks. The registrars are good men, and were well received by the community.

H.

CONCORDIA PARISH.

Vidalia, La., May 8, 1867.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this point on Monday, April 29.

Up to 12 M. this day, we have registered 408 colored voters, and 8 white voters, making a total of 416.

The parish is all overflowed, but the water is falling fast.

Please send me two or three copies of your paper when we return from our tour. I shall endeavor to write while we are on the move.

I am, very respectfully, etc.,

M.

MANSFIELD PARISH.

Mansfield Dist. & Parish, La.
May 3, 1867.

There are two youths now confined in the Parish jail here, named Adams and Byers, each about 17 years old. The former for killing his father, the latter for killing his brother-in-law—both of recent occurrence. The have both had preliminary trials, and now await the final court to decide on the heniousness of their crimes.

One of the witnesses in the Adams case, a boy also about 17 years of age, testified that the accused, on the evening of the murder, told him that he had shot his father. The other testimony is rather circumstantial, but strongly corroborative. The father had rebuked the son for abusing a young horse, and threatened to drive him from home if he did not do better. After some angry words the boy left home. He borrowed a gun from a neighbor, stating that he wanted to kill some turkeys on his way home. In the evening a shot was heard not far from the house, and soon after the father was found in a dying condition, not able to tell who committed the deed. The gun was not returned but left concealed till after the arrest was made. Several of the family were witnesses in the trial. Their education has been very much neglected, as most of them had to make their mark in signing their testimony, showing the great deficiency in the common school system of the country.

In the other case, a Mr. McElroy, a very industrious young man, who was the main support of a widowed mother, had eloped with the sister of Byers, and returned to the home of his mother. It was believed that the McElroy family had become reconciled. He was, however, induced by Byers to go into the woods to hunt, or burn off the leaves for early grass, and was shot by the accused with two charges of buckshot, one in the back and the other in the face. The accused confessed to the killing, but said he did it in self defense, as they had got into an altercation growing out of some boasting remarks of the deceased about the elopement. The circumstances as adduced on the trial were very much against the prisoner.

There does not seem to be much sympathy in this community for these unfortunate youths. It should be taken into consideration that they have had their characters formed to a great extent in the last six years, which has been full of bloodshed and bushwhacking—when every one seemed to have a license to take immediate and personal revenge.

H.

Pike county, Miss., May 11.

Mr. Editor—Our meeting in Washington parish, La., has been paraded by name before the readers of the rebel press and we abused as Radicals. But the comments even pronounced by the most rabid of rebels make a good record for five of us out of the seven. It does hurt our people awfully to think that respectable planters, Southern born and reared, should have produced such a set of Black Republican resolutions. Louisiana is safe, but very many moons will have to wax and wane before this State will become repentant. There is no repentance here. People clamor for their just rights, and once they get fully reinstated in Congress, they will just as assuredly plunge into war as they fail to control the Government.

If we are to go back unrepentant with our hearts still unchastened, the next best thing that Congress could do would be to give up the Government to them. Congress can take its choice, either to retain the reins in its own hands, or surrender up the whole affair to the Rebs and Copperheads. I read this language in a recent rebel paper of late date: "This country is ours. We are competent to rule it, and we will rule it. Let us immediately reconstruct, get the State into the Union, and then with the assistance of the northern Democrats, we can in three years control the government, and drive into merited obscurity," etc.

Very truly yours, Loyalist.

P. S.—Have just read a letter from Alanson Parks, one of the Registers of Washington Parish. Says they have registered 90, of whom only 24 are colored, and one row has occurred between whites and freedmen.

L.

In connection with this subject we now inform our friends in the country that, as a rule, the Registrars are reliable Union men, and that their advice in political matters can be safely followed. We know there are some exceptions—men who are proving themselves unworthy of the positions which they now hold. If these gentlemen are not more discreet, and do not discharge their duty with greater impartiality, and more in accordance with the instructions from Gen. Sheridan, they will probably be removed.

Opelousas District.

THREE DAYS ON HORSEBACK—FOES AND FRIENDS—SNOW, RAIN AND MUD.

The journey to Alexandria was long and rough—a hundred miles through the storm. The morning was chill and damp; but for Aunt Sarah's care in providing me with an ample nubia, I should have suffered during the long cold ride of that day. My noon hour was spent at the house of the kind people who lodged me last summer. Wind and sleet impeded my progress, so that only about forty miles were made; the preacher's horse plunged painfully through the mud, and toward night, nearly frozen, the hospitality of a planter was craved. His reply was, "Are you a northern man?" Now a Methodist preacher, like a true patriot, knows no section, but having been born in the good old Empire State (N. Y.), and being unmistakably in favor of the old government, our host gave us plainly to understand that only the claims of humanity made him receive us. Too cold to regard dignity, had we been disposed, his fire, table and bed were thankfully accepted. Politics were not discussed, and next morning farewell was said, with the impression that our entertainer had a kind heart, if his first greeting was not over courteous.

It was a bad day for travelling; over head and under foot alike forbidding. By noon the dwelling of kind friends was reached, and past toils well nigh forgotten in their warm greetings and good cheer. Here a place was selected for a church and school, which will afford accommodations for the people of several large plantations. The planters and freedmen will unite to help build. A local preacher teaches the colored school, and we have a society here of over a hundred members.

Passed through Cherryville, where there are two good brick churches, Episcopalian ane Campbelite, and a frame Baptist church. The pastor of the latter is said to have remained at his post during the war.

At night found shelter at the house of a planter, who felt very sore over the war, and talked frankly about it. I was invited to call again, and assured that politics would not be talked. Next day at 7 o'clock, started, and after a seven hours ride, reached Alexandria and the Quarterly Conference at 2 o'clock P. M. Thankful for a brief rest from travel during three days in the rain, cold and mud.

ALEXANDRIA QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—A NEW CIRCUIT.

Entering Alexandria, my toils were rewarded by the sight of our new church, frame up and covered. The neat school house and snug little parsonage; only the long spell of wet weather has prevented the builder from giving possession of the church before now. Brother Small has been very faithful in Alexandria, besides looking after a circuit of 30 or 40 miles in extent. The storm made the attendance at our Quarterly Conference very thin, but the reports were good. Several new appointments have been taken in this quarter; from all parts of the Parish requests are coming for Brother Small to come and organize Societies. Five hundred persons have joined the church. Four new Sunday Schools have been organized, with over two hundred scholars. Several local preachers and exhorters have been licensed. Five appointments reported with 450 members and probationers, an increase of over 200 since Conference. Five Sunday-schools, with about 250 scholars. Twenty-five marriages have been solemnized; forty sermons delivered; sixty meetings held; fourteen baptisms, and two deaths of members. The official brethren have, with few exceptions, been faithful. One was reproved for not being obedient; another for showing no improvement since last conference. It is very desirable that the large district along Bayou Beuf and in Avoyelles parish, should be set off as a separate work, being too distant for proper care in this circuit. Thirty copies of the Advocate are taken, and nearly seventy-five copies of the Conference minutes have been purchased by these people. Our church property has been much increased in value since Conference. A little parsonage has been built and paid for by the people. The school house is in good condition, and our new church will be ready for services in two or three weeks, if the weather permits.

SABBATH SERVICES—CHILDREN CONVERTED—DAY-SCHOOLS.

The storm cleared away by Sabbath morning. God's sunshine was poured out to warm and cheer us, while his spirit was poured forth to bless our souls. The love-feast was held at 8 o'clock A. M. We suffered some from cold, but it was a profitable time. At 9½ o'clock, the children's sermon was preached and examination held. The scholars acquited themselves well, having been well instructed by their preacher. At 11 o'clock, our house was crowded; at 3 o'clock, preaching again and the Lord's Supper. Eight persons came forward to join the church, some by letter; three were mourners; one a girl of twelve years, very earnestly seeking the Savior. A number of children have been converted in this church. As the interest seemed to warrant it, services were continued Monday and Tuesday with excellent results; in spite of a heavy rain the last night, our house was full, and the people dispersed unwillingly. It was a precious quarterly meeting.

The Bureau Agent here, Major Willower and his active assistant, Mr. Farr, have been very energetic of late in establishing schools. Last year there were not half a dozen, now thirty or forty day and night schools are in operation, and the work still goes on. Some of the teachers employed are colored men. The school of about seventy scholars taught in our church, is now in charge of a lady from Rochester, New York. The night school is open to all free of charge. Mr. Farr writes me that at least fifty children in Alexandria are deprived of schooling, because their parents are unable to pay their tuition. What a work there is all over the land for our Freedmen's Aid Society.

MURDERERS AT LARGE—STATE SEMINARY—DEMOCRATIC PAPERS—MARRIAGE FEES.

It is sad to know that acts of lawlessness are still committed in Rapide's parish. Last week a planter on Bayou Beuf, seeing a colored boy across the bayou whistling, ordered him to cease, and then began firing his revolver at him. Another who had been in the habit of drawing his revolver recklessly on his work hands, found himself one morning without laborers. He at once started the constable after them with a coil of rope to secure and return them, but our Provost Marshal very properly interfered. Sunday evening I was told that a negro had been killed somewhere near town, and other shooting affairs were reported at the Bureau. Affidavits were made by the Agent, but the civil authorities so far, have taken no notice of them. Speaking of revolvers, they seem to be a part of ones dress here. I learn that even the boys of the State Seminary carry them. Quite a fuss occurred among the young gentlemen recently. A comrade being threatened with punishment for some fault; they drew pistols and brought the faculty to terms. The affair resulted in the resignation of *the professor implicated.* In last week's Louisiana Democrat, published here, was a low article, holding up to ridicule our church and its pastor. This organ of the democracy follows the lead of the Franklin and Opelousas papers. It is thus, that men claiming to be leaders of the Southern people, insult the freedmen and meet their effort to become intelligent, useful, pious. Brother small and his church have however, the goodwill, and are well spoken of by all classes, save this editor and his admirers. I want to add to the shame of the parties concerned, that this is the only parish where a high charge is made the freedmen for license to marry. *Five dollars* is demanded; in some cases amounting to a prohibition; with the rather equivocal privilege of having the ceremony performed by the clerk or his deputy. In other parishes a fee of two or two and a half is charged. The wrong is the greater when it is remembered that in many instances these people have lived together faithfully for years, and go through the legal forms for the gospel's sake, and to secure the civil rights of which they have so long been unjustly deprived.

ITINERANT.

Mississippi Items.

From Holly Springs we went to Oxford. This place is the seat of the Miss. State University, and was probably a rather pleasant little town once. It was badly damaged by the war, but has been partly rebuilt. The College buildings were not destroyed but are in need of repairs and fresh paint. They are scattered around in a pretty grove of oak trees, and were built with little regard to any order of architecture. The Institution is in working order, and a considerable number of students in attendance.

We observed more signs of attention to fruit raising here than at any other point we have visited. Saw several beds of strawberries and a few small vineyards, but even they showed the ignorance and inattention of their owners. It seems strange that with all the natural advantages possessed by this country and the profitable character of the business, fruit culture should have received so little attention. Enough has been done to show that it would pay well. One man near Vicksburg, before the war, sold forty thousand dollars worth of fruit in one year

The colored people at Oxford have received little attention so far. Brother Phillips, a colored man, from Holly Springs, is teaching a small school, and holding meetings in his school room. They are anxious to come under the "Old Church" and have helped to build a house. We promised them help if we could get it. We might soon have a good society there.

Some lawless persons had broken in the windows of Brother Phillip's house. He thinks however, that the authorities and the citizens generally were anxious to prevent any repetition of the offence. They told him to arm himself and shoot any one who molested him and they would protect him in so doing.

At Grenada we found things going well. Congregations were large—over forty were at the altar for prayers and fifteen joined the church during the Quarterly Meeting. The school taught by Misses Harwood and Segur is flourishing. The opposition once so violent, has disappeared, and the people and church, and school are going on in peace.

At Canton the people are preparing to purchase ground for a church. As soon as their lot is paid for their church will be put under contract. They are worshipping in a building that is too small for present wants, and increasing in numbers, notwithstanding unfavorable circumstances. A school is taught by Rev. Mr. Drain, who is a Southern man, and Miss Close, a Northern lady; it is self-supporting and seemingly succeeding well.

We have completed our first rouno of quarterly meetings and can report progress and prosperity. Some of our societies have lost a part of their membership by removal to other places, but all have had accessions, and most of them made considerable progress. Our organizations are not as complete as we could wish, and we cannot give as exact statistics as we might desire. New societies have been organized at Enterprise, Marion and Macon, and several country appointments, and will be at Oxford and other places soon. We hope to be able to form several self-supporting country circuits if the crops do not fail this year. They are sending to us from remote parts of the country. There is very little serious opposition to us now. We have not been aware of any personal danger, nor have we any cause to complain of personal disrespect. So far as we can see, public feeling is much more favorable to us than it was some months ago, and there is increased confidence in our stability.

If we read the signs of the times and the indications of providence aright, there is a promising future before our church in this State.

D.

Registers for the Country Parishes.

Gen. Sheridan has issued the following order appointing registers for the State of Louisiana :

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., April 20, 1867.
Special Orders No. 23.

1. In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress entitled "An act Supplemental to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States'" the registration of the legal voters, according to that law, in the State of Louisiana, will be commenced on the 1st of May, and must be completed by the 30th of June.

Each parish of the State will constitute a registration district. Election precincts will remain as at present constituted, unless changed by the Boards of Registers.

The following appointments of Boards of Registers is hereby made—to continue in office until further orders, viz :

Ascension: H. G Ingham, Emile Collins, Charles Thorn.

Assumption: J. A. Massicott, Joseph Duplantier, Eudaldo Pintado.

Avoyelles: Albert H. Blake, J. T. Edwards, W. W. Lamberton.

Baton Rouge E.: G. M. Husted, S. Wrotnowski, Henry S. Babin.

Baton Rouge W.: William Callinan, Julius G. Badenhausen, H. C. Schoonmaster.

Bienvielle: Richard D. Mitchell, J. J. Healy. W. H. Hounes.

Bossier: James H. Dobie, C. A. Brown, Lewis Bohn.

Caddo: A. M. Miller, Frederick A. Fuller, C. L. Sweet.

Calcasieu: P. Burns, Henry Carstens, James Hodges.

Caldwell: Richard Byrne, Joseph Blanks, George. R. Carleton.

Carroll: George A. Sheridan, John Levy, James. T. Levy.

Catahoula: Edward S. Wilson, Thomas B. Waters, Charles Doherty.

Claiborne: Charles B. Slack, Benjamin D. Harrison, James. T. Story.

Concordia: R. Marshall, W. Cutler, Dr. Thos. B. Waters.

DeSoto: John Chenville, Thomas Carey, John Morton.

East Feliciana: Charles W. Thing, Minus P. Day, Frank Roig.

West Feliciana: Robert Worrel, Carlos Wilcox, John McEwe.

Franklin: Charles H. Merritt, Elias Carter, Edward Costine.

Iberville: George L Gaskell, Nelson Kenyon, William Brown.

Jackson: George W. Ferguson, Kent M. Dowden, Allen Green.

Jefferson: W. D. Smith, S. S. Henry, John Payne.

Lafayette: James Fry, Dr. F. E. Piquette, R. W. Stanley.

Lafourche: A. J. Baby, John Sarlot, E. E. LeBlanc.

Livingston: C. D. Ludeck, N. F. Hyer, Amos Morrison.

Madison: James L. Wright, S. P. Dangerfield, Patrick Walsh.

Morehouse: W. A. Moulton, S. G. Parsons, E. F. Buckingham.

Natchitoches: O. N. Blackington, A. Morel, Cyrus W. Stauffer.

Ouachita: Charles A. Merrill, Zuinglius McKay, Ansel Edwards.

Plaquemine: Julius Lovell, H. E. Sawyer, R. H. McMillen.

Point Coupee: Silas Hannum, J. J. Huntley, H. D. Shepperd.

Rapides: Azariah F. Wild, George Dorman, John Strother.

Sabine: W. B. Cummins, Robert Still, J. Piquee.

St. Bernard: Thomas Ong, Francis Estopinal, P. A. Rosseau.

St. Charles: George E. Emerson, Ernest Lannaux, Victor Laurent.

St. Helina: James Newton, John Ridge, J. C. Yerkes.

St. James: Charles Gray, Robert Hanley, N. S. Landry.

St. John Baptist: Mortimer F. Smith, Robert B. Carson, Alphonso Oubre.

St. Landry: Stephen J. Hill, J. J. Beauchamp, M. D. Kavanagh.

St. Martin: Thomas L. Morriss, Louis E. Laloire, Placide Bienvenue.

St. Mary: A. S. Hall, Homer H. Smith, Jas. J. Parkinson.

St. Tammany: Charles E. Stevens, Isaac Evans, Elijah Baxter.

Tensas: R. D. Mitchell, J. D. Ludweck, R. B. Edgeworth.

Terra Bonne: R. W. Francis, A. A. Stone, Emile Bass.

Union: E. H. Hosner, John Long, John L. Carret.

Vermillion: Rudolph Curtis, William George, J. C. Lea.

Washington: Joseph Chillet, George J. Pittfield, Alanson Parks.

Winn: William Wright, Thomas S. Bacon, John Leland.

Each member of the Boards of Registers, before commencing his duties, will file with the chairman of his board, for transmittal to the Assistant Inspector General of these headquarters, the following oath: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

Registers will be governed in the execution of their duties by the provisions of the first section of the "Supplementary Act,"—faithfully administering the oath therein prescribed to each person registered.

Boards of Registers will first organize and commence their duties at the courthouses of their respective parishes; they will afterwards move to such other points, having reference to convenience and facility of registration as will ensure the complete registration of their parishes in the shortest practical time. The necessary expenses incurred for transportation to their respective parishes, and in traveling within them, in accordance with this order, will be paid at these headquarters to each Register on his affidavit approved by the supervising officer of his board, and by the Major General Commanding the Military District. Each Board will be entitled to one clerk. Office hours for registration will be from eight o'clock to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

When elections are ordered, the Board of Registers for each district will designate the number of polls, and the places where they shall be opened in the election precincts within its district, appoint the commissioners and other officers necessary for properly conducting the elections, and will superintend the same.

They will also receive from the commissioners of elections of the different precincts the result of the vote, consolidate the same and forward it to the Commanding General.

Registers and all officers connected with elections will be held to a rigid accountability, and will be subject to trial by Military Commission for fraud, or unlawful and improper conduct in the performance of their duties.

The following named officers are hereby appointed to supervise the Boards of Registers of the parishes following their names, to listen to or adjust, or refer to this office all just causes of complaint.

Brevet Major Kinzie Bates, Capt. 1st U. S Infantry: Rapides, Avoyelles, St. Landry, St. Martin, Lafayette.

First Lieutenant B. F. Humphreys, Brevet Capt. 1st Artillery: Calcasieu, Vermillion, St. Mary's.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Sheldon Sturgeon, Captain 1st U. S. Infantry: Point Coupee, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche.

1st Lieut. Clifford Stickney, 20th U. S. Infantry: West Feliciana, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Ascension, St. James, St. John Baptist.

Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, Major 1st U. S. Infantry: St. Charles, Jefferson, Plaquemine, St. Bernard.

2d Lieut. Horace Binney, 20th U. S. Infantry: St. Helena, Livingston, Washington, St. Tammany.

2d Lieut. F. E. Pierce, 1st U. S. Infantry: Caddo, De Soto, Sabine, Nachitoches, Winn.

Capt. D. T. Kirby, 39th U. S. Infantry: Bossier, Claiborne, Union, Bienville, Jackson.

1st Lieutenant John Hamilton, 1st U. S. Infantry: Morehorse, Ouachita, Franklin, Caldwell, Catahoula.

2d Lieutenant B. Carney, 20th U. S. Infantry: Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia.

Every male citizen of the United States twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who has been a resident in the State of Louisiana for one year, and in his parish for three months previous to the date at which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been disfranchised by act of Congress, or for felony at common law, shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act herein referred to, entitled to be, and shall be registered as a legal voter.

Pending the decision of the Attorney General of the United States on the question as to who are disfranchised by law, registers will give the most rigid interpretation to the law, and exclude from registration every person about whose right to vote there may be a doubt. Any person so excluded who, may, under the decision of the Attorney General, be entitled to vote, shall be permitted to register after that decision is received, due notice of which will be given.

No person engaged on the Boards of Registration will be permitted to be a candidate for office while so serving.

* * * * * *

By command of
Major Gen. P. H SHERIDAN,
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Subscribe for the New Orleans *"Spirit of the Times."*

Intelligence from our Mission Rooms.

THE NEW MISSION HOUSE.—It was popularly thought, as we believe, that no Centenary proposition was hailed with more favor and interest than that of providing a new Mission House, which, while it should not be extravagant in the cost or in the style of building, should stand as a monument of our brief but glorious past in the missionary work, and indicate the probable results in the future. The failure to realize a sufficient sum from Centenary subscriptions for this purpose was foreshadowed some time ago, and deep regret was expressed in very many quarters. But upon the reports of subscriptions made in the conferences in the East, amounting to from $40,000 to $60,000, the Board of Managers have felt themselves justified in taking an important preliminary step by the purchase of the property mentioned below. The board also felt called on to take this decisive step by the earnest expectation and urgent demand of the contributors to the new Mission House Fund, and, indeed, by the general voice of the Church. The prevailing feeling was that the present mission premises in Mulberry-street were not only discreditable to the Church but were repulsive to the sight and dangerous to the health of all that occupied them.

It will be seen from the report below that the board has kept steadily in view the general desire of the church to have the Missionary Society and Book Concern own and occupy adjacent property for the mutual convenience and advantage of the pastors and people throughout the church. The present temporary arrangements of the property in Fifth Avenue will continue for a reasonable time, in view of determining the practicability of adjacent locations for the Missionary Society and Book Concern. In making these wise and comprehensive arrangements, the board employed the agency of an intelligent committee composed chiefly of business laymen. The following report from this committee was made to the board at its regular session Tuesday, April 16, and was adopted with great unanimity:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The inquiries in regard to the probability of procuring a new mission house have lately been numerous and very urgent. We are happy to be able to state that the committee has purchased a very eligible and valuable property on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth street. A brown stone building of very superior quality, and of severely chaste style, covers the whole front on fifth Avenue, and extends along Thirteenth-street sixty feet, there being an open space forty feet by fifty feet in the rear. The interior of the building is well arranged, and will afford ample accommodations for the Missionary Society.

The purchase was made somewhat in view of the low price at which the property was offered, but mainly in view of the strong probability that Fifth Avenue will be shortly extended through Washington Square, and thence down to Canal street. A bill is now pending, or has passed, at Albany, to authorize this extension, and perpetually excluding a railroad from the Avenue. Upon this being done, the property will, it is believed, quickly and largely advance in value, and in a few years Fifth Avenue will rival Braadway as a street of business. The Missionary Society will then be in a position either to convert the property into stores and offices, reserving accommodations for the society, or to sell it at a large advance on price, and build elsewhere

In any case, whether these premises be held by the Missionary Society as a permanent location, or be sold for another site; or whether it shall become practicable, as we hope it soon will be, for the authorities of the Book Concern to unite with the Missionary Society in the occupation of contiguous premises there or elsewhere, for the convienience of the pastors and people of the church, we deem the purchase already mentioned a good financial arrangement, and beneficial to the church.

The committee of purchase submit the above report to the Board, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, namely:

1. That we approve of the preceding report, and order it to be recorded in the Minutes of the Board.

2. That the treasurer of the Society be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to execute on behalf of the Missionary Society the contract of purchase for the premises on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth street in the city of New York, and to affix the seal of this Society.

J. P. DURBIN, H. M. FORRESTER,
M. D'C. CRAWFORD, S. CROWELL,
H. J. BAKER, OLIVER HOYT,
D. L. ROSS, ISAAC ODELL,
E. L. FANCHER, THOS. CARLTON,
W. L. HARRIS.

THE GREAT CHANGE.—There was a man who started from Jerusalem towards Damascus, on a mission of persecution and murder, proud, cruel, and vindictive; he came from Damascus with a yearning towards all mankind, with the humility of a child, and with affection as tender as a woman's love. He went towards Damascus with an intellect narrowed down to a rapier's point, and harder than its steel; he came from Damascus with an intellect broadened and fused with divine fire, and with a logic so invincible, and with its links so warm with the Holy Ghost, that it moulded the thought of the world for eighteen centuries.

A PERNICIOUS EVIL.—In going from home to Sunday-school I pass a candy store, and invariably see a number of children passing in and out; it is obvious for what purpose. I think this is a serious matter, and calculated to lead to very pernicious results. First, to the child, who becomes regardless of the sacredness of the *day*, and is likely in after life to be an inveterate Sabbath breaker. Second, to the school and its claims. The money they spend has in all probability been given to them for the purpose of meeting some of those claims. Now I ask the question, what can be done to meet this?—*Methodist Home Journal.*

A GOOD ANSWER.—A young lady in a Sabbath school asked her class, "How soon should a child give its heart to God?" One little girl said, "when thirteen years old," another, "ten," another, "six." At length the last child in the class spoke, "Just as soon as we know who God is."

The amount distributed to destitute freedmen and refugees in the South during the past six months is $539,000.

Information Wanted.

Information wanted of Julia Young, who was sold from Louisville, Ky., about eight years ago. Was taken to Elams, per New Orleans, and from there resold, not known to whom.

W. H. STERLING,
Captain, 1st. U. S. Infantry,
A. A. A. General.

Information wanted by Lewis Hubbard, about his father and mother, named Joe and Rena Hubbard. They were owned by Philip Burrill, of Winchester, Frederick County, Va. Lewis was sold away 27 years ago, brought to Jackson, Miss., by Washington Hubbard. Send information care of Paul Gaidry, Terrebonne Station, N. O. & O. R. R., La.

Information wanted by Susan O'Hara of her mother, sisters and brother. Her mothers name was Jeannie Johnson, her brothers' Simon, Arcy, Isomail; sister named Juno. Her mother belonged to James Stokes, of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Oaks, a broker, sold the inquirer to a trader, who carried her to Atlanta, Ga. From there she was brought to Louisiana. Her mother was sold away to Florida, when she was eight years old. The inquirer has a strawberry mark over her right eye. If Charles Whitman, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., sees this he will do the inquirer a kindness by writing to her at Houma, Terrebonne, La. Charleston Christian Advocate please copy.

MARRIED.

By Rev. E. P. Royal, May 7th, Mr. John Hill, of Virginia, to Miss Caroline Malcom, of Georgia,

DIED.

At his residence, 419 St. Charles street, New Orleans, at 1 o'clock A. M. on the 18th inst., Hon. F. W. Bingham, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio.

PROSPECTUS.

THE

"N. O. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES"

Is the title of a new Weekly Paper, to be Published in New Orleans, and devoted to Fact, Fun and Fancy. The first number will be issued Monday, May 20.

We propose to make the "Spirit" the organ of the Young and Happy, and also a compendium of all Local and Foreign News.

Sports of all kinds will occupy a prominent position in our columns. We ask every reader of this to send for a copy, and after reading it, pass it around to his neighbors.

TERMS—Four Dollars per year, in advance. Single copy Ten Cents. News Dealers furnished copies at the rate of Six Cents.

GODDARD & HUMPHREYS,
Publishers, 59 Camp st.

NOTICE.

TO THE

VOTERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Registration Office

IS NOW OPEN, from 8 to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Every day, (Sundays excepted.)

Citizens of foreign birth must bring their naturalization papers with them. 67 69

NOTICE.

Second District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Second District will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M. at No. 38 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The Second District is that portion of the city comprised between Canal and Espianade streets, the river and the lake.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, 13th April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars; EDWARD AMES.
E. C. THOMAS,
MICHEL VIDAL.

66:70

NOTICE.

Third District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY, the 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Marigny buildings, corner of Marigny and Front Levee streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15 of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The Third District is that portion of the city comprised between Esplanade street, the river, the Lake and lower limits of the city.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, the 13th day of April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars, C. F. BERENS.
JNO. McWHITHER,
H. STILES.

66-71

NOTICE.

To the Voters of the Fourth District.

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, appointed by Special Orders No. 15, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated April 10th inst., hereby give notice that they will open their office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 813 Magazine street.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

All voters who reside between Felicity Road and Toledano streets, and from the river to the rear of the District, will register at this office.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

JOHN L. DAVIES,
EDMUND FLOOD.
HENRY BENSEL, Jr.

66-70

NOTICE.

Parish of Orleans, Right Bank, Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Parish of Orleans, Right Bank, will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Olivia street, between Patterson and Delaronde, in Algiers, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The District is that portion of the Parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the river Mississippi.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

The Board of Registrars, W. H. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
GEORGE HERBERT.

Parish of Orleans, R. B., April 13, 1867. 66-70

THE MILITARY BILL.

REGISTRATION ORDERED—NAMES OF THE REGISTRARS—REGISTRY TO BE MADE BETWEEN 15TH OF APRIL AND 15TH OF MAY.

The following order from the District Commander, Major Gen. Sheridan, gives the initiation to the reconstruction of our State under the military bill.

We trust that every man who has a vote under the acts of Congress will be registered at once.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., April 10, 1867.
Special Orders No. 15.

(Extract.)

* * * * *

Second District—Edward Ames, T. C. Thomas and Michael Vidal.

Third District—Charles F. Berens, John McWhorter and H. Stiles.

Fourth District—John L. Davis, Henry Bensel, Jr. and Edmund Flood.

Orleans Parish, Right Bank—W. H. Seymour, Thomas Kenefec and Georg Herbert.

Each member of the Board of Registers, before commencing his duties, will file in the office of the Assistant Inspector General at these headquarters, the oath required in the sixth section of the act referred to, and be governed in the execution of his duty by the provisions of the first section of that act—faithfully administering the oath therein prescribed to each person registered.

Boards of Registers will immediately selec suitable officers, within their respective dist tricts, having reference to convenience and facility of registration, and will enter upon their duties on the day designated. Each Board will be entitled to two clerks. Office hours for registration will be from 8 o'clock till 12 A. M., and from 4 till 7 P. M.

When elections are ordered, the Board of Registers for each district will designate the number of polls, and the places where they shall be opened in the election prscincts within its district—appoint the commissioners and other

2. In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress, entitled "An Act supplemental to an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" the registration of the legal voters, according to that law in the parish of Orleans, will be commenced on the 15th inst., and must be completed by the 15th of May.

The four municipal districts of the City of New Orleans, and the parish of Orleans, right bank, (Algiers,) will each constitute a registration district. Election precincts will remain as at present constituted.

The following appointments of Boards of Registers is hereby made—to continue in office until further orders, viz:

First District—John A. Roberts, William Baker and W. M. Geddes.

officers, necessary for properly conducting the elections, and will superintend the same.

They will also receive from the commissioners of elections of the different precincts the result of the vote, consolidate the same, and forward it to the Commanding General.

Registers and all officers connected with elections will be held to a rigid accountability, and will be subject to trial by Military Commission for fraud, or unlawful, or improper conduct in the performance of their duties. Their rate of compensation and manner of payment will be in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the supplemental act.

Brevet Brig. Gen. J. W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector General of the Fifth Military District, is hereby directed to supervise the Board of Registration for the parish of Orleans, to listen to and adjust, or refer to this office all just causes of complaint. He is authorized to employ such experts as may be necessary to detect fraud in registration or elections.

Every male citizen of the Uuited States twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who has been a resident in the State of Louisiana for one year and parish of Orleans for three months previous to the date at which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been disfranchised by act of Congress or for felony at common law, shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act herein refered to, be entitled to be, and shall be, registered as a legal voter n the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana.

Pending the decision of the Attorney General of the United States on the question as to who are disfranceised by law, Registers will give the most rigid interpretation to the law, and exclude from registration every person about whose right to vote there may be a doubt. Any person so excluded, who may, under the decision of the Attorney General be entitled to vote, shall be permitted to register after that decison is received—due notice of which will be given.

* * * * *

By command of Major Gen. P. H Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Official:

GEORGE LEE, 1st Lt. 21st U. S. Inf.,
Acting Assistant Adjut. Gen.

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Agent for locating Homesteads,
Freedmen's Bureau, State of Louisiana.

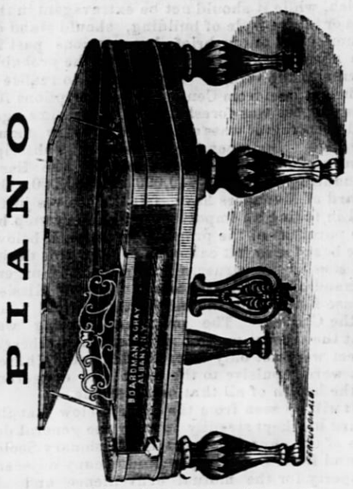
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This Association meets at 114 Carondelet street, on the FIRST and THIRD TUESDAYS of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M.

W. R. CRANE, President.
J. L. MONTIEU, Secretary

W. H. PEMBERTON,

158.....POYDRAS ST.,.....158

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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No 21. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867. Whole No.—71.

Poetry.

Selected.

Kings and thrones are falling.
The sound comes o'er the sea.
Deep unto deep is calling
To the conflict of the free:
At the voices of the Nations.
Like the roaring of a flood,
The sun is changed to darkness,
The moon is turned to blood.

The word of power is spoken
In accents loud and long:
The iron chain is broken
From the ancles of the strong.
The blind and beaten giant
Is gathering up at lenght,
And the pillars of his prison house.
Begin to feel his strength.

To exile goes the King,
The throne is in the street.
The royal floors are echoing,
The sounds of plebian feet:
O'er gilded rooms and halls of state,
The common people throng.
Half fearful of the specter yet
That haunted them so long.

The powers of earth are shaken
From the Danube to the Rhine.
Old Germany is wakeing
Like a Cyclop from his wine:
And dark his brow with hatred,
And red his eye with wrath,
And will scatter his tormenters
Like pigmies from his path.

The famished Celt is crying,
Arm brethren one and all:
The Saxon Lord is flying
To castle, keep and wall:
Unhappy Ireland grasps again
The old detested bands
And lifts towards the indignant heavens
Her torn and bleeding hands.

What terror, pain and sorrow
Till the travail throes are past.
But then a glorious morrow
And the promised rest at last;
For the gospel of the Crucified
Shall triumph like the light,
From the golden gates of morning
O'er the darkness of the light.

King or priest shall never
Rebuild the broken wall:
Man here is freed forever,
And truth is free for all:
The startled nations hear a voice,
Through heaven and earth resound
The everlasting word of God,
Shall never more be bound.

O'er shattered thrones shall rise
The kingdom of the Son.
And every tongue thro' earth and skies
Proclaim his reign begun;
And angel voices heard before.
On the plain of Galilee,
Shall sound once more on every shore,
And over every sea.

Emancipation in Brazil.

The telegraph brings us news to-day that the last formidable stronghold of Slavery remaining in Christendom has virtually fallen before the irresistible advance of the great movement for universal freedom and equal rights. Brazil has given the death-blow to the wicked system which has been so long both her grievous burden and her foul disgrace. Henceforth, every child born into the empire is free, and in twenty years the chains will fall from the limbs of her last surviving slave. By this decree, nearly 3,000,000 blacks are raised up from the dust; and though but few of this generation can hope to see the day of general emancipation, it is much for them to know that the curse which rested on the parents will no longer be transmitted to the children; it is something that the younger of them have a bright although distant future to look toward and to wait for. Very likely, too, the dying institution will not be suffered to linger out the whole of the existence which the new law accords to it; as the benefits of free labor to the whole country become appreciated, fresh legislation may hasten the advent of national liberty and justice.

The State which has just taken this important step in the road of progress, covers about three million square miles of the richest portion of the South American continent, being a little greater in extent than the United States. Nature has given it the most magnificent river system in the world. The Amazon rolls its mighty waves through the dense forests of the northern provinces—forests teeming with all the gorgeousness and luxuriance of the tropics, rich in precious woods and valuable fruit-bearing trees, and alive with the most brilliant forms of animal nature; and its tributaries are streams which in any other part of the world would be called rivers of the first class. The Rio Francisco in the East, and the affluents of the La Plata in the south, give fertility and channels of easy intercommunication to enormous extents of country, while in the interior stretch the great grass-grown pampas, with their countless herds of cattle, covering a region seven times as big as the whole of France. There are mines of gold; there is coal in plenty; there is iron; and the annual product of diamonds is not far from $2,000,000. There is not a desert in the empire. The whole is a rich loam, covered with a vegetation unequaled for magnificence and beauty, except, perhaps, in some of the fairy-like islands of the Indian Ocean. Even with her present meager development, Brazil supplies half the world with coffee, and sends abroad also great quantities of cotton, sugar and tobacco. She has exported more of coffee, and sugar in eighteen months than of diamonds in eighty years. It is three hundred years since the first permanent settlement of the country by Europeans; yet in all this time, and with all the marvelous wealth of the soil and the charms of a genial climate to tempt immigration, not one acre in a hundred and fifty has ever felt the labor of the husbandman; and immense regions are almost as unknown to-day as when Pincon, the companion of Columbus, first took possession of the country in the name of the King of Castile.

Nor, for many years at least, has the Government, which is one of the best, most liberal, and most progressive monarchies in the world, spared any effort to attract the superabundant population of Europe. Since the Brazilians wrested their independence from the mother country, Portugal, in 1822, they have devoted themselves zealously to works of social and industrial improvement. They have freedom of education, freedom of the press, and freedom of religious worship. They have labored hard to develop their means of communication with the old world, having regular lines of mail steamers to the principal European ports. They have steamers on the coast and rivers. They have railways built by English and American engineers. Their trade with Great Britain France, and the United States is large, and constantly increasing. Their imports at the latest date for which we have returns (1863) amounted to $55,000,000, and their exports to $68,000,000. Six or seven years ago, there were already some fifty foreign colonies, formed by the aid of liberal grants of Government lands; but the colonists did not number, all told, more than 60,000; and, at any rate, it is not by banding themselves together in isolated communities that immigrants can materially benefit the country of their adoption. The infusion of new blood must permeate the whole body politic; and if the old blood and the new cannot mingle, one or the other will be driven out

It is precisely because there was an element in the social and political life of Brazil which repelled these sturdy settlers that the great South American Empire is still so thinly peopled; having only about 8,000,000 inhabitants, or less than a quarter of our own population. The same cause which in this country has uniformly directed the stream of immigration to the Northern and Western instead of to the Southern States, has been constantly counteracting all the inducements held out by nature and by man to draw settlers to Brazil. Slavery and a wholesome free immigration are natural enemies, and always have been, the world over. Brazil has beckoned to the settler with one hand, while with the other she has upheld the great wickedness that drives him away. The first colonists enslaved the Indians; and, despite the futile measures of emancipation adopted by the Portugese crown in 1570, in 1647, and in 1684, these unfortunate natives remained in servitude until 1755, and would perhaps have been held to this day had they not proved very unprofitable. Negroes were accordingly imported from other Portugese dominions, and a slave-trade with the African coast naturally sprang up, and is only just ended. Portugal bound herself by treaty with England, in 1815, to abolish the trade. Brazil renewed the obligation in her own name in 1826. Yet in 1839 it was estimated that 80,000 Blacks were imported every year; and, ten years later, the Minister of Foreign Affairs reported that the brutal traffic had only been reduced one-fourth. The energetic action of England, declaring in 1845 that Brazilian slave-ships should be amenable to English authorities, led to a long diplomatic contest and threats of war; but it bore fruit in 1850 in a statute wherein Brazil assimilated the trade to piracy, and in 1852 the Emperor declared it virtually extinct. In the meantime, an opposition, not to the slave-trade alone, but to slavery, too, gradually strengthened itself within the Empire. Manumission became frequent, and the laws made it very easy. A Society was organized under the protection of the Emperor, which, every year, in open church, solemnly liberated a number of slaves; and in 1856 the English Embassador wrote home that the Government had communicated to him their resolution gradually to abolish slavery in every part of the Empire. The grand step which they now have taken has no doubt been impelled by the example of our own country. It is one of the many precious fruits which have sprung, and are destined yet to spring, from the soil which we watered so freely with patriot blood.

Six years have witnessed the emancipation of 25,000,0000 serfs in Russia; the liberation of 4,000,000 slaves in the United States, and the virtual manumission of 3,000,000 negroes in Brazil. It is a glorious six years' work—32,000,000 of men restored to freedom, and a curse taken off three of the largest empires in the world! The little that remains to do cannot rest long undone. The miserable relic of barbarism lingers now only on a few islands belonging to the Spanish crown; and the slave-holder who, in the face of events of the last few years, hopes to retain the right to buy and sell his fellow-man, even in those islands, must be sanguine indeed. —N. Y. Tribune.

The World's Fair.

The Great Exposition has been open since the first of April, but to-day we receive the first accounts of its success, which reached us in the way of correspondence. The splendid story is told at last, and for the first time we appreciate the real nature and extent of the revelation of industrial treasures which the world has continued to heap up in Paris. We see that this World's Fair, if not all that the world can do, is at least worthy of some of its brightest faculties and highest powers. It gives us cosmical greeting. None of the arts and industries are unrepresented in it; none of the nationalities are quite absent from its participation; and the powers of the earth have for once come together in harmony. There is no vexed diplomatic question to decide at this Congress of Crafts. The nations have apparently given their best and kept their worst. Dumb things are allowed to represent them more potently than a good many talkative Embassadors. American invention has gone forth as our Minister Plenipotentiary, and we believe it has no quarrel with any foreign and kindred power. To this extent the world holds together in harmony, and if the empire at this time is not peace, the world's industries certainly are. We see it in its grand character of workmen pledging the future that much as has been achieved by the skilled mind and arm of the inventor and mechanic, much more will be done, and that speedily. The rough hand of the world is thus full of those hard-won jewels of labor which purchase peace in spite of the passion of peoples.

We esteem the opening of the World's Fair as an event of high interest to mankind. It is the latest and the best of the international exhibitions, the widest in its scope, the most ample in its accommodation. To-day the finest capital in the world has been metamorphosed into one general spectacle by the magic of the Exposition. Visitors flock from all quarters of the globe to what Frenchmen have been pleased to call the Paradise of cities. France is fortunate as well as the world in thus having charge of its festivities. We have but to fancy a building 180,000 feet square, situated in a park of three times its size, the park itself containing hundreds of pleasure-houses, and we have a rude sketch of the preparation, Paris and France have made to feast the nations, and exhibit their treasures. Bismarck and Napoleon confront each each other with menaces, and France and Prussia catch the first symptons of warlike Spring-fever from their angry countenances. The prophets predict war; but, in spite of every portent, we discern the consolation that the world is pleased to exhibit itself in Paris. War might have happened even now if industrial civilization did not plant itself in the background and pull at the skirts of princes and armies. The great Exhibition, at least, means Peace.

THE SCENE

Twice the dimensions of the great circle of the Exhibition, which has been not inaptly compared to a monstrous gasometer, is the park environing it, 1,000 yards in length and in breadth 300. Sixty edifices are interspersed in this; 2,000 trees of good unbrageous growth are planted in it; five lakes and three watefalls lie in its cool grasses; it is intersected with artistic irregularity by 70 paths and drives, and comprehends within it one edifice of every architecture known to civilized man. If you enter from the great portal on the side of the Seine, and turn off the broad vestibule to either side, you meet successively a Spanish theatre, where the *Gitanos* dance to the clinking pulses of castinets; a Chinese booth, where *jougleurs* impale each other and eat red hot fire; a Protestant chapel, where there is worship every day in the English language; a hospital, where any wounded in the crush of multitudes or by machinery receive speedy relief; an Egyptian cemetery in gorgeous Moresque; a French ball where the girls in the *cancan* throw their feet into the spheres, waltzing eccentrically to the music of *Fra Diavolo*; an international theatre, where at alternate hours, a troup of every known nation, from Fetish dancers to negro minstrels make hilarity; a lake of clear water filled with the trout of Fontainbleau that Bonaparte used to feed; a tropical aquarium where you can see a weak copy of Mr. Hugo's Devil Fish, catching spiders and minnows as a lady's fan catches hearts; a Gothic cathedral, brown as if with age, and pompous with masses from noon till dark; chalets of the Swiss, such as grow on Alpine tops, with real chamois grazing on their miniature precipices; Swedish and Russian shops and huts, grotesquely carved, where candles are sold as articles of food, and the Reindeer's horned branch from the gables; a mock harem, inhabited by real Georgian girls, not prepossessing enough to keep close in their country, and many Chinese pagodas, all of porcelain, where Confucius looks contempt at the outside barbarians; Japanese households, with two of their country women, and a pair of little-footed wives or grass widows from China, smiling like a couple of almonds with double kernels in them; strange houses for rare lamps and engines; cook-furnaces that make such dishes as would turn a Christian stomach though it had forty coats; innumerable pavilions of rustic patterns; scaled by kissing flowers with thirty cups; kiosques and orchestral stations, which blow music and the tinkle of bells on every quivering sunbeam; tents such as are spread by the Arabs when they open the Thousand and One Nights and call the Genii into their opium smoke; observatories where the telescopes swing all day; and tiny rivers trickling off through pearly bottoms, turning little mills; while in the air great wind wings turn lazily, as in a Dutchman's dream, and over all the light-houses, 130 feet in the clouds, flings its solid calcium glare into the constellations to rival their fixed blaze. By day the garden is a green convalescence after the cramped splendor of the Exhibition, when the tints of a Continental day mock the painted glasses of the Babel interior; here stroll the little girls, half-way over womanhood, the soft lights fading from their faces and the ruddyness of thoughtful and dawning ambitions making deeper tints, while the great English dames stagger down the walks in the beefness of their middle age, and florid ladies of Germany, all of one fervid flax, rise up in the perspective like some metamorphosed field of overripe grain. Midst these you see the American girl, delicately-eyed, speaking heart and thought, and purity in evey modest step, light of foot and shy of presence, the noblest and least imitable contribution the world has given. At night, when the hammers are quiet within the broad palace, and in the grasses the tapers glisten as if they were burning drops of dew, the gaieties of the garden start into life, and the *cafes chantant* the globes of light fall upon beautiful singers, twirling the tambourine, or Theresa, merry as a drunken washer-woman, satirizing the times, and beautiful Cora Pearl, come out of sin to art with the stains lost in the sad splendor of her eyes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PROTESTANT SERVICES AT THE EXPOSITION.

Dr. Prime, editor of the *New York Observer*, writes from Paris announcing the plan adopted by the Union Committee for evangelical preaching on the Protestant mission ground during the progress of the great Exposition. There is to be a daily prayer and conference meeting at half past ten A. M., open to all; and while the English and French languages will be chiefly spoken, others may be used. No practical difficulty will be found in this mingling of dialects; for if one speaks in an unknown tongue, others will interpret; and thus all will come to understand, Additional interest may be imparted to the meetings by this union of nations and hearts in the common love and work. There will be a daily service with preaching, if it is found that the attention of the people, in any considerable number, can be arrested for the purpose, which is very doubtful. Those who have paid their money to go into the Exposition will probably think it best to spend their time in seeing, not hearing.

On the Sabbath there will be five services in the chapel—the first at eight o'clock A. M., designed mainly for the workmen in the palace and grounds; and special efforts will be made to secure the attendance of as many of them as possible. Perhaps some of them may be reached. In the forenoon and in the evening the preaching will be in the English language; and in the middle of the day and afternoon there are to be two services in other tongues, of which notice will be given, and indicated by signals.

In this way it is hoped that the chapel will become a rendezvous for all who are interested in religious efforts; and Christians from all lands may find one spot in Paris where they will surely feel at home.

Audubon.

The fourth of this month was the anniversary of the birth of one of Louisiana's most worthy and most famous sons, without at least a brief tribute to whom it would be negligent, indeed to allow the occasion to glide into the irrevocable past. No man sleeps beneath the soil of this continent who has higher claims to a perennial place in the memory of his fellow countrymen; and as yet, they have done but little towards securing it for him. If his name does stand in a proud and enduring niche in the temple of fame, it is there simply as he left it, wrought with his own indomitable and enthusiastic love of nature, his own heroic braving of difficulties and dangers, his own gentle sweetness of disposition. Though he has now been dead more than sixteen years, his tomb in Trinity Church yard in New York is marked by no monument to his memory, and a biography promised of him shortly after his death has not yet seen the light, full of interest though it could not but be.

John James Audubon was born on a plantation in Louisiana, owned by his family. So little, however, do the authorities, know or state about him, that they do not tell us in what part of the territory the plantation on which he was born was situated, and of four of them, two say that he was born in 1780, the other two in 1782? And for each of these dates, one authority is British, the other American! Notwithstanding lapses and differences, however, enough is known of his busy and useful life of some three score and ten years, to command the admiration of all who value true work. Displaying from his earliest days an irrepressible love of nature, his education was so directed as to enable him to cultivate it to advantage, and for the rest of his life he sacrificed all the joys and ease of home and all the prospects of business to its earnest, incessant and enterprising pursuit. The result the world knows. His magnificent "Birds of America," containing 488 life size representations, beautifully drawn and colored, with scientific and interesting descriptions, obtained 178 subscribers at $1000 each, more than one-half of whom were procured in Europe, with the sovereigns of France and England at their head. Of his other works we need not speak in this brief notice. Such men as Humboldt, Herschell, Wilson, welcomed him to their ranks with applause, as Wilson, the ornithologist, and Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte had admired him while laboring with him in the same field, with great success, indeed, but without accomplishing nearly so much as he did. He was elected a member of several learned and scientific societies, and in short attained as high an eminence in his particular sphere as any man who ever laborod in it. He died in January 1851, in the sweet peacefulness so appropriate to his gentle, nature-loving character.—*N. O. Crescent.*

Voltaire as a Preacher.

The great French skeptic was intimate with some of the Catholic clergy of France, and, as a matter of favor to them, he sometimes laid aside his unbelief and prepared sermons for them to preach to their flocks. A recent biographer gives a striking case of this sort where the abbe had the effrontery to publish the sermon as his own:

The Abbe d'Arty being appointed to preach the panegyric of St. Louis before the king, began his task betimes. Having spent three months on the composition, he showed it to some of his lettered friends in Paris, but did not feel very comfortable after hearing their various judgments. In his trouble he paid a visit to Voltaire, bringing with him his aunt, and Mme. du Chatelet. He presented his written copy, and begged the great man to cast his eye over it and mark the defective passages. The ladies seconded his request, which Voltaire very unwillingly complied with, saying the thing was not in his way at all. However, he fell to, and when the abbe called next day he returned the MS. scored in every page. He had the courage or cruelty to tell the poor author that it was a most common place performance, not worthy of a scholar in the sixth form, and that the uttering of it in the pulpit would do him no credit.

What was to be done? The very best thing, under the circumstances, was done by the abbe, and his aunt, and Mme. du Chatelet. They earnestly besought the ready writer to compose a completely new panegyric. One of the company went down on knees to add force to the entreaty, and though the patron over and over protested that such an operation was altogether out of his line, his scruples were powerless before Mme. du Chatelet's urgencies. He and she were leaving Paris the same day for her chateau at Cirey, and as soon as they arrived he took pen and paper and composed the panegyric. His amanuensis made a fair copy, and put put it into an envelope, and on the fifth day after the affecting ceremony in Paris the happy abbe received his treasure. He had six weeks to commit it to memory and make other necessary preparations. This delivery was a success, and in consequence of it, or of other merits, he was promoted to a bishopric.

Lectures on Romanism

The York-street Church, Jersey City, was packed last Sabbath evening, as it probably never was before, to hear the lecture by Dr. Mattison on "The Worship of the Virgin Mary." About one-third of the audience were of the more intelligent class of Catholics. After proving from Catholic authors that they pray to and worship the Virgin Mary, and that she is pre-eminently *the* God of the Catholic Church, the Doctor proceeded to show that all such worship is displeasing to God; that it is impossible for Mary to hear or know anything about those who pray to her; that to worhip her is to worship a creature instead of the Creator; that in the Acts of the Apostles, which is a record of the travels, sermons, prayers, and directions to penitents for thirty years, there is not even an allusion to the Virgin Mary; that in the twenty-two Epistles, including the Revelation, which were penned by five different writers, (among whom was "Peter, the first Pope,") no mention is made of the Virgin, etc. He assured them that all their prayers to Mary had been in vain, and that they were yet in their sins. He then pointed them to a Savior whose pardon would avail to save, and who would give power to cease swearing, getting druuk, whipping their wives, etc. They were told the reason why so many of their people were poor and immoral, and in poor-houses and jails was, that they had not the true religion; and they were earnestly exhorted to come to Christs, who is mighty to save.

For an hour and five minutes the attention was most profound, and there was not the least evidence of irritability of passion on the part of any hearer. In spite of the threatened curse of their priests, many Catholics of Jersey City have now attended five of Dr. Mattison's lectures upon the errors of Romanism, and many expressed regret for the present they are to be discontinued. The doctor promises to show hereafter that Romanism has been declining for the last hundred years, and is now declining among the nations faster than at any former period.

A Curious Custom.

In the quaint town of Brock Holland, the church spire rises from amid elegantly neat houses, chiefly of wood, much carved and ornamented, and covered with glazed tiles; a most curious place. In each of these houses is a certain elaborately adorned door, by which at their weddings the newly married pair enter; it is then closed up, and never opened again till the man or his wife is carried out a corpse.

WORDSWORTH.

Men's lives should be like the day, more beautiful in the evening, or like the summer, aglow with promise, and autumn, rich golden sheaves where good works and deeds have ripened on the field.

They say I am growing old because my hair is silvered, and there are crow's feet upon my forehead, and my step is not so firm and elastic as of yore. But they are mistaken. That is not me. The knees are weak, but the knees are not me. The brow is wrinkled, but the brow is not me.—This is the house in which I live. But I am young; younger now than I ever was before.—*Dr. Guthrie.*

New Orleans Advocate.

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Thomson Biblical Institute.

This institution under the tuition of Rev. A. C. McDonald, is accomplishing a noble work for the church. There have been fifteen students admitted during the present term, most of whom have been regular and constant in their attendance. Twelve of these are, from the necessity of their condition, supported as charity students, and a much larger number of such might have been admitted did the funds of the institution warrant the outlay. The course of instruction has embraced reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar and Watson's Theological Institntes. Commendable proficiency has been made in all of these branches, while the progress in spelling, English grammar and Watson's Institutes, is especially gratifying. Two of the students, who at the beginning of the term could read, but indifferently in words of one and two syllables, are now well advanced in Pinneo's grammar, and are expected to complete the book by the end of the term. The class in Watson's Institutes has advanced to the Second Part, and they are deeply interested in the study of this profound work. There are of course portions of it beyond their grasp, but they are laying hold of many of its great thoughts and their profiting will doubtless appear when they shall have entered upon the work of the ministry.

Among these students are some young men of more than ordinary promise. Having grown up in slavery under circumstances in which to be seen with a book exposed them to fearful punishment, the expedients to which some of them resorted in order to gain the rudiments of an education form a story of thrilling interest. We feel assured, that if the chuch at large could know the gratitude manifested by these young men for the privilege they enjoy, their earnest application to their studies, their great anxiety to improve, their steady advancement and zeal in their Sabbath labors there would be an immediate increase of interest in the education of colored ministers. The colored people of the South are rapidly rising, both in morals and civilization, and an educated ministry for them will soon become one of the necessities of the times.

The establishment of the Biblical Institute proves to have been a step in the right direction. The class of last year, of whom most were received into our conference at its last session, has furnished us with some of our most laborious and successful preachers. The present class is larger; composed of younger men, and is equally or more promising.

On each Saturday in the forenoon, literary exercises are held, embracing written essays, sketches and plans of of sermons, delivery of sermons and debates. As a specimen of what is produced on these occasions, we give below a sketch written by John Lea. This student has quite a history. While growing up as a slave on a Georgia plantation he had an irresistable longing for an education. Having procured a spelling book he hid it in a hollow tree in the woods. During the week he would observe attentively the white children whenever they were reading or spelling, and on Sabbath afternoons he would steal away to his hiding place, when he could do so unobserved, and drawing forth his spelling book, would proceed as best he could to master the letters, and then learn to spell. In this way he was finally enabled to read and write. During the war he was kept within the confederate lines, and was several times in extreme danger on account of his intelligence and suspected sympathy with the yankees. He was an eye witness of the terrible scenes of Andersonville. And as he saw the thousands of our prisoners there in the hands of the rebels, he thought, while his heart sank within him, that the union army might as well give up. The article we give below, though in some respects it might not stand severe criticism, is still a creditable production for one who, till a few months ago, had never been inside of a schoolroom.

CHRIST AS OUR REDEEMER.

The first Book of Moses called Genesis, opens by saying: In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth. And a little further we hear him say, Let us make man. Now it seems to me, that he was speaking to some one. And this must have been, the promised Messiah. For, in the selfsame day that Adam and Eve sinned, by eating the forbidden fruit, he was promised, and indeed by perusing the Scriptures, we find him prophesied of, from generation to generation. He is called the Son of God, and called the Son of man. And he was looked for, by good men in all ages, with great anxiety. Kings, Prophets, Priests, and People, waited hopefully and patiently to see the coming of the great Redeemer that should come into the world, but died without the sight of the great Saviour, that was promised to Adam and Eve, in the garden of Eden Six Thousand years ago. But less than Two Thousand years ago, the mysterious event took place. And, indeed his advent into the world, was so surprisingly disappointing to the Jews, that they could not acknowledge him to be the promised Saviour of the world.

As it is written: "He came unto his own, and his own received him not. But as many as received him to them, gave he power to become the sons of God." They would not accept him because he was meek and lowly, and called himself the friend of sinners, a teacher of the ignorant, a Preacher to the poor. But indeed our Saviour has made his appearance on earth. He accomplished the work, that his Father had appointed unto him to do.

And he has ascended to Heaven whence he came, there to make intercession for all that believe on him. And besides all of his labors, among unbeleivers, He has left to us on record, many bright and shining examples, of rendering good for evil, of loving our enemies, of doing unto all men as we would have them do to us. He also taught, as one having authority, "Never man spake as he spoke." And we have many unmistakeable evidences, that he was the very promised Saviour. Is it not wonderfully surprising and astonishing, to see how he was misunderstood by the wise and rich, and how readily he was understood by the ignorant and the poor? This certainly was God in man on Earth.

Is not all this indeed very wonderful? Is it not surprising, that men following him, and seeing the wonderful works and miracles which he performed, would not believe?

But this proves that he was not of the world, and though confessing himself to be the Son of God, yet he did not intend to establish his throne on earth. Therefore the world hated him. But now he has made the way possible and passable from earth to glory, and rebellious man through him may have free access unto the Father. But the best of his declarations is that he said: I am the vine, ye are the branches. This gives us great consolation, to think that we are so united to the Son of God. Brethren, what do you think about the vine and the branches? Let us consider and see if the branches can live without the vine.

We at once see that out of Christ we are dead.

But what is more joyful and delightful for us to contemplate is, that this unites us into Holy Brotherhood, we certainly and undoubtedly are true blood Brothers, if we are bound to God, and have been purged from our sins by his blood. Surely there is no difference with God. "Brethren is not this delightful?" For the Scripture says, that God is no respecter of persons: but in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness is accepted with him.

Registered Voters.

To May 18th, 1867, (inclusive.)

		White.	Colored.
1st	District	2997	4158
2nd	"	1719	3546
3rd	"	1457	3136
4th	"	1732	1208
5th	" Right Bank	262	1176
		8 167	13 224
	Grand Total	21 391	

"Who Shall Rule."

The high and the low, the rich and the poor, the white—man and the black—man, have heartily thanked us for our article in last week's Advocate, entitled "Who Shall Rule." Indeed, we were not aware that our humble effort had accomplished so much good until greeted and thanked on all sides by those who comprehended the position we had assumed. We knew the political situation of union men in this city was desperate; and, that apparently everything that could possibly be done had been done to unite the friends of equal-rights, but we did not suspect that we were to be the instrument to correct an evil which all good men were deprecating, and the removal of which will go far toward the unity of the Republican Party in Louisiana. We yield to no man or set of men in our fidelity to the grand principles of equal-rights and in boldly advocating the same; and, when those whose course we condemned, were slave-holders and otherwise identified with secession, we were boldly declaring the rights of all men. We are deeply sensible of the approval of our friends, and especially, the thanks of the freedmen have given us great satisfaction. Their eyes are now open to the danger that threatened them, and they are more than ever convinced that there should be in the South, but one great harmonious party, composed of all good men without respect to race or color.

In writing as we did, we well knew that we were spoiling a nice little plan which a handful of men had laid. From the registration returns, they boasted of a three-fourths majority of colored voters in this City, and Mr. D—was named for Mayor, and Mr. B—for United States Senator for Louisiana, etc., etc., while white—men, and the Freedmen were to take back seats. Personally, we had no objection to the gentlemen named, but we were radically opposed to the caste principle on which they were to be elected, and accordingly, we gave the alarm—note of danger.

The results of our article are most salutary. We have the very great satisfaction to know that the N. O. *Tribune* has abandoned its *exclusive policy*. Last week, its columns were filled with the following *caste* sentiments:

"A colored Mayor should be the watch-word."

"We are glad to see that the idea of electing a colored Mayor has made an immense progress in two days. When the colored voters are the most numerous class, why should they not exercise their right to choose the Mayor from among themselves? In all cities in the United States, the nomination is given to the most numerous class of voters. In Pennsylvania, for instance, in town and cities where the German element outnumbers the native element, the nomination for Mayor is made from among the adopted Germans. This is a general rule in election matters." It applies to New Orleans as well as to any other cities.

In the present instance, there are important motives to insist upon our right. We have good cause to apprehend that we cannot get impartial treatment at the hands of the other—though friendly—element. Experience teaches us that we cannot depend upon men whose social, family and business relations are an obstacle to their shaking off of prejudices. Up to this very hour, the best intentioned among them has done nothing. It is therefore for us to come forth, and use our rights."

* * * *

"We are able to elect a Mayor taken from the midst of the proscribed class, by a three-fourths majority. This is the only way that this now proscribed class will inaugurate impartial treatment and secure it for the future."

Such were the pronounced sentiments of the *Tribune* up to the appearance of our denunciation of this "class distinction," and it is apparent to every candid mind, that the men who favored a "class mayor," would also demand that every office within the gift of the people should be filled by men of like stamp. But the evil is averted, the danger is past; our friends of the *Tribune* have come to their senses. Behold the change! In their last Sunday morning's issue we have the following:

"We are proud of the company of steadfast white men who are united with us in our common struggle for the success of the principle of justice."

* * * *

"We do not dream of the idea that the Republican Party must be regarded as "a negro party" because our people constitute the majority of that party in the State. As well might the party in Massachusetts be called "a white man's party" because the whites are in the majority in that State. We contend for the Republican Party its unity, its glory, its radicalism."

On the 21st the light shone more clearly:

"We mean to protest, in our humble but earnest way, to a continuation of class Government. We believe it anti-republican, and shall, therefore, oppose it to the end."

* * * *

"We do not mean that we want "black men to rule this city" when we express our choice for Mayor. Our reverend cotemporary must know that the Mayor is not the city government and that, he is simply an executive officer."

* * * *

"We beg leave again to inform our neighbor that we are Republicans, and that we want the Republican party to rule—that is all. A negro party or a white man's party enters not into our programme."

On the 22d, the clouds were nearly dispersed and the sun of hope and peace shone out clearly:

"Republicans of Louisiana, come and let us reason to-gether. We are not engaged in a struggle for office; nor in a struggle for the spoils; nor in a struggle for places of plunder for our friends. Are we not engaged in a contest where rights, sacred, Constitutional rights, are involved? Are we not to let fly the banner of true radical republicanism in this State? We all say "yes." Then let us proceed manfully to the work, and let us show our power and sincerity with which we hold our principles, by that sort of combination, energy and harmony which will insure a glorious victory. Let not precious time be exhausted in fruitless, causeless jealousies and wranglings."

* * * * *

"We ask not to lead, and we care less for the offices. Do we not all want honest and good men, to lead us, whether they be white or black? We do; and it is useless to croak over the contrary when we have repeatedly said that we spurn the idea."

Thus we have reclaimed our neighbor from his wanderings and brought him back to the "good old paths." To be sure, he resisted stoutly and called us hard names, and said unworthy things, but about which we care not a straw. In all ages, reformers have been subjected to such abuses, even from those whom they sought to benefit. It is true, the change is rather sudden to be genunine; we prefer a man to remain on the stool of repentance a little longer; but we accept the change as sincere, and hope it will prove permanent. And now neighbor of the *Tribune*, go on in the noble path of equal-rights, for which we were wont to admire you in the past. Avoid political caste, and keep clear of the semblance of "class office holders." And let all good men be united and Louisiana shall grow in virtue, increase in wealth, and advance in liberal principles.

"Newman on the Situation."—Is the title of an editorial in the N. O. *Tribune*, of the 21st, purporting to be a review of of our earnest and dignified *leader* in our last week's issue, headed, "Who shall rule." Glancing at its length and reading the first three paragraphs, we supposed an elaborate reply would be necessary, but as we read on, and discovered it to be a low-bred personal attack, we concluded to follow Solomon's sensible advice, and "Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him."

Banks.

By the failure of two of our principal banks, many of our citizens are greatly embarrassed. With full faith in the solvency of these banks, they had made their deposits therein, and to-day are suffering in consequence of their misplaced confidence. Not a few of the depositors are persons of small means, while others are poor widows, who had accumulated a little for a "rainy day." Mr. May of the First National Bank has certainly acted nobly in surrendering his princely fortune of $1,200,000, for the benefit of his depositors. But what has old Jacob Barker done for his creditors. His Bank of Commerce is suspended and the laboring classes of this City, who had entrusted him with their hard earnings, are daily standing at his bank-door, imploring him to return their money. Up to within an hour of the time when he suspended, he received deposits.

Now we insist, that private bankers and bank directors should be compelled to be prepared to pay their depositors at any time. Speculations on the basis of the funds of depositors, should be punished by imprisonment. It is gambling with another man's money, and without that man's consent. Jacob Barker is an "old citizen;" Jacob Barker, has the reputation of being a shrewed banker; Jacob Barker is living in luxury, while his poor depositors are crying for bread. Is not this a case for the military to investigate? By all means, the Grand Jury for the Parish of Orleans, should immediately inquire why Jacob Barker dont pay his depositors.

Editorial Items.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Religious services will be held as usual, at Eagle Hall, corner of Prytania and Felicity Sts., to-morrow evening, at half past seven o'clock.

Our colored friends are importuning us for political information. They desire to know which party they shall join, and to which of the clubs they shall attach themselves. Our answer is "wait a little longer." We will keep you posted. For the present, go and register. The politicians are saying, "Lo here and Lo there," but pay no attention to them. Read and wait; reflect and pray, and out of the darkness the light will soon shine.

Third Ward Club.—Col. Jones, president of the Third Ward Republican Club, called on us to inform us, that the report in the N. O. Tribune of the 23d, that his club had passed denunciatory resolutions of us, is not true.

A Letter from a Freedman.—The following letter received on the 22d inst., was sent to us with a note requesting its publication. We therefore give it to our readers.

New Orleans, May 22, 1867.

Editor of the Advocate;

Dear Sir:

In your paper of the 18th, I saw an article on *"Who Shall Rule the City?"* I say the white man with the aid of the black man. Shall we abandon our leaders with whom we fought side by side the battles of our country? No, side by side we will fight the political battles of our country. Those who are the friends of our liberties and our rights should rule the city.

The handful of free-born blacks, who make such great claims are foolish. They have been slave-holders, a great many of them, and it is in them yet. Many of them were disloyal to the Government; the Freedman are loyal.

Such men should be put in as are calculated to do the duties of the office.

Yours,

J. P. M.

School Exhibition.—The day school at the Marais street M. E. Church, under the direction of Wm. Finney, held an exhibition on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 21st.

The school consists of from 100 to 125 scholars, and three teachers. Great taste was shown in decorating the room with flowers, evergreens, &c.

The exercises commenced with singing and prayer; after which the Ten Commandments, the Apostles Creed, &c, were recited in concert by the whole school. Then came declamations, dialogues, &c, which were interspersed with singing. Short speeches were made by the Pastor and visitors in attendance. The house was filled with an audience that seemed greatly interested in the exercises.

Copies of the "Great Republic," the official organ of the Union League of America, for sale by A. Simons, General News Agent, 85 Baronne Street.

Statement of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

Office Freedmen's Savings and Trust Co.,
No. 114 Carondelet street,
New Orleans, May 18, 1867.

At a monthly meeting of the Board of Advisers of the FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, held this day, the following report was submitted by the Finance Committee, and ordered to be published in the New Orleans Tribune, Republican, and New Orleans Advocate.

Total amount of Deposits to date... $86,813 27
Total amount of Drafts to date..... 37,923 53

Balance on hand subject to drafts. $48,889 74

W. R. CRANE, President.
O. J. Dunn, Secretary. my25 4t.

LIST

OF MONEY LETTERS RECEIVED SINCE APRIL 23.

C. Wilcox; W. W. Darnell; W. T. Gilbert; C. McCalla; S. Hoyt; G. Putnam; G. S. Barnes; G. Lasher; E. Thomson; Rev. J. Welch; J. W. Lough; T. M. Burkett; Rev. W. N. Darnell; Isaac Barker; David Horn; Mrs. S. Shanon; F. Bontecou; J. M. Adair; T. B. Welch; Wm. Hancock; H. J. Martin; G. Lukins; T. J. Pardee; T. Tasker.

What One Book Did.

We are indebted to Rev. Dr. Gillett, author of "The Life and Times of John Huss," for the following facts, embracing the lineage of several books, and giving us an illustration of the remarkable power for good of one book.

More than 250 years ago, towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth an obscure Puritan minister of England, named Edmund Bunny, came across a work on "Pious Resolutions," written by the Jesuit Parsons, containing some good things—too good to be lost, he thought; so he took the papal book, cut the popery out of it, recast the good part after another pattern, and gave it to the printer, who gave it to the public under the title of "*Bunny's* Resolutions."

The little book went abroad upon a limited circulation, its principal readers being the personal friends of its humble compiler. At last, an old torn copy strayed away into an humble cottage of Shropshire, and fell into the hands of Richard Baxter, then a lad 15 years old. He read it, and from that hour began a new life—the christian life—and throughout a laborious career, crowned with a wonderful success, we see reproduced in all he, (Baxter) wrote and spoke, the "pungency, point, and fervor of Bunny's Resolutions," Baxter died in 1691. He had been dead 25 years when his "Call to the Unconverted" (a book of which 20,000 copies were sold in a single year) fell into the hands of Phillip Doddrige, then a student at St. Alban's. The reading of "Baxter's Call" was the conversion of the young student and Doddrige became the eloquent and successful pastor of the church in Northampton; educated in his seminary several young men for the ministry; wrote his "Family Expositor" which has gone into tens of thousands of households; composed many of the sweetest hymns that for centuries have been sung in the christian sanctuaries and which we are singing still; and finally wrote that remarkable work "Doddriges's Rise and Progress"—a book which has been published in German, Erench, and other European, as well as in heathen languages, and has preached to millions, and been the means of converting thousands.

Doddrige had been dead 33 years when a copy of his "Rise and Progress" found its way to the table of Mr Unwin, a correspondent of Cowper. A young English statesman, just setting out on his journey to Southern France, and in want of a book to read by the way, took it up and asked its character. "One of the best books ever written," replied his travelling companion, Milner, "let us take it with us and read it on our journey." The young statesman consented, and the reading of that book made a deep and indelible impression upon his mind. He began to read the Bible, and examine Christianity for himself, and with singular interest. And the result was, *he* became a *christian*. That young man was William Wilberforce, His name is forever associated with the legislative reforms and philanthropy of the English nation; the abolition of the slave-trade, and the introduction of Christianity into India. He was an author as well as a statesman, and wrote among many other things, a religious work—"Practical View of Christianity"—translated into other tongues, it travelled round the globe, and has been read alike upon the banks of the Ganges and the Mississippi. It has gone through more than a hundred editions. The great Edmud Burke spent the last two days of his life reading it, declaring that he had derived much comfort from it, and thanked its author for having sent such a book into the world.

The book soon found its way to the Isle of Wight, and fell into the hands of a young curate, who began to read, and could not cease till he had read it through. A decided change was wrought in his views of Divine truth, in so much that he afterwards said: "I feel a debt of gratitude which I owe to God and man to say that, to the unsought and unexpected introduction of Mr. Wilberforce's book, I owe through God's mercy, the first sacred impression which I ever received as to the spiritual nature of the Gospel system." That young curate was Leigh Richmond, author of "The Poor African," and "The Dairyman's Daughter"—works which are now read in numerous languages, which have brought thousonds to Christ, and which will live to the end of time.

Mr. Wilberforce's book crossed the Tweed and fell into the hands of a young Scotch clergyman, a man of princely gifts—of whom Andrew Fuller said that, "If that young man would throw aside his notes and preach *extempore* he might be king of Scotland"—but who with all his gifts and graces was absorbed in scientific pursuits, and oblivios of the solemn responsibilities of his sacred calling: He was learned and eloquent, but ambitious and worldly minded, as are *some ministers of the present day*. But he read Wilberforce's "Practical View" and its perusal proved a turning point in his career; so much so that when subsequently speaking of his conversion he said: "The reading of Mr. Wilberforce's book produced a great revolution in my views of Christianity, and under its influence I experienced a very great transition of sentiment." That young Scotch clergyman was Dr. Chalmers, and under God the reading of that book made him a new man: it called him to a higher life, and filled him with a nobler ambition: its pages converted his princely intellect to the cause of evangel-

ical truth, fitted him to speak forth in trumpet tones to christendom, and made him the Moses to lead the Free Church of Scotland out from its bondage to state patronage and control. So for the condensed facts from Dr. Gillett.

But more than this: Mr. Wilberforce's book crossed the Atlantic and landing upon the shores of the New World it rekindled the flame of expiring devotion in the Episcopal Church in Virginia, and gave new life and inspiration to the evangelical character and labors of Bishops White, Madison, and Meade. And here we pause. What a mighty tide of influence has issued forth from the little spring by which we stood at first! And yet, we have traced but a few of its streams. Notice: 1. The material for Bunny's little book was wheat gathered from among the tares. 2. It was not orirignal, but compiled. 3. The compiler was an obscure, humble man. 4. His book was a very small one. 5 Bunny was sleeping in the grave when the boy Baxter first read his Resolution. 6. Baxter had been dead twenty-five years before his "Call" fell into the hands of Doddridge. 7. Doddridge had been dead thirty-three years before his "Rise and Progress" fell in the hands of Wilberforce. And all these tho' dead yet speak." Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; they rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

Wesley after ten years of earnest seeking, was converted while he listened to the reading of what Luther had written on "faith" in the preface to his work on Romans. One of our living bishops was led to Christ by the prayer of a child, and the late bishop Hamlin was awakened by reading "Fletcher's Appeal."—a small work put into his hands by a christian lady of Cincinnati. Chemists tell us that a single grain of iodine will impart color to 7,000 times its own weight of water. So does individual influence diffuse itself, and leave its coloring in the great ocean of human existence. One book, one companion, one habit, one word, one prayer, one effort may affect a whole life and character, whose influence may touch and tone seven thousand others, each one of whom may affect seven thousand more.

B.

Opelousas District.

OLD FRENCH TOWNS—A LADY EDITOR—RELIGIOUS DESOLATION.

Natchitoches is said to be four years older than Philadelphia. It is an old French town like St. Martinsville, and with it, has been left behind in the march of time, straggling from the army of progress. Old Red river one day took a fancy to make a cut off; leaving the town about four miles inland, save at rare intervals, when there is very high water, then the old river bed, now called Cane river, is navigable for steamboats. This is now the case; so it presents a somewhat lively appearance. Travelers and traders from the Sabine country come this way to New Orleans; cotton is hauled, and stock driven through for a hundred miles from Texas. With good times the place will be moderately prosperous. There is a public school in operation; a quite readable newspaper is published, just now unusually brilliant with the editorship of Mrs. Bryan, a well known and popular magazine and newspaper writer. Her pen is facile, and though to us seeming South-side, she gives the influence of her talents to elevate and reform. There is *no Protestant Worship here*, except in the colored church, but it cannot be called a godless place, for day and night, Sundays not excepted mammon and pleasure are worshipped. The people madly sacrifiice themselves upon these altars of desolation. "How long Oh Lord!" The South Methodist preacher, referred to at my last visit, has been obliged to leave, for lack of support. While another minister of the same church, living in the vicinity, is serving as member of the legislature in New Orleans.—Item. *Southern Clergymen do not meddle with politics.*

NATCHITOCHES QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—SABBATH SERVICES—THE PREACHER AND PEOPLE.

The meeting was very pleasant and satisfactory. The official brethren are learning their duties, and improve every way. Six members were present, no complaints. One local preacher and three exhorters were licensed. A promising young brother, who recently joined us, and who teaches the day-school, was appointed assistant to brother Duncan, as Recording Steward, and S. S. Superintendent. Five appointments were reported; four marriages, two deaths; five baptisms The Sunday and day schools are very prosperoas. Several new appointments were added, and calls from many places, come for us to organize classes, and receive preaches. Only men and means are wanting, to open before us this whole country. The Sabbath services were well attended, and solemn. Our house was crowded, and the indications are that good was done. At 9 o'clock Sunday School meeting was held, the lessons and singing were very creditable to both teachers and children. Love feast at 11 o'clock was a memorable season; after the speaking eighteen probationers were received into full membership, and three persons came forward as penitents. At 3 o'clock, preaching and the Lords supper. At night Brother Hayward preached and I tried to report his sermon, which may appear in the paper. He is highly esteemed by all, and is confessedly doing much good, His people have paid for a lot and erected a schoolhouse, used also as a temporary Chnrch. He has good congregations and a prosperous Sunday School, besides day and night schools for children and adults. The strange delay of the promised appropriation is a grief to them; for the people, white and colored are very poor; having lost by last years flood, nearly all the little left them by the war, and now working on shares, can expect no money until the crop is gathered.

NEWSPAPERS—SHOOTING—SCHOOLS—WHISKEY—POLITICS.

About forty advocates are taken on this Circuit, and only poverty of the people hinders our list from being much larger. The proposed column in French will help us greatly here. About a dozen other religious weeklies are taken from this Post Office; several being of the Church South, two or three Baptist, two Roman Catholic and a number of secular weeklies. Judging from this, with the Public School and lively Parish paper, the place is ahead of its neighors in intelligence.

The Bureau Agent tells me that *only* three cases of shooting Freedmen have occured in three weeks past and no action taken by the civil authorities. The planter imprisoned at my last visit, has broke jail and is at large. Several excellent Schools are in operation under the Bureau and others are being organized. A teacher named Christy has just come up from New Orleans, he seems to be the right material. There are now ——Freedmens day and night Schools and——Sabbath Schools with——Scholars under instruction in the Parish The whiskey pestilence prevails here as elsewhere, 200 places being licensed for its sale in this and laborial parish, and its desolations are plainly visible. The burning flood, leaves its terrible brand all over the country, misery, poverty, death. I learn that measures are being taken here for prompt action in state organization, there are many sterling friends of the Government in and about Natchitoches, and a disposition is manifested to participate in the patriotic work. The masterly inactivity and dignity people seem to be few or at least not active enough to form a party, may this movement be the precursor of moral and religious properity.

HIGH WATER—FUGITIVES—COSTLY TRAVELING—POME.

The water was rising as I left Alexandria going up the Red, but a few days after returning, the river had fallen and hopes were entertained that, overflow would be escaped. Further down however the waters from the Mississippi, were still swelling and where the Red, Atchafalaya and Mississippi met, tho sight was grand. It was a meeting of giant monsters to destroy. My return ride to Washington though stormy and toilsome, dwindled to insignificance, in view of the wide spread destruction by the flood, desolate homes, fugitive families, drowning cattle and the labor expended, hopes of thousands, being swept away. I talked with some who were seeking new houses. one from the overflow lands told me that where he had lived, a man could get rich in five years, the land was so fertile. The good steamer Victory speedily brought me to the City, where a change of laborers brought a measure of rest. Though too old a traveler to complain much of discomfort and charges, let me say that to pay two dollars for a hack ride of four miles, eight dollars on a steamer from breakfast to dinner time, ten dollars for ten hours stage ride, one dollar for your corn bread, coffee and fried eggs. To pay $120.00 for three weeks travel—part of the time at no expense, among friends or on your own horse,—is it least worth mentioning. Now for discomfort: so cold at night, to sleep is impossible, to lie on lumpy husk beds and walk bedroom floors so dirty, that the soil and bricks accompany you to bed. Often the high charges are due more to bad roads and scant travel, than to tavern keepers and stable men Of the few comfortable places for travelers on the route, may be named O'Neils Hotel at Franklin, Trainors at Washington, Mrs. Fitzgerald in Nachitoches. With what delight does the pilgrim lay by his soiled and rent garments, take his ample, delicious bath, put on his clean sound clothing, and sit down at last for a real rest of at least two or three days, under the sunny smiles of his loved ones. Its luxury can never be known by those who stay at home.

ITINERANT.

The Issues of Peace and War.

Mr. EDITOR:

Our friends of the so-called Democratic Conservative party, are quite astonished at the programme of our party for peace, they denounce our terms as harsh, unkind and unbrotherly. We would take the liberty of reminding them that we thought exactly the same of the terms upon which they made war. We were opposed to any war and only accepted it to preserve the life of the nation Our opponents inaugurated the war entirely without our consent and advice; they strove to cut the nation in twain in order to perpetuate their power and the bondage of the Slave. To preserve the life of the Nation our party accepted the gage of battle offered us and God crowned our Banners with triumph. They made war and we make peace, and in doing so our terms are full of mildness and generosity. Our late opponents who only a few months ago wished to wrap our cities in fire and deluge our fields with blood, were at last compelled by the persistent valor of Union soldiers to cast down the mighty weapon they had so unnecessarily been using, and a mild pardon has been conceeded to the larger portion of them. But not content with mere pardon they demand the full and entire control of the State and local governments, to the entire exclusion of the men who fought for the salvation of the new.

Unless the Government concludes to follow the example of the executive and makes loyalty an unmeaning by word, unless it intends to disgrace patriotism and put a premium on rebellion, it surely will keep the reins firmly in its own hands and give the offices of honor, trust and profit to those who have been stedfast in adversity, and who have never prostituted their political virtue at the feet of the once colossal slave power.

The powers who had control of this State Government and steered their vessels upon such reefs of rock and amid such dangerous whirpools, should not again desire to be placed in command for the next voyage. They must have seen the perils of their late venture They must surely see that they have reduced the State from affluence and independence down to bankruptcy and ruin. Peace and independence. These infatuated leaders would not be satisfied with, they must follow the mad ambition of South Carolina and measure swords with the colossal United States; and now prostrate and dejected, the genius of Louisiana mourns over her fallen heroes, while the alligator and tortoise are revelling in her mansions of departed greatness Friends of Louisiana! Look at what your State was six years ago, and then what war has reduced her to and ask yourselves, are the leaders who marshalled her from glory to ignominy worthy again to be entrusted with the high gifts of office?

LOYALTY.

Ladies' Department.

Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER XIII.

Minnie mine, those were happy evenings we used to spend in the sitting room after the early evening prayer:—Papa reading from some good book;—Mama with her work basket by her side filled with sewing or garments to mend. Oh, I seem to see her angel face and busy fingers now!—While each of us, with either our sewing or knitting filled up this old family picture, for on many a page in memory's book, I find these life engravings.

Florence said to Papa,—"Mama has deeply interested us for a few evenings past, while we were paring apples, telling us some of the incidents in her early life, and now, we propose conjointly, that she resume the story, if you do not object." "My child," answered Papa, "so far from objecting, I heartily concur, and assure you it will afford me great pleasure to listen, and besides, I may add my testimony to the truthfulness of the record." Then laying down his book with a smile of youthful love, looked into Mama's face, and said, "you may proceed at once if you please, for I presume I am quite as anxious to hear as these five girls are, and only regret that I did not have the privilege of listening from the first."

Mama now recommenced by saying—"It was at Mother Hudson's, of whom I was telling you last evening, that I first formed an acquaintance with your Father, and at her residence we were married." Two or three voices chimed in together, saying: "do now tell us all about how Pa looked then, for we remember when Mrs. Bishop Hedding visited us, she said, she knew him before he was married and that he was the handsomest man she ever saw." Minnie, in her quaint way, remarked that she only wondered why the present company of feminines did not inherit some of the paternal beauty. Mama smiled as we laughed heartily, and continued by saying: "He really was very fair to look upon, but this was not the greatest attraction that won my heart.

I was teaching school not far from Mother Hudson's, and made it my home with her where I often met many of the Methodist Ministers, who also found a home at her house. From the moment I was converted, I felt a Missionary spirit glowing in my soul, and a holy ambition to work for God. "In those days" said Papa "Methodist Ministers were emphatically Missionaries,; Wesleys motto was ours, "The world is my Parish. We traveled through the woods and swamps and barren wastes, seeking the lost sheep of the house of Israel, and endured many hardships unknown to Ministers at the present day." "Of this fact" said Mama, "I was fully aware and yet it was the happiest moment of my life to know that God accounted me worthy to unite my destiny with one of these pioneers in so glorious a cause, and with him go forth into the great field so white for harvest, and garner the sheaves for the Master, or even like Ruth to glean after the workmen in the field.

It was a beautiful day in Spring-time, when having obtained permission, I closed my school for a short vacation; few however, knew that I was to be married.—I was not a little surprised when on this very day I saw Mr. F—, the gentleman I had expected to marry before I became a Christian, and who had left me so abruptly for that cause, only, but for whom I had long ceased to entertain the least regard. I saw him approaching the school-room, and he entered a good deal excited, and said "Mary, I wish, and must have a talk with you:" I informed him that I was in haste, and feared I could not grant him his request, when he said, is it true, that you are to marry that young Minister?" I answered calmly, but firmly, I am going to marry him, and the ceremony is to be performed to-day, and for this intent I am closing my school. He turned pale as if in anger and looking chagrined, said: "I have always expected to marry you, Mary, when you got over those wild notions about religion—I am still of the same mind, and now offer you my hand and heart, and gladly I will lay all my wealth at your feet, which you will do well to accept instead of throwing yourself away to that poor Methodist Minister, who will drag you around the world in poverty; be sure you will regret it if you refuse to yield to my entreaties, even at this last hour." I felt an indignant glow crimsoning my cheek as I remembered his principles, and that the cause of his neglect was my love of the precious Jesus, whom I still loved more than all the world beside. I said calmly, yet with a decided tone of voice, I do not wish to controvert this snbject, but will assure you plainly that I infinitely prefer the poor Methodist Minister, as you call him, and live in poverty all my days, to you, with your disregard for my religion, and all your boasted wealth. With these words on my lips, I bade him good day and left him abruptly to his own reflections.

That afternoon we were married at Capt. Hudson's, and now I presume, daughters, you will smile when I tell you how we took our bridal trip. In those days ladies rode on horse back a great deal, I now recall when I was only eight years old, of going all alone several miles to have a tooth extracted, and on my return met an old man, who frightened me, as he shouted out, "Where in the deuce little girl have you been alone on that horse?" I told him, and he added in a kind tone "you are a brave little girl, but be careful and not fall off."

The saddles were made in olden times with pillions and the lady rode behind the gentlemen on the same horse, and thus we took our bridal trip. The good Capt. and mother Hudson pronounced their blessing upon us as we mounted the noble horse and rode off to my aunt's and brother's not far distant, where we spent a week or two. When we returned, I again resumed my school, and your father went out on the extensive circuit that had been assigned him at the last conference. In the early days of methodism if young ministers married before they were ordained they were set back at least a year, but your father did not wish to marry until he had completed the full course and received Elders orders; this had been done at the conference by the laying on of the hands of Bishop Asbury the second time. Unmarried ministers were then allowed according to a rule of our Discipline, only one hundred dollars per year as their salary;—when married they received an additional hundred for the wife, but if married after conference, they were not expected to draw for her support—so I concluded to continue my school until Autumn, and only seeing your father about once in five or six weeks as he came around the circuit. It was nearly Autumn, just before my school closed, I was sent for from a distance to see your father, who had been taken very sick; but when I arrived there found him much better. "I was riding one day," said Papa, "to an appointment, when suddenly I was taken so ill I feared I should fall from my horse. I managed to crawl off and lay down by the way-side; my faithful horse stood by and looked at me as if he understood my situation. I should no doubt have died there had not a good Samaritan passed byt hat way who took me to his home and sent for a physician, who pronounced it the measles and wondered that I did not die of exposure, lying on the damp ground, thus preventing the eruption from making its appearance on the surface of the skin, which produced such fearful symptons; but by skillful medical treatment and careful nursing, I soon recovered and was able to travel, enjoying the charming company of your dear mother, who traveled with me many miles at different places during the remainder of the year."

At the next conference, resumed Mama, we were appointed to Schenectady circuit. During the summer we boarded, or rather made it our home in an old Methodist family in this Dutch city. I accompanied your father to many of his appointments, and therefore did not consider it best to keep house.

The Methodists were very plain in their dress, almost as much so as the Society of Friends, and from the time I was converted I endeavored to arrange my dress in a degree to suit their style, and considefed myself very plain in my attire, at least to what I had been previously. One day we went to visit a good old sister, and I was anticipating much pleasure, having heard of her kindness and love for the Itinerant and his family—as soon as we drove up she came out to greet us, but to my surprise she looked daggers at me, and her first salutation was in tiger tones, saying, "You are a pretty minister's wife, and what kind of an example will you be for others to follow if you dress in that style," Turning to your father, shes said reproachfully, "only look at that breastpin and gold ring;" it was like a thunder clap so sudden and unthought of. I had considered these simple ornaments, but now they appeared, not only weights to drag me down, but a barrier to exclude others. I was not a moment in resolving never to wear them again—when your Pa turned, and with a searching eye scanned my apparel as though he hardly knew what I had on, and remarked rather sternly than otherwise, "Mary those ornaments are rather gay I think;" this added to the abrupt and rough reproof I had received was more than I could endure, and the tears began to fall like an April shower. I had taken off the pin, and had commenced to remove the ring as soon as we reached the house; she saw the tears and turned triumphantly to Pa and said, "See it is like plucking out the eye and cutting off the right hand; but now she may be able to do some good among us." How little she understood my heart or the cause of my tears—by no means the parting with those little jewels which was like the tossing of a feather in the air. It was the barbed words intended for good, but wounding my heart and forcing the tears from my eyes. Her kindness to us afterward inclined me to forgive her, and we were fast friends.

EVANGELINE.

Burn's Grave and house in 1803.

BY MISS WORDSWORTH.

August 18th. Went to the churchyard where Burns is buried. We looked at the grave with melancholy and painful recollections, repeating to each other his own verses:—

"Is there a man, whose judgment clear,
Can others teach the course to steer,
Yet runs himself, life's mad career, as wild as the wave.
Here let him pause, and through a tear, survey this grave.

"The poor inhabitant below
Was quick to learn and wise to know,
And keenly felt the friendly glow, and soften flame;
But thoughtless follies laid him low, and stained his name!"

When our guide had left us, we turned again to Burn's house. Mrs. Burns was not at home, being gone to spend some time at the sea-shore with her children.

We spoke to the servant-maid at the door, who invited us in, and we sat down in the parlor. The walls were washed with a blue wash; on one side of the fire was a mahogany desk, opposite the window, a clock, and over the desk, a print from the "lottairs saturday night," which Burns mentions in one of his letters having received as a present.

The house was cleanly and neat in the inside, the kitchen on the right side of the passage, the parlor on the left. In the room above the parlor, Burns died, and his son after him

The servant told us she had lived five years with Mrs. Burns, who was now in great sorrow for the death of "Wallace."

Silence is the safest response for all the contradiction that arises from impertinence, vulgarity, or envy.

General News.

BOOTH'S DIARY.—WASHINGTON, May 21.—Stanton has furnished a certified copy of Booth's Diary to the President, which has been published, as follows: April 13th and 14th, Friday. The Ides. Until to-day, nothing was thought of sacrificing to our country's wrong. For six months we had worked to capture, but our cause being almost lost, something decisive and great must be done; but its failure was owing to others who did not strike for their country with a heart, I struck boldly and not as the papers say, I walked with a firm step through a thousand of his friends, was stopped but pushed on. A Colonel was at his side, I shouted "*sic semper*," before I fired. In jumping broke my leg. I passed all his pickets; rode sixty miles that night, with the bone of my leg tearing my flesh at every jump. I can never repent it though we hated to kill.

Our country owed all her troubles to him and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment.

The balance of the diary is somewhat incoherent, and without an allusion to his accomplices in the assassination except a boy who accompanied him.

CHARLESTON, May 21.—Gen. Sickles has issued an order prohibiting the distillation of spirits from grain in the Second Military District, and offenders are declared liable to trial and punishment by military commission.

MOBILE, May 22.—A military order was issued this evening by direction of Major General Pope, deposing the present mayor and chief of police, and appointing Gustavus Horton mayor, and Colonel Denion chief of police.

A menber of one of the Boston churches, who has been laboring among the fallen women of that city, has pursuaded twenty-three to return to their homes, seven of whom have been converted, and five others were furnished homes in christian families. By his efforts one notorious house of ten inmates has been closed.

LONDON, May 23.—Her majesty, the queen, has issued her royal proclamation declaring the union of upper and lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under one government, to be called the Dominion of Canada. Appended to the proclamation is a list of the senators appointed by the queen to the upper house of the new Canadian legislature in accordance with the provisions of the bill of confederation recently passed by the British parliament.

Information Wanted.

Sally Harvey, concerning her son James who was owned by Jackson Bobo, who took James from Bastrop to Ellis County, Texas, in 1862, and Mrs. Bobo, took him from there to Millegen on Brazos River. Any information may be sent to his mother, care of Rev. J. R. Fenner, Monroe, La., also about her son Thomas who was in the Union Army, and in 1862 passed through Bastrop,—write to her in care of Rev. J. R Fenner, Monroe, La.

By Edward Logwood, concerning his brothers and sister, Edmud was owned by Mr. Redill at Single settlement, Limestone County, Alabama. Frank was owned by Capt. Wm. Mosely, Itawamba County, Miss., and of his other brothers and sisters there, also of his sister Lucy who was owned by James English, Monroe County, Miss. Patsy who was owned by General Gath, Mayhew Prairie, Miss., and about the sons and daughters of Silla Logwood, write to care of Rev. J. Fenner, Monroe, La.

By Levi Crenshaw, about his sisters Abby, who belonged to Mr. McGrady, Columbus, Georgia, and of Theriby and Letty who belonged to Elisha Hurt in Alabama, near Columbus, Geo. Levi was the youngest, the baby when sold away. Write to him, care of Rev. J. R. Fenner, Monroe, La.

Rev. Jordan Watson, concerning his wife Anna, was owned by Solomon, Thornburg, in Caball County, Virginia, Barboursville, 20 years ago, and of his children William, John Tyler, Alfred, Merream Flening Cobb and Martha Francis, write to him at Monroe, La.

By Daniel Williams about his children Rebecca, Henry, Prissy, who belonged to Turner Goodwin in Napoleonville, Jones County, Ala. Address care of Rev. J. R. Fenner, Monroe, La.

By Stephen Verges, about his wife Betsy who was owned by Widow Barnes at Choctaw Point near Mobile, Ala., and his daughter Ellen, same owner and place, he left them 20 years ago, write to him, care of Rev. J. R. Fenner, Monroe, Louisiana.

Information wanted of Henry Brock, Sam Brock, or Thornton Beal; they resided up to the War in or near little Rock, Arkansas. Please address Richard Brock, care of the Rev. Wm. R. Fayle, Houston, Texas.

By Nancy McPherson of Galveston, Texas, of of her brother Jerry McPherson, who previous to the war lived in New Orleans. Address the inquirer, in care of Rev. Joseph Welch. Galveston, Texas, or Rev. Henry Green, New Orleans.

PROSPECTUS.

THE

"N. O. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES"

Is the title of a new Weekly Paper, to be Published in New Orleans, and devoted to Fact, Fun and Fancy. The first number will be issued Monday, May 20.

We propose to make the "Spirit" the organ of the Young and Happy, and also a compendium of all Local and Foreign News.

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GODDARD & HUMPHREYS,
Publishers, 59 Camp st.

NOTICE.

TO THE

VOTERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT

The Registration Office

IS NOW OPEN, from 8 to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Every day, (Sundays excepted.)

Citizens of foreign birth must bring their naturalization papers with them. 67 69

NOTICE.

Second District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Second District will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The Second District is that portion of the city comprised between Canal and Esplanade streets, the river and the lake.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, 13th April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars; EDWARD AMES.
E. C. THOMAS.
66:70 MICHEL VIDAL.

NOTICE.

Third District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY, the 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Marigny buildings, corner of Marigny and Front Levee streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15 of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The Third District is that portion of the city comprised between Esplanade street, the river, the Lake and lower limits of the city.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, the 13th day of April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars, C. F. BERENS.
JNO. McWHITHER,
86-71 H. STILES.

NOTICE.

To the Voters of the Fourth District.

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, appointed by Special Orders No. 16, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated April 10th inst., hereby give notice that they will open their office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 813 Magazine street.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

All voters who reside between Felicity Road and Toledano streets, and from the river to the rear of the District, will register at this office.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

JOHN L. DAVIES,
EDMUND FLOOD.
66-70 HENRY BENSEL, JR.

NOTICE.

Parish of Orleans, Right Bank. Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Parish of Orleans, Right Bank, will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Olivia street, between Patterson and Delaronde, in Algiers, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The District is that portion of the Parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the river Mississippi.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

The Board of Registrars, W. H. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS KENEFEC,
GEORGE HERBERT.

Parish of Orleans, R. B., April 13, 1867. 84-?

THE MILITARY BILL.

REGISTRATION ORDERED—NAMES OF THE REGISTRARS—REGISTRY TO BE MADE BETWEEN 15TH OF APRIL AND 15TH OF MAY.

The following order from the District Commander, Major Gen. Sheridan, gives the initiation to the reconstruction of our State under the military bill.

We trust that every man who has a vote under the acts of Congress will be registered at once.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., April 10, 1867.
Special Orders No. 15.

(Extract.)

* * * * *

Second District—Edward Ames, T. C. Thomas and Michael Vidal.

Third District—Charles F. Berens, John McWhorter and H. Stiles.

Fourth District—John L. Davis, Henry Bensel, Jr. and Edmund Flood.

Orleans Parish, Right Bank—W. H. Seymour, Thomas Kenefec and Georg Herbert.

Each member of the Board of Registers, before commencing his duties, will file in the office of the Assistant Inspector General at these headquarters, the oath required in the sixth section of the act referred to, and be governed in the execution of his duty by the provisions of the first section of that act—faithfully administering the oath therein prescribed to each person registered.

Boards of Registers will immediately select suitable officers, within their respective districts, having reference to convenience and facility of registration, and will enter upon their duties on the day designated. Each Board will be entitled to two clerks. Office hours for registration will be from 8 o'clock till 12 A. M., and from 4 till 7 P. M.

When elections are ordered, the Board of Registers for each district will designate the number of polls, and the places where they shall be opened in the election precincts within its district—appoint the commissioners and other

2. In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress, entitled "An Act supplemental to an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" the registration of the legal voters, according to that law in the parish of Orleans, will be commenced on the 15th inst., and must be completed by the 15th of May.

The four municipal districts of the City of New Orleans, and the parish of Orleans, right bank, (Algiers,) will each constitute a registration district. Election precincts will remain as at present constituted.

The following appointments of Boards of Registers is hereby made—to continue in office until further order, [illegible]

First District—[illegible] Roberts, William Baker and W. [illegible]
officers, necessary in conducting the elections, and [illegible] be same.

They will [illegible] the commissioners of elections of [illegible] precincts the result of the vote, consolidate the same, and forward it to the Commanding General.

Registers and all officers connected with elections will be held to a rigid accountability, and will be subject to trial by Military Commission for fraud, or unlawful, or improper conduct in the performance of their duties. Their rate of compensation and manner of payment will be in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the supplemental act.

Brevet Brig. Gen. J. W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector General of the Fifth Military District, is hereby directed to supervise the Board of Registration for the parish of Orleans, to listen to and adjust, or refer to this office all just causes of complaint. He is authorized to employ such experts as may be necessary to detect fraud in registration or elections.

Every male citizen of the United States twenty one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who has been a resident in the State of Louisiana for one year and parish of Orleans for three months previous to the date at which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been disfranchised by act of Congress or for felony at common law, shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act herein referred to, be entitled to be, and shall be, registered as a legal voter in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana.

Pending the decision of the Attorney General of the United States on the question as to who are disfranceised by law, Registers will give the most rigid interpretation to the law, and exclude from registration every person about whose right to vote there may be a doubt. Any person so excluded, who may, under the decision of the Attorney General be entitled to vote, shall be permitted to register after that decison is received—due notice of which will be given.

* * * * *

By command of Major Gen. P. H Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Official:
GEORGE LEE, 1st Lt. 21st U. S. Inf.,
Acting Assistant Adjut. Gen

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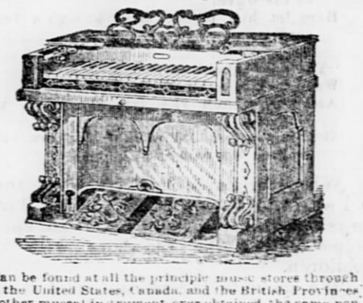
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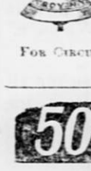


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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

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Poetry.

The Bride's Farewell to her Mother.

This is the saddest hour, mother,
That I have ever known,
And yet a spell of untold bliss
Around my heart is thrown:
I'm sad to think that I, mother,
Must go away from thee,
But blest to think so true a heart,
Is plighted unto me.

Thy home's no more my home, mother,
The parting hour is near,
And then I leave its sacred hearth,
Another home to cheer:
Early affection speaks, mother,
And fain would bid me stay:
But stronger is the voice of love
That's calling me away.

I live no more for self, mother,
For holy is the vow,
Ascended from my lips to Heaven,
And binding on me now;
This noble heart must ne'er, mother,
Know aught from me of pain,—
To me he looks for happiness,
Nor shall he look in vain.

But, oh! if I should fail, mother,
There's nothing left for me,
A joyless blank, far worse than death,
Must all my future be.
Oh! many hopes and fears, mother,
Within my bosom swell,
As now I leave my youthful home,
And say to thee, farewell.

One boon before I go, mother,
I fain would ask of thee—
Thy blessing and good will, mother,
I pray bestow on me:
Oft will I think of thee, mother,
When cares oppress my heart,
How patiently thou didst endure
Thy toils for me, in part.

England in India.

BY BISHOP THOMPSON.

Nothing in history is more wonderful than that a clerk in a factory should win one of the largest empires in the world; that a trading corporation should hold and acquire territory as did the East Indiana Company; that, having failed to accomplish its purposes, it was overthrown by one of the bloodiest revolutions the world has ever seen; that such a revolution should be put down by a little island nine thousand miles distant, that it should prove to be the grandest step in India's progress; and that one hundred and eighty millions of Pagans should be easily and safely governed by eighty thousand Christian sabres. This is the Lord's doings, and it is marvelous in our eyes. None the less so because wicked men have accomplished the work, often from bad motives, and by unjustifiable means. God knows how to use bad men, and overrule bad motives and deplorable events, for the welfare of the world. Among angels, progress doubtless is through reason, and by the path of peace; but, owing to the perversity of man, national preservation and progress are by violence. What prevented Asiatic despotism from overspreading Europe? What prevented ancient Rome from becoming Punic? What saved medieval Germany and Gaul from becoming Mohammedan? What prevented the United States from being the great slave empire, and the propagandist of despotism in its worst form? Arms. The elements of our civilization—Greek culture, Roman law, Christian morals, Protestant faith, and political freedom—were all both procured and preserved by steel What wonder, then, if God break down with a rod of iron those despotisms which for three thousand years have doomed the East to superstition, sluggishness, idolatry and corruption, and prepare the people for a baptism of water by a baptism of blood.

Will the ascendancy of the British in India be permanent? Yes. How came they to put down the rebellion? The people were divided. The masses, long oppressed, cared nothing for the issue. Had they simply retired from their villages to the interior, carrying their effects with them, the British army must have starved to death by the roadside. But it was well supplied. Besides this division between the ruler and the ruled, there were others. The Bengali hates the Madrassee, both despise the natives of Bombay, all three look with jealousy upon the hardier race of the northwest provinces, while the Sikhs and Ghoorkas have little respect for any of the rest, or they for them. Then there are religious divisions. Mohammedans and Brahmins can never unite. Though they joined in the mutiny with the watchword "Two faiths in one saddle," the Brahmin soon percieved that the back seat is for him. The Mohammedans themselves are divided into Sunnites, Saiites and Wahabees; and the Hindoos into nearly two hundred castes and eighty-four thousand sects, whose interests are diverse. The intelligent rajahs perceive the advantages of English rule, and shudder at the anarchy and conflicts that would ensue from its overthrow. Meanwhile, while the natives are disarmed, the British have a controlling army and full possession of all the strongholds of the country, and are strengthened by perhaps twenty-five thousand European residents, and a hundred thousand Eurasians.

What will this power effect? Judge what it has already effected. It has reduced anarchy to order, given law, established justice, protected the land from invasion, and prevented it from being ravaged by intestine wars. It has suppressed suttee and dekoittee, forbidden human sacrifices, repressed infanticide, and made slavery illegal. It has woven a network of telegraphs around the empire from Galle to Peshawur, and from Peshawur to Rangoon. It has established a regular system of postage for letters, papers and books, at low charges and uniform rates. It has improved old roads and made new ones; sent steamers up the principal streams; constructed a canal nine hundred miles long, and will probably soon construct others in the valleys of the Mohanuddy, the Kistna, and the Godavery. It has commenced a system of railways embracing about five thousand miles of trunk lines, at a cost of nearly three thousand millions of dollrs, which, when completed, will unite the extremes of the peninsula, open hitherto inaccessible tracts, and bring all parts close to each other and to the civilized world. Already the steamhorse traverses the Gangetic valley from Calcutta to Delhi, crosses the peninsula from Madras to the western shore, and prances from Bombay to Nagpore.

It has steadily increased the trade of the country, which before the days of Clive could be conveyed in a single Venetian frigate, until it now reaches nearly five hundred millions of dollars annually. It has raised the revenues of the government to two hundred and fifteen millions. It has given India the newspaper, that great educator, so that there are twenty-eight newspapers published weekly in Bengal, three of them in English, by the natives—thirty native presses in Madras, and I know not how many in Bombay and Ceylon, and twenty-five presses among the missions alone. It has established schools in all parts of the land, in which those sciences are taught that undermine the prevailing systems of superstition and error. It has made the English language classical in the country, and by this means it is furnishing the native mind with the rich and Christian stores of which that noble tongue is the medium. It has protected missionaries of Christ and their converts.

Look, then, at this great peninsula, linked to the continent and the world by its languages, commerce and religions; source of the false faiths which together ensnare six hundred millions of the human race, and the stronghold of a delusion that blinds a hundred and eighty millions more. This great moral pest-hose, this Babel of devils, God has put into the power of one of the most enlightened Christian nations on earth. There are more Mohammedans under Victoria's sceptre than under any on earth. The Sultan has but twenty-one million; she has twenty-five millions at least. There are more heathen under the same Christian queen than under any sovereign except the emperor of China. And this mass is all through and through, more and more, subjected to Christian influences. The telegraphs are so many ganglia in a great nervous system, diffusing new sensations; the railways are so many iron arteries, pumping Christian blood through the native veins; the newspapers are so many digestive powers, preparing healthful moral food; the schools are so many batteries, thundering at the crumbling battlements of error; the missions are many brains, thinking new and better thoughts.

Knowledge must be diffused through the earth. We know two things more, namely, that our religion can withstand modern science and make it tributary to itself, and that no other religion can; for everyother faith has linked its science with its doctrines, so that they must both fall together. As to take Paris is to take France, and to take Sepastopol is to shake Russia to the Arctic seas, and to take Richmond is to shake out the rebels of the United States from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, so to Christinaize India, owing to its key position in heathendom, is to skake out the idols from the race of the whole earth.

We have entered upon a grand era. The Almighty is shaking the nations preparatory to giving them to his Son. The lines both of prophecy and providence converge at a point which our feet are rapidly approaching. The child is in his cradle who may see a Joshua leading India into her spiritual Canaan. As the thousand years brought the translation of Enoch, and the second the Flood, and the third the reign of David, and the fourth the Messiah, and the fifth the Reformation, so the sixth may bring the Millennium.—*Methodist Quarterly Review.*

The Heroes of the Locomotive.

BY PRESIDENT TUTTLE OF WABASH COLLEGE.

I confess to a high admiration of a class of men to whom a vast burden of responsibility in the matter of human life is constantly entrusted: I refer to our railroad engineers. The locomotive itself is a marvel of ingenuity and power. Compact, perfect in form and adaption, indispensible to the wants of civilization, it is one of the finest instruments. The man who controls these thirty tons of organized iron which we call a locomotive must secure both self-respect and self-confidence. I have sometimes stood beside the track when a train has come flying along, and have observed with boundless admiration the man on whose vigilance, skill, and pluck the safety of that train so largely depended. His left hand on the lever, his right on the reversing lever—if that be its name—his body bent forward eagerly, and eye scrutinizing the track ahead, lest the tremendous momentum of his train, meeting with some obstacle, should dash itself in an instant into a horrible wreck. How, now, can a man be weighed down with such responsibility and not be a stronger and more self-reliant man?

Some years ago, with a party, it was my fortune to be on the Erie Railway when the engineers engaged in a general strike. I sided with the engineers, believing them to be wronged. At the Susquehanna station we found a large body of engineers, more than I had ever seen together at one time. They were not noisy, nor braggart, nor tipsy; but I then said, what I now believe, that they were the finest body of operatives I ever saw. Intelligent, bold, strong, each the manager of such a wonderful machine, they found at least one ardent admirer that day.

Some of the most remarkable exhibition of courage have been made by men of this class. A few years ago my friend Osborne, who has driven the locomotive for the mail train on the Morris & Essex Railroad for twenty years at least, with faultless faithfulness, was once delayed by snow on the track for several hours, but received explicit orders from the superintendent—not that splendid officer who has lately resigned his office on that road—'to go ahead,' for the road was clear, no other train was on the track. After satisfying himself that he had not misunderstood the order, he left the summit on a steep down grade, and on rounding a sharp curve, came on a train that was ascending the same grade under full head of steam. In an instant he whistled down the brakes and reversed his engine. The noble thing, under such a tremendous strain, as if fully aware of the danger, obeyed, and threw itself back to avert the catastrophe. Meanwhile the other engineer had done the same thing with his locomotive: but it was possible only to modify the shock. Together rushed those two panting and *reluctant* giants, their joint weight not less than sixty tons, with the gathered momentum of their following trains. They rose like two furious animals in fight, standing on end, and in a trice the two splended machines were a wreck. The cars behind them were also badly crushed. Osborne did not leap from his engine; but never moving his hands from the levers which controlled it, he stood as resolute as a rock at his post until the shock came, and then, quick as thought, adjusted his valves to allow the steam to escape without an explosion. Our war can furnish no clearer proof of the finest courage than that.

At the crossing of the Morris & Essex Railway and the Orange turnpike may be seen a flagman with one leg. The other he lost in the wreck I have just described. Had he had Osborne's nerve to face danger, he would have escaped also unhurt. Poor fellow! the man who issued the presumptuous blunder that day tried to buy him off from prosecuting the company for the sum of *one hundred dollars*—an offer which poor "Bob's" wife met with this query: "Mr. ——, would you sell one of *your* legs for a hundred dollars?"

During the war an incident occurred on the Pennsylvania Central, which was related to me by an eye-witness. My informant was with a regiment of soldiers going from Pittsburg to Harrisburg in a special train. Between Johnstown and the summit they were delayed by a freight train off the track, or a part of its cars off. This they learned at one of the stations, and remained there until they should be informed that the track was clear. It was in the night and most of the thousand men on the train were asleep, unconscious of their danger. Four heavy loaded coal-cars belonging to the train ahead, had, by accident, become detached, and began the descent of the heavy grade at a speed which soon became terrible.—The engineer of the special train heard the roar of the descending cars and surmised what was the matter. In an instant he ordered his engine to be detached from the train, and put on steam to meet the runaway cars if possible, to break their force and save his train. His locomotive was a large freight, and he had moved several rods ahead when the coal-cars struck him like a thunderbolt, and crushed his engine back on the train; but his heroic courage had saved many lives. His engine was utterly demolished, and many of his cars were also crushed; but so had he broken the force of the shock that no lives were lost. The man's name was Story, and his grateful beneficiaries presented him some elegant silver plate, with the deed itself and their names engraved on them. When asked why he did not abandon his train, he replied, "Quick as lightning I thought I had better die than to have those runaway cars cut clean through my train, destroying hundreds! It was a heroic answer.

We glorify our heroes of the battle-field and the sea; we stand all agog with amazed admiration if some foolish man or more foolish woman ascends Mt. Blanc just for the name of the feat; we talk about Alexander and Bucephalus, Caesar in the boat in the tempest; why may not my humble pen glorify the heroes of the locomotive engine, who exhibit as noble and praiseworthy a daring as any heroes in other fields? And they do this in the constant service of thousands of families who every hour out of the twenty-four are represented on the railways of the world. All honor to the heroes of the engine, and 'ten thousand times ten thousand,' if they could would respond 'Amen.'

Recollections of the late War.

BY A MUSICIAN.

NO. IV.

Despondency—Bound for Arkansas Post—Loyal Citizens—Attack on the "Post"—The Gun Boats—The surrender—Bravado—On our "travels" again.

Though failing to take Vicksburg, we had driven the enemy back into his strongest intrenchments, from which he showed no disposition to emerge and fight us in an open field. But though we re-embarked with little molestation, the fact was deeply impressed upon us all that we were repulsed, and we could not resist a feeling of despondency. However there was one source of great consolation. We knew that the principles of aristocracy and democracy were arrayed against each other in deadly conflict; and we knew God was on the side of the right. *He* had designed this great country to be the political light of the world, and would he now permit that light to go out in darkness? And was it not a pleasing thought that we, His chosen instruments, had the honor of fighting, not simply for the sake of conquest, but for the good of the whole world? And was it not a grand thought that we were fighting for a *principle* as broad and deep as the very foundations of civil government?

It must be confessed however, that the soldiers were slightly demoralized, and it was evident that a diversion in their favor was necessary for their own, as well as for the good of the people in general. Arkansas Post presented a fine opportunity for such diversion, and accordingly when Sherman at the mouth of White river turned over his command to McClernand, we started almost immediately for that place. Running up White river for about 15 miles, we entered a cut-off connecting with the Arkansas. While running slowly up the latter river, "feeling our way," we observed a number of horsemen beyond a large field going post haste in the same direction as ourselves. Their object no doubt was to inform their friends at the "Post" that we were coming.

The citizens along the river seemed to be loyal; and for the first time in a secesh county, we were heartily cheered by the men and women along the shores. One old lady almost jumped off of her feet as she waved her handkerchief, saying in a loud voice, "Tear the 'Post' to pieces;" and she looked as though she might have did it easily herself if nothing were necessary but the *will*. It done our souls good to be thus welcomed, for we believed they were honest and truthful in their expression of joy; the more especially as their humble homes did not warrant a belief that they belonged to the slave aristocracy.

It is a pleasant thought that our government is the poor man's friend.

We reached the vicinity of the "Post" on Friday, the 8th of January, about dusk. Next morning the troops were disembarked and sent off in such a manner as to surround the fortifications of the enemy. Our regiment had to march a good part of the following night through swamps, guided only by the north star, for the purpose of getting in their rear. In the morning we came upon a camp which indicated a hasty departure of the rebels before finishing their breakfast. Everything was now in readiness for the grand attack which was commenced that morning about 10 o'clock. At 1 o'clock the gunboats opened a tremendous fire upon the fort which enabled the infantry to advance close under the fortifications, though exposed to a heavy fire. Taking partial shelter in some ravines they remained till the gunboats had silenced the artillery in the fort, when dashing forward they were soon climbing over the fortifications on the northeast, and the white flag was raised.

The rebel general Churchill pretended to be greatly surprised at the raising of the white flag, and declared his intention of having fought till reinforcements should arrive from Little Rock, or till the last man was dead. This was almost as funny as the report, made at another time by a certain rebel general, that, "*in the midst of the engagement he suddenly withdrew his whole force.*"

The next morning I examined the main fort and fortifications in the rear somewhat minutely. In the fort were two great guns each one enclosed in a defense shaped something like the roof of a house, one of the slopes being toward the river. This defense consisted of several layers of timber firmly bound to-gether and over all a layer of railroad iron. Both of the guns were placed so as to command the river below rather than above so that our gunboats, after "running the blockade," got into position so as to scatter the railroad iron in all directions. A few solid shot through the port holes, and several through the timbers silenced these two guns. There was also a large pivot gun in plain view of our gunboats which our gunners had the yankee meanness to knock into two pieces. Great praise is due, in the taking of Arkansas Post to our gunners in the gunboats. Passing round to the fortifications in the rear I found they consisted of an embankment, a ditch and the usual abatti to prevent the approach of an enemy. After resting a while and levelling the fort we once more started upon our "travels" and again the cry of "on to Vicksburg" was upon our lips.

Facts about the Bible.

The *Zion's Herald* sums up the statistics of the Bible thus:

The Scriptures have been translated into 148 languages and dialects, of which 121 had, prior to the formation of the British Foreign Bible Society, never appeared. And 25 of these languages existed without an alphabet, in an oral form. Upward of 43,000,000 of those copies of God's word are circulated among not less than 600,000,000 of people.

The first division of the Divine order into chapter and verses, is attributed to Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of King John, in the latter part of the twelfth century, or the beginning of the thirteenth. Cardinal Hugo, in the middle of the thirteenth century, divided the Old Testament into chapters, as they stand in our translation. In 1661, Athias, a Jew of Amsterdam, divided the section of Hugo into verses,—a french printer had previously (1551) divided the New Testament into verses as they are at present.

The old Testament contains 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words, 2,738,100 letters.

The New Testament contains 27 books, 260 chapters, 7,950 verses, 182,253 words, 933,380 letters.

The entire Bible contains 66 books, 1,188 chapters, 31,185 verses, 774,692 words, 3,566,480 letters.

The name of Jehovah or Lord occurs 6,855 times in the Old Testament.

The word "and" occurs in the Old Testament 35,643 times.

The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is the 29th of Job.

The middle verse is 2d Chronicles, 20th chapter, 17th verse.

The middle book of the New Testament is 2d Thesselonians.

The middle chapters are Romans 13th and 14th.

The middle verse is Acts xi, 7.

The middle chapter and the least in the Bible is Psalm cxvii.

The middle verse in the Bible is Psalm cxviii, 8.

The middle line in the Bible is 2d Chronicles i, 16.

The least verse in the Bible is John xi, 35.

The 19th chapter of 2d Kings and Isaiah 36th are the same.

In the 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra are all the letters of the alphabet, I and J being considered as one.

The Apocrypha (not inspired, but sometimes bound between the Old Testament and the New) contains 14 books, 183 chapters, 15,081 verses, 152,185 words.

The preceding facts were ascertained by a gentleman in 1718. Also by an Englishman residing at Amsterdam, in 1772, and it is said to have taken each gentleman nearly three years in the investigation.

There is a Bible in the library of the University of Gottingen, written on 5,475 palm leaves.

A day's journey was 33 1-5 miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile

Ezekiel's reed was eleven feet, nearly.

A cubit is twenty two inches, nearly.

A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eights inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A shekel of silver was about fifty cents.

A shekel of gold $8 09.

A talent of silver was $516 32.

A talent of gold was $13 809.

A piece of silver or a penny was thirteen cents.

A farthing was three cents.

A gerah was one cent.

A mite was one and a half cents

A homer contains seventy-five gallons and five pints.

A hin was one gallon and two pints.

A firkin was seven pints.

An omer was six pints.

A cab was three pints.

A dog was one-half pint.

The divisions of the Old Testament are four.

1. The Pentateuch; or the five books of Moses.

2. The historical books, comprising Joshua to Esther, inclusive.

3. Poetical or doctrinal books from Job to Song of Solomon, inclusive.

4. Prophetical books, from Isaiah to Malachi, inclusive.

The New Testament is usually divided into three parts:

1. Historical, containing the four Gospels and Acts.

2. Doctrinal, comprising all the epistles from Romans to Jude.

3. Prophetical, being the book of the Revelations of St. John.

Religion.

There is least of the appearance of religion, in the purest Christian lands, for Jesus teaches: "When thou prayest, enter into thy closet." And in communities or sects, where there is most of the crucifix, there is least of Christ.

Obedience to God is best shown by reverence for his name, regard for his holy Sabbath, and love for his creatures. He has said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Loud professions, severe penances, long prayers, costly temples—these do not indicate a christian character or people. The Italian brigand, the Malay pirate, the Hindoo Thug and the fanatic Musselman, are all religious bigots, with a multitude of pious exercises; and those who are most demonstrative among Bible christians, are not the most reliable.

Pure religion is bringing every power we possess, even of mind, into subjection to Christ; and employing them in life of holy usefulness.

HEAVY FLEECE.—The buck lately purchased by our townsman, A. B. Palm, Esq., from Mt. Barbs of Vermont, was sheared the other day and produced a fleece weighing twenty-one pounds two ounces before it was washed—and after washing, eighteen pounds. We have a sample of it before us, equal in quality to any we have ever seen. Every man owning sheep should improve his flock until Texas wool acquires a reputation which will insure it the highest price in the market.—*State Gazette, Austin.*

A Mississippi paper says there is not enterprise enough in some of the towns of that State to roll a wheelbarrow down hill on a plank road.

New Orleans Advocate.

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Self-Control.

Self with its suffixes is a word of frequent use. How familiar are we with the expressions, self-love, self-will, self-conceit, self-aggrandizement, self-confidence, self-admiration, self-sufficiency, self-righteousness, self-delusion, self-defence, and that meanest of all words—selfishness; and how trite among life's daily expressions are, family-government, church-government, State-government, school-government and prison-government; but how rarely do we hear of self-control and self-government. The polyglotic press and the many tongued-pulpit, are ever proclaiming that to do good to others is the sum of all religion; but the duty and obligations of self-control are seldom the theme of these engines of power which so profoundly affect the opinions and characters of men for good or evil.

The page of story and of song, records the struggles and triumphs of the warrior; his exploits are inscribed upon triumphal arches and commemorated by colossal monuments. To defeat mighty armies and capture strong cities, and build a throne upon human bones, has ever been regarded the acme of human glory. But where is the praise of him who has gained the mastery of himself? What emblems of honor are befitting such a conquest? What historian shall be thought worthy to record his fame or poet to sing his glory? Earth is too poor to rear a monumental pile of grandeur equal to such a triumph. Neither Pompey's Pillar, nor Cleopatra's Needle, nor Vespasian's Coliseum, nor Agrippa's Pantheon, nor Constantine's Arch, nor Trajan's Column, is adequate to commemorate an achievement so grand. God only can be his historian, and the celestial bow, painted in the fadeless beauties of light, is his only fitting triumphal arch.

Self-control is that sovereign power of a man over himself—his mental powers and corporeal appetites, by which he can and does do that which is right, and by which he can and does resist that which is evil. It is the habitual and harmonious controlment of a man's capabilities to virtuous ends. It is the rejection of sinister motives and the abstinence from vicious indulgences; it is the highest development of man; the fulfillment of the noblest purposes of his being; the attainment of the highest excellence. It is superiority to circumstances. Self-control is neither self-destruction nor the annihilation of the annoying passion. All human passions have their origin in the constitution of man and are designed for the happiness of their possessor. It is not the use, but the abuse of these passions which ruins man. Their inordinate gratification is sin. The desire for food is not a vice, but gluttony is. Vice is the excess of virtue. Revenge is the excess of anger; vanity, of self-respect; ambition, of emulation.

Self-knowledge is essential to self-control. "Know thyself" is a maxim as wise as it is ancient. The radical defect in modern education is, it leads a man away from himself. Not that which is within him, but that which is without him is the subject of his thoughts. He who would control himself must know his own temperament; distinguish between nature and habits, principles and prejudices. He should know his weak points no less than his strong points; what should be added and what subtracted. The error of most men is, they are always strengthening their *strong* points, but neglecting their weak ones. He who would gain this mastery must concede to himself that he is weak and imperfect. When Cyrus was asked for the secret of his success, his reply was, "The fear of failure." No man is so apt to be deceived by himself and duped by others, as he who thinks himself without faults. Conscious weakness is not unfrequently power:—"When I am weak, then am I strong." A measure of self-distrust is a greater element of success than supreme self-reliance.

One should attend to his mental operations. Said David, "I communed with my own heart and my spirit made diligent search." How am I affected under given circumstances? What fires me now? What can I not now withstand? Are the questions to be frequently asked. Ever vigilant, one should aim at self-possession. To be calm amid turbulance, meek in provocation, composed in danger is a high moral achievement. When Demochaus insultingly said to Philip of Macedon, "the greatest service thou canst do us is to hang thyself," it was self-control for Philip to reply, "Go tell your superiors, that those who dare make use of such insolent language, are more haughty and less peaceably inclined than those who can forgive them." So when Antigones said to his soldiers whom he heard reviling him near his tent, "Gentlemen, just remove to a greater distance, for your king hears you." So when it was said of Cranmer, "Do my lord of Canterbury an ill-turn and you make him your friend forever." So with Christ, when he said of his murderers, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." But he falls short who trusts solely to philosophy to gain control of himself. Divine strength is necessary to finish the effort and crown the work. Grace calms the spirit, purifies the heart, regulates the passions, tempers the soul. Adam Clark said, "As soon as I feel passion, I go to my Redeemer." Prayer has a soothing power.

Self-control is self-denial, self-humiliation, self-conquest. For lack of it, "How have the mighty fallen!" Clitus was the warm friend of Alexander, and had saved his master's life at the battle of Granicus. But Clitus could not flatter, and in a transport of rage, Alexander slew him at a banquet. Saul, son of Kish, conquered the Amorites on the heights of Jabesh—Gilead and the Philistines on the rocky slopes of Michmash, but failed to conquer his jealousy toward David. One cannot but admire the almost superhuman efforts for brutal conquest. What abstinence, what exercise on the part of the pugilist. Behold Hannibal crossing the Alps! What courage, endurance, and fatigue. Some of the cities of Palestine were besieged eleven years and then fell a prize into the hands of the patient warrior. But "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he who taketh a city."

Republican Party.

The colored men of Louisiana, frequently importune us for counsel in the performance of their political duties. Their instincts are right, but their political intelligence is limited. So many at the present time, are crying "Lo here and Lo there," and are advising them to do this thing and that thing, that they are fairly bewildered. Now we take this opportunity to say to our friends, that there are in fact but *two* political parties in this country, known respectively as Republicans and Democrats. The latter embrace the copperheads of the North and the secessionists of the South. It is true, there is a sprinkling of good men in the ranks of the Democratic party—men who, by their intelligence, virtue and social position, would do honor to any organization, but they are not numerous enough to "leaven the whole lump." They are associated by party ties with those who, either plotted the downfall of the great Republic, or who opposed the late war for the Union. In a word, the Democratic party has always been pro-slavery, and this is a sufficient reason why the freedmen should not affiliate with it. Freedmen cannot consistently be Democrats.

On the other hand, the Republican party is that grand organization which has saved the nation. Created to oppose the extension of slavery, it culminated in the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. It was under him that the war for the Union was successfully prosecuted, and he it was who proclaimed the emancipation of four millions of slaves. It was a Republican Congress that abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, and gave the right of franchise to its colored citizens; that passed the Civil Rights Bill, and finally that adopted the Reconstruction Bill, by the provisions of which, rebels are disfranchised and the freedmen of the South are permitted to vote, and are made eligible to civil office. In the choice of parties you need not therefore err. A man's friends are those who befriend him. Freedmen are Republicans by birthright.

In Louisiana there is some confusion growing out of the pre-fixes which party factions have assumed. Some are called *Radical Republicans*; others, *Union Republicans*. These terms originated in 1863–4, when the Hon. Thomas J. Durant and the Hon. Michael Hahn were the recognized leaders of the two wings of the Republican party. The term *radical* was then employed to express universal suffrage, and the term *Union* to express just so much of suffrage as was consistent with the safety of the dominant faction. But now that suffrage is universal by law, the cause of this distinction has ceased to exist, and the action of Congress has made all Republicans *radicals* on this point. In view of these facts, we consider the prefixes *radical* and *union* as not only superfluous, but exceedingly mischievous. They are distinctions where there are no differences; they keep alive a feud, the hatchet of which should be buried so deep, that it can never have a resurrection; they divide our strength and confuse the freedmen to such a degree that they will either become disgusted with their friends and refuse to vote, or conclude to go over to those where there is more unity and greater harmony. Let us therefore drop all these qualifying, confusing terms and rally under the banner of one great Republican Party. The principles of that party are the equality of all men before the law, and the eligibility of all qualified citizens to hold any office, whether appointive or elective. Who the standard bearers of this party shall be in Louisiana, doth not yet appear. Almost every other man we meet is the *people's candidate* for office, but we are inclined to think that the ancient saying will come to pass; "Many that are first shall be last; and the last shall be first."

Union Men in the Country Parishes.

We who dwell in this great city, protected by loyal bayonets, can scarcely appreciate the desperate condition of Loyal Men in the country parishes. "Few and far between," they are surrounded by neighbors, whose disloyalty is publicly announced, and whose opposition to the great principles of the Reconstruction Bill are brazenly avowed. Having suffered much during the war, they are still suffering for the cause that is dear to every lover of his country. If they proclaim their sentiments, they are wantonly persecuted; if they attempt to organize a party in sympathy with the pronounced will of Congress, they are driven by violence from the place of public meeting; if they aim to instruct the freedmen how to register, and how to vote, they are denounced as enemies, and their lives and property are threatened with destruction. Although men of unimpeachable character, of high social position, and of sterling integrity as loyal citizens, yet they are made the butt of ridicule and compelled to suffer every indignity. We offer to these scattered, isolated, heroic, well-tried Unionists, our profound sympathy. More would we offer, had we more to give.

We insist upon it, however, that United States troops should be stationed at different points in every parish in the State. This would greatly relieve the anxious minds of these loyal men; it would afford them a sense of security; it would enable them to form a loyal party of the freedmen especially, which by judicious management, would secure for Louisiana a reconstructed government, in every way acceptable to Congress. Without this military protection, the freedmen will either be deterred from registering or controlled in the coming elections to such a degree that the power of the State will again be in the hands of the men who so lately sought its destruction. We therefore call the attention of the General Commanding to this important subject, and earnestly entreat him to send troops to the succor of the Union men in our country parishes.

The Correction of Children.

Childhood training must consist in part of correction. Impelled by exuberance of spirits, quick in resentments, without experience or observation of the tendencies of their actions, children are especially liable to go astray. They fall readily into each new folly, and, being imitative by nature, they copy with wonderful aptitude the vicious examples placed before them. The injunctions, "Train up a child in the way he shouid go," is found to be one of the most difficult to obey. Children are so volatile, so thoughtless, so daring, so quick into the wrong, that it requires incessant watchfullness and unwearied patience to restrain them. Especially is this true in cities and on large plantations where great numbers of children are associated and where each communicates his own discoveries in vice to all his associates.

But however difficult the task, or constant the demand on parental watchfullness, this great duty must not be omitted. There is no escape to you who are parents from the fearful responsibility. There are young immortals committed to your charge whose characters are rapidly moulding into form; there are lines drawn on these undying spirits that will soon be ineffaceable, and the yielding material, now so pliable, will soon assume a rigidity that no future influences can change. Vicious models everywhere abound, and unless you take the work vigorously in hand, your children will grow up with a training that will fit them only for the service of Satan. How many even of the children of christian parents are thus educated into sin.

But how is the evil to be remedied? We ought at least to train aright the children of the church, and we ought in some way to lay our hand upon the children of our country. And religion rightly understood will teach us how to do this. The Jews instructed their children in all the precepts of the law. The command was, "thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and thou shalt talk of them, when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." (Dent. 6. 7.) There was not a law in their entire code more stringent than the requirement that they should make known to their children "the praises of the Lord, and his strenght, and his wonderful works that he hath done. For he established a testimony in Jacob, and appointed a law in Israel, that they should make them known unto their children: that the generation to come might know them, even the children which should be born; who should arise and declare them to their children: that they might set their hope in God and not forget the works of God, but keep his commandments." (Ps. 78. 4: 7.) Nor is this duty less binding on the christian, than it was on the jewish parent. For as Abraham "commanded his children and his household after him," so the christian father is to bring up his children "in the nature and admonition of the Lord."

The first duty in the training of children is thus seen to be instruction, the awakening of the child's better nature, and thus leading it to a willing obedience. He must not forget that childhood at its beginning is involved in total ignorance and needs daily some simple, plain, easy lessons in duty. This should be imparted not in dry, didactic precepts which the young intellect may strive in vain to grasp, but in delightful narrative, charming story, or pleasing picture of fancy. Ever make the good appear inviting; the evil repulsive. Glean from beautiful Bible characters and from modern biography choice examples for the immitation of your children. Hold up before them models of excellence and remove them as far as possible from all vicious associates. And yet after all your care and persuasion, it will sometimes be found necessary to resort to correction. If you cannot win obedience by loving instruction and fervent appeal then you have no alternative, as a christian, but to compel it. This however should ever be the last resort.

It is a terrible mistake, into which many parents and teachers have fallen, that the rod can answer the place of instruction and persuasion. Kindness should first be exhausted and punishment never inflicted unless when there is willful violation of an express command. A child should never be punished in anger, or for accidents, or mistakes, or unavoidable blunders. It should always clearly understand its offense and that it ought to be punished for it. If you seem to exult over its punishment it will understand immediately that it is inflicted through spite or revenge instead of love, and though you may enforce obedience you will destroy most of the advantages of correction. We fear from the observations we have been able to make, that among our colored people there is far more of punishment used in governing children than there is of teaching and persuasion. We would recommend more of kindness, more of paternal tenderness, more of the winning expedients of love. You will thus secure not only obedience, but what is of more inestimable value, the affection of your children. You will have planted the principle of obedience, and in coming years they will rise up and call you blessed.

We omit our own article on General Sheridan, and give place to the following communication.

Major General Sheridan.

To the N. O. Advocate.

Mr. Editor:

The article published in the N. O. *Republican* of May 28th, headed "General Sheridan," is in our opinion illtimed and grossly unjust to that distinguished officer; and the attempt to commit the Republican party by the denunciations therein contained, is equally unjust to the party who claim to be consulted on a question of so much importance as the wholesale denunciation of one of our most faithful and distinguished public servants, and the man to whom the government has committed the important trust of reconstructing two great States of the Union. Gen. Sheridan's fame as a soldier needs no defence at our hands. His reputation was made by heroic deeds and at a time when other Generals who had been long tried, had failed, and after the people had come to distrust all our commanders. General Sheridan's deeds are before the world, and the fame he so justly earned was written up by the brave soldiers of his army who served their country "in the front, and we now think the writer of the article alluded to, who states that he is "as familiar with the prosaic back ground of the picture as with the more fanciful and imaginative foreground," will fail to dim the lustre of General Sheridan's fame. It was those who served Gen. McDowell in the "back ground," among the mule wagons, who contributed so much to the disaster at Bull Run. If they had seen the "front" with a musket on their shoulder and not in "imagination," our army would have went "on to Richmond," instead of on to Washington, led by the brave "back ground" warriors. It is no part of our purpose to defend any officer, who neglects any public duty; nor will we fail to urge upon the General the enforcement of every law, and the punishment of every crime. The "military bill" was passed by Congress for the express purpose of reconstructing the rebel States, and so far as we are able to judge, General Sheridan has performed his duty in that respect most faithfully. The Republican party of Louisiana certainly have no cause to complain of any act of his, in the great work of reconstruction. Those who are informed, know very well that General Sheridan is subject to the orders of his superiors, and is it not possible that he would be removed after the 3d of July next, and a more conservative man appointed in his place if he carried out the policy demanded by the Republican writer. When rebels are making "pilgrimages" to Washington, besieging the President for Sheridan's removal, Republicans should sustain him, as in his hands the work of reconstruction will go on fairly. It was well known in Washington last winter that Rossean of Kentucky was appointed a Brig. General, and that he would have been appointed to supercede Gen. Sheridan had impeachment not been prosecuted againt the President.

A thousand crimes have been committed in Louisiana and Texas, since the war ended. Is it possible for the Commanding General to cause the arrest and trial of all these; those who have had any experience with military tribunals during the late war know that it is simply impossible. The work of reconstruction and the preservation of the public peace is the great duty imposed on the Commanding General. And while he is faithful to these, we will give him our cordial support. If it is in his power without endangering the work of reconstruction to cause the arrest of the July rioters, and to secure their just punishment, we certainly think it should be done. Gen. Sheridan is responsible to the country who have idolized him for his past services, and no man knows better than he what they will expect at his hands; but the people know that a President stands between General Sheridan and the rioters of last July. Andrew Johnson espoused their cause in his famous campaign last summer, and he will not permit a hair of their heads to be touched if he can avoid it. As no man has yet been punished for participation in the rebellion, which has filled a three hundred thousand graves, and when England hesitates, and dares not hang a Fenian, we will not condemn a faithful public servant for delaying the execution of a few hundred rioters who are supported by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. We hope the efforts of John T. Monroe and the writer in the New Orleans Republican to secure the removal of Gen. Sheridan, will fail.

The charge that Gen. Sheridan ran off to Texas because he anticipated a riot needs no notice at our hands, the Republican writer was probably not aware that a few stevedores would fall out about a question of labor, and engage in a small fight. The great state of Texas is under Gen. Sheridan's command, and we claim for him the right to visit any portion of his command whenever his public duties call him without imputing to him cowardice, or fear of riot in his absence.

The article in the Republican can only result in injury to the Republican party.

High Private.

Editorial Items.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Religious services will be held as usual, at Eagle Hall, corner of Prytania and Felicity Sts., to-morrow evening, at half past seven o'clock.

Grand Procession.

Under the auspices of the Central Executive Committee, the Republicans of New Orleans had a grand torch light procession last wednesday night. The Committee rode in carriages, and the Marshals on horseback. Among the latter, we noticed A. J. Noble, Esq., who was not only the finest looking Marshal in the procession, but with his long white beard, reminded us of the renowned John Brown. Thousands filled up the ranks of this grand turnout, and behaved in an orderly manner. The flags and banners were both numerous and beautiful. The transparencies were artistic; the sentiments thereon were lofty; and their national and personal allusions were exceedingly fine.

Mayor Heath has appointed several colored men on our city police.

The recent effort to consolidate the Methodist Protestant church and the M. E. Church, South, has failed. But another effort will probably be made.

The Sunday-school of the First street M. E. Church, held its anniversary last Wednesday night. The house was densely crowded, and the occasion was one of great interest. The children spoke and sang in a most beautiful manner. Father Green is a happy man to be the pastor of such a flock.

New Orleans, May 25, 1867

Editor N. O. *Tribune:*

Dear Sir—I see in your issue of May 23d, that resolutions condemnatory of the article published in the New Orleans Advocate, relative to the colored population, were passed at a special meeting of the Third War Club and its subordinate clubs, Permit me to state that the meeting was called for the purpose of making arrangements for the grand procession, and for no other purpose. Mr C. Camp undoubtedly wished to present such resolutions, but was told by the President that the meeting was called for no other purpose, and therefore, no such resolutions were offered by Mr. Camp.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. White,
Secretary Third Ward Republican Club.

New Orleans, May 25, 1867.

Rev. Dr. Newman:

Respected Sir—I noticed an article in your Advocate of the 18th inst., under the head "*Who Shall Rule?*"—Which meets the approbation of many Freedman asking the same question. Permit me to say that I am of your opinion to the letter. * * * *

I am no office seeker, but am for the Union White Man that has been a friend of the Freedman. The Association to which I belong is about 7000 strong, and each one has one or two friends.

Respectfully yours,

*

APPOINTMENT.

Governor Wells has appointed Mr. Charles J. Courcelle member of the Board of Police Commissioners in place of Judge Duvigneaud, resigned. Mr. Courclle is one of the newly enfranchised citizens. We have no doubt that he will prove a very able and efficient member of the Board.

Total number Registered up to the 25th inst., in the Terrebonne Parish is as follows:

No. White.	No. Colordd.
156	1187.

Total.....1343.

From Concordia Parish.—By a letter received from Concordia Parish, from Robert Marshall Jr., Chairman of the Board of Registers, we learn that the number of whites registered up to May 25th, was 22, colored 1238. Total 1260.

The Parish is overflowed to a great extent and traveling to the various registering districts is very difficult.

Free Schools for Colored Men.

Several gentlemen met on Wednesday last and arranged for a system of free night schools for persons of color. The following is a list of the officers elected :

PRESIDENT—S. L. Brown.
SECRETARY—J. Hale Sypher.
TREASURER—John A. Roberts.

BOARD.

Dr. J. P. Newman; Gen. S. L. Brown; J. H. Sypher; J. A Roberts; J. P. Sullivan ; Dr. E. Goldman ; T. G. Tracy ; Dr. W. H. Hire; Rev. N. L. Brakeman.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLHOUSES.

Messrs. J. P. Sullivan; Dr. W. H Hire; J. A. Roberts.

COMMITTEE ON TEACHERS.

T. G. Tracey; Dr. J. P. Newman; Gen. J. H. Sypher.

Mayor Heath's Proclamation Approved.

The following is from the New York *Tribune* of May 21 :

The disturbances in New Orleans have called forth a proclamation from Mr. Heath, the Mayor, in which he insists on the undoubted right of all citizens complying with the requisites of the law, to conduct their business according to their own pleasure, and to admit to their stores and places of business such persons only as they shall see proper. To propound doctrine like this to people long accustomed to freedom regulated by law would be a work of supererogation; but the case is different when dealing with those who, having never enjoyed any rights themselves have no proper conception of what the rights of others mean. Mayor Heath has done well, then, in giving prominence emphatically to this doctrine, for the benefit of the freedmen of New Orleans, in order to guard them against the evil counselors who are instigating them to deeds of violence. Meantime, Gen. Mower of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana has issued an address to the freedmen, warning them against such counselors, and reminding them that though the United States Government will protect them through the military, they will not be protected in wrong-doing.

Who are Voters.

From the lengthy decision of Attorney General Stanbery, as to who are qualified voters according to the act of Congress, we extract the following:

"I must repeat what has been said before, that to avoid disqualifications two elements must concur—first, holding the designated office, State or Federal, accompanied by an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and second, engaging in the rebellion against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to its enemies; both of these must not only concur, but they must concur in the order of time mentioned—first, the office and the oath, afterwards engaging in the rebellion, or giving aid or comfort. A person who has held an office within the meaning of the law, and has taken the official oath, and who has not afterwards participated in the rebellion, may very safely take this oath, and so, too, the person who has fully participated in the rebellion, but has not previous thereto held an office and taken official oath, may with equal safety take this oath."

THE UNITY OF MAN'S ORIGIN.—Dr. Newman preached on Sunday in Wesley chapel, on Liberty street, to a very large congregation of colored people, an able and effective sermon from the text, "And God hath made of one blood all nations of men for dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation."—Acts, Seventeenth chapter and twenty-sixth verse.

Dr. Newman chose his subject from St. Paul's celebrated defence of himself before the Athenian judges on Mars hill, where he attacked the idolatry of the Greeks, and at the same time took occasion to rebuke their traditional theory that the Greeks alone were the chosen people of their gods, and that all the surrounding nations were barbarians. The doctor demonstrated that the human race is so near alike in all essentials of creation, whether physical or moral, in formation as well as in virtues and vices, as to irresistably suggest a common origin. That the arguments in support of this doctrine outweighed the negative, while the theory seemed conclusively to establish it. But when we come to add to the other weight of evidence the positive declarations of inspiration, he who longer doubted must of necessity be an infidel. A beautiful tribute was paid by the preacher to the descendants of Ham in the earliest ages, the founders of Tyre and Sidon, the founders of Egypt, the discoverers of the pillars of Hercules and of the British isles, the founders of religion, commerce, and letters. Cadmus, a descendant of Ham, gave the first alphabet to the ancient world, and from his invention sprang Greek literature, and from thence all the literature of the world. If his hearers descended from Ham and the Phœnicians, then they could boast a highly distinguished origin. His discourse, though lengthy, was listened to with the most profound attention, and elicited the most decided looks of satisfaction from an intelligent audience.—*N. O. Republican.*

Local and Southern News.

MORTUARY REPORT—Eighty-five deaths occurred in the city last week, about equally divided both as to sex and color. Forty two were under ten years of age. Three of the number died of small-pox.

MAD DOG KILLED.—A dog showing undoubted symptoms of hydrophobia, running through the streets on Sunday, was killed at the corner of Claiborne and Common streets.

GARROTTING—A gentleman named Thomas was garotted a night or two ago on Esplanade street near Rampart, by several ruffians, who seized him from behind, and, after choking him to prevent his crying out, held a vial of chloroform to his nostrils until he became insensible, when they relieved him of a valuable gold watch (a family relic) and of his pocket book containing important papers, and twenty dollars in greenbacks. The villains escaped.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE STEAMER NANNIE. A man who reported himself a deck hand belonging to the steamer Nannie, Captain Whitaker, running across the lake, arrived at the mouth of the new Canal on Sunday morning, 26th inst., and reported that the Nannie was lost during the gale on Saturday evening, 25th inst., and that Capt. Whitaker, the pilot, engineer, three deck hands and four passengers, were lost by the small boat capsizing.

We also learn that there were other disasters during the storm, but have not been able as yet to obtain the particulars.

RELIEF.—The Southern Relief Committee of San Francisco remitted, on the 14th, by telegraph, $16,800 to the New York Commission, for the benefit of the destitute in the Southern States.

PERSONAL.—Rev. A. Beckwith, of Trinity church announced to his congregation on Sunday, greatly to their satisfaction, that he had concluded to decline the high office of bishop of Georgia, to which he was recently elected, and that he would remain in his present position.

ACCIDENTS.—A melancholy accident occurred on Saturday, at the corner of Columbus and Villere streets in the residence of Mr. Jacquet. He was in the kitchen playing with his child, and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Clementine Jacquet, was talking to a neighbor, when a gust of wind slammed a door, on which was hanging Mr. Jacquet's coat. In the coat there happened to be a revolver, and as the weapon struck the floor, one barrel exploded and the ball passed through the stomach of Mrs. Jacquet, causing her death next day. She was a native of France and but twenty-five years of age. An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

A boy named Frank Costellion, eight years of age, took dinner to his father, at noon yesterday, who was engaged in discharging the British steamship Fire Queen, at the head of Montegut street, and, while the father was eating, the child moving about, happening to be under a crate of crockery being put out, which fell upon him and crushed him to death. In this case also a coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death given.

ASSISTANT TREASURER—John S. Walton, we are pleased to learn, has been appointed assistant treasurer of the United States at this city, vice William R. Whitaker. Mr. Walton is and old and well-known citizen of New Orleans, a gentleman of great integrity and financial ability. He was treasurer of this city under military Governor Shepley, and was retained under Governor Hahn's administration, and gave universel satisfaction to our business and tax-paying citizens. His management of our city finances for accuracy, impartiality, and strict attention to business was the most honorable and successful ever known in this city. It gives us sincere pleasure to record the appointment of men of such moral worth as Mr. Walton is universally admitted to possess, to positions of honor and trust under the government.—*Republican.*

Mr Walton is just the man for the position, so say men of all parties.

We learn that the new steam saw and grist mill, the property of Samuel McCutcheon, Esq., on Wolf river, about four or five miles back of Pass Christian was burned Saturday evening last. The building had just been completed, and cost $25,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.—We give place this morning to the opinion of the supreme court of Louisiana, as prepared by Mr. Justice Taliaferro, in the great case involving the binding force of notes given in consideration of slaves purchased before the operation of the emancipation laws. The decision, it will be seen, is averse to the validity of such notes.

From Texas.

ACQUITTED.—Dennis Manning, for shooting Jno. Henry, a negro, in the back, for stealing on the Central wharf the other night, had an examination yesterday before Justice Seawell and was acquitted of the charge.—*Galveston News.*

The Lagrange New Era of the 17th says:

We think that on the whole a greater quantity of land is put in cultivation than at this time last year—we were at first of a contrary opinion. As far as we can learn the growing crops look well, and although our weather prognosticators are predicting a drought we are not suffering so far. Both cotton and tobacco have been planted in abundance.

The McKiney Enquirer says:

Immigrants are beginning to arrive here from the States. Within the last week, we have noticed many wagons, loaded with people who have come to live with us and help in the work of building up our country

A negro was committed to our jail for an attempt to commit a rape on a young lady. He failed in his diabolical purpose, through the agency of a younger sister. After arrest he attempted to escape, when he was shot, from the effects of which it is thought he will die. —*Tyler Index, 11th.*

GALVESTON, May 26.—A dispatch via Brazos, the 21st to Maj. Gen. Griffin, gives the following :

"Have just received official information from Beriozabal and United States Consul in Matamoras, that Queretaro was captured by Liberals on the 15th inst. Maximilian, Mejia and Castillo prisoners.

"J. J. REYNOLDS, Maj. Gen."

The Burial Place of Booth.

Gen. L. C. Baker has published a diary in which he details his connection with the "secret service" of the War Department during the war. He makes the following statement in regard to the disposition made of the body of John Wilkes Booth.

In order to establish the identity of the body of the Assassin beyond all question, the Secretary of War directed me to summon a number of witnesses residing in the city of Washington, who had previously known the murderer. Some two years previous to the assassination of the President, Booth had a tumor or carbuncle cut from his neck by a surgeon. On inquiry, I ascertained that Dr. May, a well known and very skillful surgeon, of twenty-five year's practice in Washington had performed the operation. Accordingly, I called on Dr. May, who, before seeing the body, minutely described the exact locality of the tumor, the nature and date of the operation, etc. After being sworn, he pointed to the scar in the neck, which was plainly visible. Five other witnesses were examined, all of whom had known the assassin intimately for years. The various newspaper accounts, referring to the mutilation of Booth's body, are equally absurd. General Barnes, Surgeon General United States Army, was on board the gunboat where the post mortem examination was held with his assistants. Gen. Barnes cut from Booth's neck about two inches of the spinal column through which the ball had passed; this piece of bone, which is now on exhibition in the Government Medical Museum in Washington, is the only relic of the assassin's body above ground, and this is the only mutillation of the remains that ever occurred. Immediately after the conclusion of the examination, the Secretary of War gave orders as to the disposition of the body which had become very offensive, owing to the condition in which it had remained after death: the leg, broken in jumping from the box to the stage, was much discolored and swollen, the blood from the wound having saturated the underclothing. With the assistance of Lieut. L. B. Baker, I took the body from the gunboat direct to the old Penitentiary, adjoining the old arsenal grounds. The building had not been used as a prison for some years previously. The Ordinance Department had filled the ground floor, cells with fixed ammunition—one of the largest of these cells was selected as the burial place of Booth—the ammunition was removed, a large flat stone lifted from its place, and a rude grave dug; the body was dropped in, the grave filled up, the stone replaced, and there rests to this hour all that remained of John Wilkes Booth.

Official Order.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La , May 25, 1867.
Special Orders No. 53.

(Extract.)

* * * * *

2. The time for the completion of the registration of voters in the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, provided in special Orders No. 15, and extended in Special Orders No. 39, current series from these headquarters, is hereby further extended to the 20th of June next, and the hours for registration will hereafter be from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

By command of Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Official :
GEORGE LEE, 1st Lt. 21st U. S. Inf.,
Acting Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Statement of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

OFFICE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.,
No. 114 Carondelet street,
New Orleans, May 18, 1867.

At a monthly meeting of the Board of Advisers of the FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, held this day, the following report was submitted by the Finance Committee, and ordered to be published in the New Orleans Tribune, REPUBLICAN, and New Orleans Advocate.

Total amount of Deposits to date...$86,813 27
Total amount of Drafts to date..... 37,923 53

Balance on hand subject to drafts. $48,889 74

W. R. CRANE, President.
O. J. DUNN, Secretary. my25 4t.

Remarkable Conversion

The following remarkable statement is authorized by D'Aubigne M. de Pressense :

A regiment of French soldiers on their march to the Crimea, halted for some days at Toulon, in the South of France. While there a colporteur came among them. A young soldier, pretending to be much moved by the good man's exhortations, asked for a Bible, which was, of course, given to him. The soldier and his companions roared with laughter, telling the colporteur that it was all a joke ; but the soldier refused to return the book saying, "It would do to light his pipe with." The colporteur replied, "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God!"

Fifteen months afterward the same colporteur stopped for a night at an inn more than three hundred miles from Toulon. The landlady was in great distress, having just lost her son, of whom she spoke in terms of the most tender affection. He conversed with her for a few moments, when she withdrew, but soon returned, bearing a little book, which her deceased son had left to her as his precious legacy.

It was much mutilated, many pages having been torn out; but on the inside of the cover, written in large letters, was the following inscription: "Received at Toulon, on the——, 1855. Despised at first and badly used; but afterward read, believed, and made the instrument of my salvation J. L, fusileer of the fourth company of the—— regiment of the line."

From the condition of the little volume, it was plain that the young soldier had made use of the missing leaves *to light his pipe,* as he had boasted he should. But, as he had related to his mother, this work of destruction was stopped on the evening before the battle, in which his regiment was to occupy the perilous post of the advance guard. He stated that at this juncture serious thoughts came into his mind, in a very strange manner, and all of a sudden the words of the man whom he had tricked out of the book came to his recollection like a thunder-clap, "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of living God!" *"And if I should fall into his hands!"* This thought haunted him, he said, without intermission, the whole of the night; and, in consequence, as soon as it became light in the morning, he took from his knapsack the book which appeared to have become his accuser. The verses which he had read in the dim gray light of the morning had been brought home to his heart by the Holy Spirit. In the battle which ensued he was severely wounded. Old things had passed away, and he now realized the truth of the faithful saying, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that heareth my word, and believeth on Him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation, but is passed from death unto life."

After removing from one hospital to another, he was brought back to his home about six weeks before the visit of the colporteur. The mutilated Testament was scarcely ever out of his hand during waking moments. It was the only one he ever possessed; perhaps the only one in his native village. His mouth was full of tender entreaties that his dear mother and friends might embrace Christ and his salvation. To his very last breath he ceased not to exnort them all to accept God's offered mercy in Jesus, and not to run the risk of falling in an unconverted state "into the hands of the living God."

One Grain of Truth.

REGENERATION IS EFFECTED BY THE WORD OF GOD.

Truth, like gold-dust, is precious—worth seeking for, and hard to find; but when found, should be highly esteemed, valiantly defended, and earnestly proclaimed.

What the *Bible* teaches on the subject of the new birth is simply this: "We are born again not of corruptible seed, but of uncorruptible by the *word of God,* which liveth and abideth for ever." 1 Pet. 1-23. The 25th verse, tells us that the "word of God," means the gospel—that is, the blessed message contained in the Bible, and to be found in all its pages with more or less distinctness from Genesis to Revelation.

In James 1-18, we find that God the Father, from whom comes every good and perfect gift, makes use of his own word, here called the word of truth, in effecting the great work of regeneration. Thus through the influence of the truth, understood and applied, God works in the soul.

In 1 Cor., 4-15, St. Paul tells the Corinthians, that their conversion was to be ascribed solely, to the word of God, made known to them by his preaching—saying: "For though ye have ten thousand instructors in Christ, yet have ye not many fathers; for in Christ Jesus I have begotten you through the gospel." Paul, then, was the spiritual father of the believers among the Corinthians. But in the 1st ch., 14th v. of the same epistle, he says: "I thank God that I baptized none of you save Crispus and Gaius." Strange! He baptised not, and was still a spiritual father. Their regeneration then, as he thus expressly tells them, was not effected by baptism. On comparing the 17th v. of this chapter with the 15th of the 14th ch., it will be clearly seen that the word of God, the preached gospel, was the means whereby that great mercy was conveyed. "For Christ sent him not to baptize, but to preach the gospel," and, through the gospel it was that they were begotten.

In Acts, 18-8, also we are told, that their faith was the effect of *hearing* the preaching of St. Paul, and that this faith preceded baptism. Surely, regeneration consists in the exercise of repentance and faith.

In Rom., 10-17, we find that faith is produced by *hearing* the word of God, (not that all who hear believe,) some hear in vain. Again in Acts, 15-7, hearing the gospel and faith are connected as cause and effect; *hearing* the gospel is thus shown to be the *instrumental cause* of believing, and that, he that *believes has* eternal life, is taught in 1 Jo., 5-13, *inference*—he that *believes* is born again, for without a new birth no one can be saved.

In John's gospel, 1-12, 13, we see that the privilege of becoming the Sons of God, is confined to those who believe.

If the enjoyment of this privilege depended on baptism, the will of man could not be said to have nothing to do with it, as it might be in the power of man in that case, to prevent the reception of the blessing by withholding baptism.

In 2 Cor., 12-12, Paul says: "Truly, the signs of an apostle were wrought among you;" but as we have already seen, he told them, that he was glad he had baptised none of them. Baptism, then, was not one of the signs of an apostle! Extraordinary, this—if it be indeed the appointed means of regeneration.

Paul says expressly, that he was not sent to baptize. For what was he sent? See Acts 26-15 to 20. In the 18th v., conversion—regeneration—is described; yet Paul was not sent to baptize, but to preach. The inference, then, is very obvious. *The preaching of the gospel, is the divinely appointed means of regeneration.*

A Rusty Christian

A key unused becomes rusty. A harp unpracticed gets out of tune. A heart which does not draw up daily and hourly its kind emotions, a benevolence which does not seek its opportunities for exercise, a machine which lays by unused, however admirably it may be adapted to its end, however beautifully it may work, and with however little friction—each, all will, by neglect, inattention, want of use, become rusty, dry, hard to start—sometimes impossible without a great deal of work and labor, and use of all such material as will put it in motion. The engine may need the hammer, the file, the chisel, with oil, and sometimes the repeating and working over again or replacing of some part of the machinery, and then it will not work as at first; the rust eats in and sometimes so corrodes as to require another piece to be substituted.

Impatience, or irritability, or indolence, or indifference may say it is not worth the trouble; ignorance may say it cannot be done; despondency may give it over; but patience, forbearance will put it in motion—fit it to its place, get it in tune, draw up the waters of consolation—so on, and effect the work.

The pump gets dry from want of use, and however much water may be in the well, however excellent the pump, the stiffness and dryness must be attended to; to moisten it, until it keeps up the water.

A man who has a bible and neglects to read it, a throne of grace and seldom comes to it; a family altar, and only Sabbath evening gets his family around it—who knows the way of life, but just keeps so near that it may be hoped for him he is in it; yet is so in all his movements that you stand in doubt; is like a man who can write, yet seldom takes hold of a pen.

The want of use, application, perseverance in anything which we should follow, makes us stiff in our movements, dry, lifeles, rusty—the very motion makes a gritting, shrieking—but sometimes the rust eats it so that the whole thing is useless.

A rusty Christian—he may be on the outward appearance from circumtances—for want of the means of grace, society of Christians, and, when brought under proper treatment, may be startled—but the safe, sure, and comfortable way is to continue on the way and use the means—constancy in prayer, studying the Bible, keeping up household worship, brivate prayer, with devotion to every Christian duty. This may seem laborious, confining, but it will go easy, and the burden will be light. It is only a rusty Christian that can't be moved to Gospel duty; while it is a burden to him—it is in great danger of destorying him.

Are you in this condition? Get the file, the hammer, the oil. Rest not until you find it easy to take hold of the Bible and read—until you find the throne of grace the place where you must go, to which you will go with a ready mind and will; the work and service of God—that in which you find your heart and hand ever ready.

When you go into the family of a professed Christian, and the family look surprised at your asking for a blessing, or the head of the house apologizes for not thinking to ask you until you have hinted at it—or when, on your suggesting family worship, the members are so scattered that they cannot be found, or come in and look as if they did not know what was going to be done, it is a tolerably safe inference that they are not in the habit of these things. They are certainly very rusty.

If I were to adopt a name after the days of Oliver Cromwell and his noble Christian ministers, I would sign myself—*Standard.*

Sleep.

BY M. ANNESLEY.

"The rest of the laboring man is sweet.

God puts his seal upon us every night, and shuts up all our powers of mind and body, and there we lie, all unconscious in silence and peace. True, we sometimes find ourselves in dreamland, but we never move a foot from our bed. So comfortably we travel without expense, or risque of life, or limb, or enjoy the society of the noted and the good, and never feel abashed by our own deficiency.

The seal of God is upon us nevertheless, for we are the happy prisoners of sleep.

Those dreary visions of our sleep are rarely the continuation of the activities of the day, but we occupy altogether a different field, so that we have a change of scene, which sometimes sheds a halo of imaginative pleasure around the common duties of the next day. Then again when his mercy sees our need of deep sleep, the unbroken seal he lays upon every power, and we sleep, and sleep, and know nothing at all—we take no journey, see no company, but are shut up in the confidence of quiet rest. Such a sweet untroubled sleep, we like to see a dear invalid enjoy, and we think of the words of Jesus, "If he sleep he shall do well." Or when a friend in great trouble is permitted to sleep, and forget all his sorrows, even dream that the lost in sin is found again in purity, or that the separation was not reality, but only *a think so.*

Any way, sleep is a great blessi g; in sickness, or health, joy or sorrow, we need its precious renewing virtue upon the body, and the mind; and we should gratefully lift our hearts to God as he shuts our eyes, composes our thoughts, snatches away our cares, eases our weary limbs, and lays over us the mantle of his love in quietness and rest.—"So He giveth his beloved sleep."

"A holy thing from heaven;
A gracious dewy cloud,
A covering mantle given,
The weary to enshroud."

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Eugene Royal, Parish of St. Charles, La., Mr. Robert Butler of Baltimore to Altay Mathew of North Carolina, May 19th 1867,

By the same, May 13th, 1867, John Parham. of Virginia, to Miss Polly Ann Malcome, Ala.

Also by the same, May 15th, William T Jones to Miss Harriet Parker, both of this city

CIRCULAR.

The Officers of the *First Louisiana Baptist Association,* beg leave to inform the citizens of the State, that they have recently organized a Bureau of *Industry,* or Intelligence Office, in this city to be known as the

LOUISIANA WORKMEN'S BUREAU;

the same having been established by the wish, and in accordance with the instructions of Major General Howard, of F. B.

By means of this Institution they hope to be able to furnish a sufficient supply of

Field Hands, Wood Choppers, Carpenters, Brick Masons, Gardiners, Painters. Cooks, Wash Women, Waiters, House Servants, Seamstresses, School Teachers, Carriage Drivers, Blacksmiths, Furniture Cleaners.

and every description of skilled and unskilled labor throughout the State.

The *Louisiana Workmen's Bureau* will bring to bear a great influence in promoting the rigid observances of contracts, on the part of employers by due payment of the stipulated compensation. Some evil disposed persons may, perhaps, attempt to discourage the laborers, because they were not consulted, or because they are not in the lead; but all such persons shall be reported at once to the Freedmen's Bureau,

Among other important matters, the Association, well knowing the favorable influence of religion upon industry, will endeavor to send a preacher of the Gospel and other influential godly men into every neighborhood.

Workmen, remember the BEE HIVE, take pattern by its inhabitants; so let us unite and place Louisiana high among the the States for cultivating *Virtue, Morality* and *Religion.*

Further information may be obtained by addressing Rev. Dr. S. W. Rogers, Corresponding Secretary for both Associations, corner of Canal and Basin Streets, New Orleans, who holds such recommendations from both white and colored, in the city as well as in the country, as render him the proper person to fill those offices, and to carry out the spirit of industry.

Application may also be made to either of the following offices:

Rev. George W. Steptoe, Rev. H. Davis, Branch Wilkinson, 2d Baptist Church.
Rev. Thomas Miles, R Stoveall, H. Elliott, 5th Baptist Church.
Rev. William Moody, William Langen, Henry Washington, 6th Baptist Church.
Rev. S. W. Rogers, John Howard, Henry Miller 7th Baptist Church.
Rev. C. Satchel, A. W. Bowser, J. F. Winston, Mission Church, New Orleans, La.
Rev. Thomas Peterson, Rev. M. Allen, A. Brooks, A. Farrington, Jefferson Parish.
Rev. Jacob Johnson, Red River. Rev. Charles Bradly, St. Bernard Parish.
Rev. John M. Matthew, Thomas Crittenden, John Munroe, Wist Taylor, Jacob Howard, Concordia Parish.
Rev. Dennis Burle, Rev. R. Blue, St. John Baptist, Rev. C. Thornton, St. Charles Parish.
Rev. Daniel King, Rev. Wood Matthew, St. James Parish.
Rev Andy Mayo, Terrebonne Parish. Rev. John Houston, Lafourche Parish.
Rev. J. Warner, Ascension Parish.

Copies of the "Great Republic," the official organ of the Union League of America, for sale by A. Simons, General News Agent, 85 Baronne Street.

PROSPECTUS.

THE

"N. O. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES"

Is the title of a new Weekly Paper, to be Published in New Orleans, and devoted to Fact, Fun and Fancy The first number will be issued Monday, May 20.

We propose to make the "Spirit" the organ of the Young and Happy, and also a compendium of all Local and Foreign News.

Sports of all kinds will occupy a prominent position in our columns. We ask every reader of this to send for copy, and after reading it, pass it around to his neighbors.

TERMS—Four Dollars per year, in advance. Single copy Ten Cents. News Dealers furnished copies at the rate of Six Cents.

GODDARD & HUMPHREYS,
Publishers, 59 Camp st.

NOTICE.

TO THE

VOTERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT

The Registration Office

IS NOW OPEN, from 8 to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Every day, (Sundays excepted.)

Citizens of foreign birth must bring their naturalization papers with them. 67 69

NOTICE.

Second District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Second District will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 58 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The Second District is that portion of the city comprised between Canal and Esplanade streets, the river and the lake.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, 13th April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars:
EDWARD AMES.
E. C. THOMAS.
66:70 MICHEL VIDAL.

NOTICE.

Third District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY, the 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Marigny buildings, corner of Marigny and Front Levee streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15 of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The Third District is that portion of the city comprised between Esplanade street, the river, the Lake and lower limits of the city.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, the 13th day of April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars,
C. F. BERENS,
JNO. McWHITHER,
66:71 H. STILES.

NOTICE.

To the Voters of the Fourth District.

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, appointed by Special Orders No. 15, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated April 10th inst., hereby give notice that they will open their office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 813 Magazine street.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

All voters who reside between Felicity Road and Toledano streets, and from the river to the rear of the District, will register at this office.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

JOHN L. DAVIES,
EDMUND FLOOD,
66:70 HENRY BENSEL, Jr.

NOTICE.

Parish of Orleans, Right Bank. Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Parish of Orleans, Right Bank, will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Olivia street, between Patterson and Delaronde, in Algiers, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The District is that portion of the Parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the river Mississippi.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

The Board of Registrars,
W. H. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS KENEFEC,
GEORGE HERBERT.

Parish of Orleans, R. B., April 13, 1867. 67:70

BELLS.

Meneely's West Troy Bell Foundery, established in 1826.

Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, etc., made of genuine Bell-metal, [Copper and tin] mounted with improved patent mountings, and warranted. Orders and enquiries addressed to the undersigned, or to our General Agents, Fairbanks & Co., Scale Warehouse, 252 Broadway, New York, will have prompt attention, and an illustrated catalogue sent free, upon application.

E. A. & G. R. MENEELY,
West Troy, N. Y.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

REV I. C. PERSHING, D. D. President.

Best sustained Ladies' School under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

Superb Brick Buildings, with all the modern improvements.

Twenty-two Teachers.

Including Five Music Teachers.

Four Hundred and Twenty-six Pupils.

French and German by Native Professors. Sixty dollars per term, fourteen weeks, pays all expenses in boarding department, except washing. Fall term commences Sept 4th. Send to President Pershing, Pittsburg, Pa. for circular. aug 11-tf

HOMESTEADS FOR ALL LOYAL CITIZENS

OF THE UNITED STATES.

All persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the late Act of Congress, granting Homesteads of eighty acres of land to loyal citizens of the United States, can get information upon this subject, by calling at No. 7 Prytan'a Street, New Orleans.

J. J. SAVILLE,
Agent for locating Homesteads,
Freedmen's Bureau, State of Louisiana.
Office Hours, from 8 A. M. till 4. P. M.

DR. TOBIAS'

VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.

PINT BOTTLES AT ONE DOLLAR, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains, bruises, splints cuts, colic, slipping stifle, over heating, sore throat, nail in the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over heating by this Liniment; and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the United States. Orders are constantly received from the Racing Stables of England for fresh supplies of this invaluable article. Over 2,500 testimonials have been received. Remember, one dollar laid out in time may save the life of your horse.

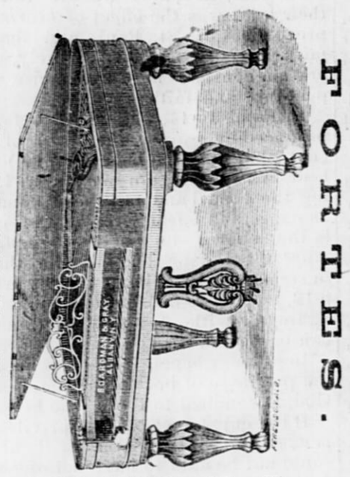
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BOARDMAN & GRAY'S PATENT IMPROVED INSULATED IRON RIM AND FRAME

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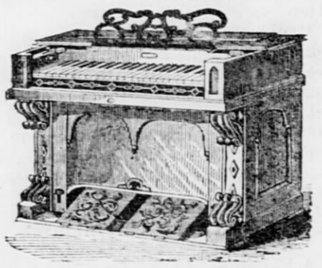
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VOL. II.—No 23. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867. Whole No.—73.

Poetry.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

"Searching for God."

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING

O sky, with thy bosom beguilded with light,
O sky, with thy bosom bejeweled at night;
While cradling the stars with glittering beams,
O, tell me, if ever thy Maker thou'st seen?

O sun! with thy zone of dazzling fire,
High sweeping thy way through the sweet, blue air;
O tell me, I pray, on thy wide circling round,
If ever the Maker of all you have found?

And tell me, O storm! on thy black wings driven,
While raging supreme from earth to heaven;
Pray tell me, if ever, wild, sobbing and wet,
The great and the wonderful God, thou hast met?

O moon! like a silver globe circled with jet,
Supreme in thy reign 'mid timid stars set;
O, hast thou encountered, while shining on high,
That power that for mortals did suffer and die?

I stood in the wild wood, the green boughs above,
On bramble and leaflet the birds sang of love;
The wild flowers in clusters of rose and of snow,
Bejeweled the moses that glistened below.

When softly and sweetly, a little voice said,
Twas the voice of a violet drooping its head:
"I am meek, I am lowly, and small is my part,
But the secret you're seeking I hold in my heart."

"Go look on the earth; the ocean, the sky;
Go look on the least of his works, such as I;
He lives in the grass-blade, breaths on the air,
And look where you may, He is there! He is there."

I turned from the spot, more wise from that hour,
And pausing, I gazed on the sweet, little flower,
As bowing so meekly towards the green sod,
Yet held in its petals the infinite God.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

Reconstruction in Mississippi as it appeared to a Yankee on the Wing.

MY DEAR DR. NEWMAN—

As you know, I am on the wing, on a rapid tour through the great State of Mississippi. And so miscellaneous is my business, that very frequently I have to cross, and re-cross my own pathway, and march and counter-march, along the same line of travel. And hence, my eyes and ears open, I can but learn much that "is going on" among the "common people," who of old, heard the Savior gladly, as well as among those who claim to be, although self-constituted, the great Sanhedrim, who would be considered the great lights and leaders of the people in politics and religion

And the impartial looker on can but come to the conclusion, that now, as in the days of secession, the few babbling, leading politicians, are the instruments of all the troubles and fatal blunders of the State. These first led the people into secession and rebellion; and now, finding themselves among the proscribed or the disfranchised, for their sins, they are throwing obstacles in the way of reconstruction, under the late acts of Congress. They are loud in their declamations about "*honor, chivalry, self-respect*," and what these all require of the Southern people. If the people could only see it as it is, they would see that all this talk about their "honor" and "chivalry," being at stake, is a reflection upon them; and that these disfranchised, but would-be leaders, insinuate that there are not brains, and political wisdom, enough among the people to reconstruct and rule the State, and fill the offices, without them. Whereas, the people might well retort, and say, "we tried you once as our leaders, rulers and office holders, and we cant see that you did much for us. But, on the contrary, you led us over the precipice, into the gulf of ruin; involved us in war and bloodshed, which has left our State comparatively a desolation. Why, then, should we consider your services as essentially necessary in our reconstruction." Why not say, as pilots at the helm, you wrecked the ship of State once, and now it is nothing but right that we should change pilots, chivalry or no chivalry, and see if the plain honest, thoughtfnl yeomanry of the conutry, cant repair the old ship and bring her into port under the old flag. We will take you all on board, give you shelter and protection, but cannot at present trust you at the wheel. We tried you, you changed the flag, and wrecked the vessel, and now, our own safety requires that we turn you off as pilots, until you *learn the channel* at least.

But among the masses of the people, there are two classes. One class, who are described by St. Paul, as "rude fellows of the baser sort," who think to magnify their own importance, by cursing the "yankees," never mentioning the word "yankee," without an adjective, offensive to ears polite. And thrown among these people, as I frequently am, they lead me to infer, that in their hearts, they say, of all in whose views flows the blood of the Puritans, let them be "Anathema, Maran-atha." This class think to acquire position, by echoing, and re-echoing all that is said by the old, defunct Sanhedrim, about "honor, chivalry, and self-respect"; and the superior claims of the true Southern bloods.

The other class, however, of the great masses, are all right, and are honestly devoted to the work of reconstruction. Not merely submitting to the law of Congress, but doing so *willingly*. Their hearts are in it. They intend to register as voters, and encourage the freedmen to do so—vote for a convention, and seek to man the State with loyal office holders, and select men to represent them in Congress, who can take the "test oath," and will hail with gladness, the day when their State shall assume its proper place in the Union, among its sister States, under the starry flag of an indisoluble Federal Union.

Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the true state of things, in Mississippi.

By the way the New Orleans *Advocate* is winning golden opinions in all this country, especially of late. True, its principal circulation, so far as I can observe, is among the freedmen. Yet, one of your late numbers, is being handed around, quite extensively, among the white people. I have seen one or two numbers that give evidence of having been extensively handled—and all for one article—an editorial under the head of "Who Shall Rule." It seems to me, you have, by this article, gained laurels very suddenly, and with but little labor No end to the enconiums, of which you are the recipient. And many who heretofore have regarded you and your paper, as dangerously radical, for this latitude, now say, we are willing to follow the lead of any man, who fathers the article "Who Shall Rule?" And the very men who once cursed your paper, now are ready to encourage its circulation; and strange to say, it is popular with the freedmen, also, as they regard it as teaching the true doctrine.

Now, as you have won such fame by writing it, may I uot hope to share that fame with you, by an unqualified endorsement of the article, and asking you to follow it up, with "a few more of the same sort."

So far as I can observe, your churches among the freedmen in Mississippi, are more than prosperous, and are fast overcoming the prejudices that formerly existed. The Sunday schools connected with them, are working wonders, and are laying the foundations deep and strong, for vigorous, self-sustaining churches, in a very few years. So, be of goood cheer. "Sow thy seed in the morning, and in the evening withhold not thy hand," resting well assured that a glorious harvest awaits you

In haste, more anum,
Gulielmus.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 25th, 1867.

[For the New Orleans Advocate].

Gerritt Smith and Horace Greely.

Mr. Editor—Having been born in the South, it was a part of my education to hate the names of the two distinguished men placed at the head of this article. I was told they were Abolitionists, but what this awful portentous word implied, was a great mystery to my youthful imagination; but I believed they were among the very worst of men, and they became associated in my mind with the images of such men as Murel and Phelps, the great land pirates. I concluded they were scarcely men of human form divine, but were the living incarnations of some fiendish monsters, some Cyclops who with glaring eye and gigantic proportions, occasionally sallied forth from some sea girded lair to flay and destroy poor innocent wayfaring Southerners.

There was no more terrifying word here in our vocabulary than abolitionist It was considered the *ne plus ultra* of all meanness; the living impersonation of gigantic knavry. We were taught to believe that these foul people were continually engaged in stiring up sedition among us, inciting the slaves to insurrection and violence, and that the inauguration of John Brown's raid, was their continual and most pleasing employment. I remember well how pleased I was when I ascertained that the main object of the Abolitionists was merely the extermination of slavery. As I grew older, I began to watch the course of these two distinguished men, and I accidentally fell upon some of their addresses, and I was more profoundly surprised to learn that so far from their being creatures like the tiger and hyena, thirsting for human blood, that they were men in reality, courteous and intelligent gentlemen. Popular prejudice was nevertheless very high against them, and the South would indeed at any time have been a most in. salubrious climate for them to dwell in. Not long after the termination of hostilities, I met with a long address from the Hon. Gerritt Smith, and to my surprise it was filled entirely with messages of Christian love and moderation. Instead of confiscation, banishment and imprisonment, being recommended towards the late rebels, his heart was full of Christian sympathy and forgiveness. And the man whom we had so long defamed, unchristianized, and anathematized, was found rising above all mere personal resentments, and was industriously pouring in oil and wine into our wounds and recommending us to the clemency of the government.

Not long since, a great State prisoner, one whom the South had elevated and honored, one who stood as her representative man at the judgment bar of his country, was brought into the United States Court, at Richmond. Every eye throughout this broad land, was turned towards that court, and expectant throngs of eager listeners hung breathless with expectation upon the *ipse dixit* of Judge Underwood The blood in the Southern heart almost ceased its circulation, and was stilled along its passage, in waiting for a mandamus of that court.

Here were arrayed on one side, the stern officers of justice, and on the other, the great prisoner against whom we were told the most unwonted legal barbarities would be exercised. When lo! this so-called infuriated Jeffries, this bloody minded Haynau of the press South, mildly informs the listening multitude that bail will be accepted, and fixes the amount of the bond at the identical figure paid by the government for the arrest of the prisoner. When the sureties were called for, who was among the very first to come to the relief of the prisoner? Horace Greely, the man whom the South had defamed and villified, the man on whom the entire vocabulary of insulting epithets had been bestowed, was the first man to place his worthy and honored name upon the list of sureties. He had left his home and business in a far distant city and had come like Gerritt Smith, to lend his great influence in obtaining the release of him who had ben elevated to power upon the principle of undying hatred to the persons and opinions of these two distinguished men. All honor and praise to the names of those mysterious men, who raised their souls above all personal feeling, and prompted by the noble impulses of religion alone, came to bind up the broken hearted and to set the prisoner free. Since the day when he of Calvary exclaimed "Father forgive them they know not what they do," was ever remorseless and inexorable hate repaid by a deed of so much love?

But among those of the sureties stands another shining name that should not be passed unnoticed in this connection. It is that of John Minor Botts, a gentleman of the "Old Dominion." He is one of a class whom prorebel presses are never tired of abusing. A "Southern Loyalist." Time was when it was an honor to be loyal, and when no man felt it a disgrace to turn his eyes to his country's banner with feelings of delight.

But "Loyalty" has much degenerated, and a Southern man who will not tear down and trample under foot the proud banner of his fathers', is termed a "low flung scoundrel," too ignobly born to be of service to *his* country. It is reported that when the name of Mr. Botts was read out from the list of sureties that it was *hissed* by some of the rebel factionists. This is by no means surprising. It is indeed a little remarkable they did not manifest their appreciation of the kindness by hissing also at the names of Gerritt Smith and Horace Greely.

LOYALIST.

Rev. Bishop Campbell.

While the N. O. *Republican* is lauding Rev. Bishop Campbell and publishing his speeches in pamphlet form, we give to our readers the other side of the Bishop, from an editorial in the Vicksburg *Republican* of May 25 :

We were treated on last Thursday evening at the Court House in this city, to what was to us, a novel spectacle, nothing less than an occular view of a colored man, the Rt. Rev. J. P. Campbell a black Bishop in the rostrum, retailing to a mixed audience, all the cut and dried rebel hash which we have been accustomed to receive as "self-evident truths" from the "so-called" of this section; besides a variety of other matter which he had committed to memory. The Reverend speaker was introduced to the assembled audience by the "Rev". T. W. Stringer, a colored drone of rebel proclivities, who has been working for some time past with the loyal men of this city, and making occasional visits to the country, to assist the rebels in breaking down a cause, which liberated his countrymen, and which he, while among his friends in Vicksburg professes to love. The fact is, he is neither loyal or rebel, but a mongrel cross between the two, and has heretofore duped his congregation by wearing the livery of Heaven to serve the devil.

Mr. Campbell opened his discourse by a complimentary notice of himself, and a secondary allusion to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he is Head Centre, and then in a labored talk of an hour's duration, he attempted to show that he was not egotistical but simply giving the "devil his due."

The next hour was consumed in declaiming a speech made some three weeks ago, by Beverly Nash, a colored copperhead in the Carolinas, and which is supposed to have been written by Gen. Wade Hampton. This portion of Mr. Campbell's "address" was received with great satisfaction by the friends of Gen. Wade Hampton, and the "lost cause" who probably recognized the authorship. His allusions to the "meddlesome Yankees who come down here from the granite hills of New Hampshire and the barren wastes of Massachusetts, and poke their noses in other people's affairs" was heartily applauded by the unreconstructed, who evidently regarded it as a blow on New England, from which she would never recover. At this point the Reverend gentleman observed that his remarks about the Northern men, were not received with that approbation and hearty assent, which he expected from his colored friends, and with admirable tact, he flew the rebel, Beverly Nash track, and by way of variety, gave his hearers a specimen of the style of the oratory indulged in by missionary ministers. who wish to raise the religious enthusiasm of their congregation to the donating point. We have read this portion of his "discourse" many years ago, but cannot at this time refer our readers to the work. It can be found in the published sermons of some of our missionaries.

The third and last hour indulged in by this Reverend plagiarist, was taken up in reciting a speech delivered before we were born, by the Hon. J. Story, on the destiny of America. This was thought to be original by a few, and he was frequently applauded; particularly that portion when the great orator alluded to Greece and Rome.

The admirable manner in which the *Bishop* dove-tailed the peroration of Judge Story's into the last paragraph of the missionary sermon, elicited the warmest encomiums from his appreciative audience. and we think deservedly too, for he is certainly entitled to great credit, for his ingenious application of other people's productions. The physical as well as mental exertions necessary to get off this last piece in effective style, proved too much for Mr. Campbell's weak constitution, and he quietly subsided. Mr. Stringer, the apostate, then arose, without being asked or called for, and after a few unintelligible words, he too, flickered out and took his seat. It was a noticeable fact, that on the conclusion of the last performance, that the colored people had dispersed quietly to their homes, the faithful to the "lost cause," all pressed forward to the spot where the Rev. Divine stood, and after shaking hands with him in a brotherly and affectionate manner, they facetiously congratulated him on his "speech," and themselves on the fact that they had at last found a colored man unscrupulous enough to espouse their cause. This farce ended, the Bishop and his friends adjourned in excellent spirits, each evidently well pleased with the other. We were glad to see that our loyal friends listened to the speech throughout without manifesting any signs of disapproval, as we believe that it is best to give a respectful hearing to every speaker, in order that we may ascertain his views; and that we may know our real enemies, and knowing them, endeavor to shun their evil counsels.

KEEN.—An exchange says an old negro woman was at the postoffice late Saturday afternoon. Two or three little boys asked her if she knew the Yankee soldiers were coming. Old woman looked at them a moment, then said: "Dat's of a heap more intrest to you dan to me."

Intelligence from our Mission Rooms.

OUR MISSION TREASURY.

When the General Missionary Committee met in November, 1865, they were surprised and delighted to find a surplus in the treasury of about four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($450,000,) arising from the great liberality of the Church and the wise and careful administration of the affairs of the Missionary Society. Coincident with this condition of the treasury, the committee found its field of labor suddenly and very greatly enlarged by the opening of the whole South in consequence of the cessation of the war. The accumulation of the large surplus and the opening of the South seemed to the committee to be a providential coincidence which called upon the Missionary Society to give quick and earnest heed to what was manifestly the will of God, namely, that we should reoccupy the South, and restore to the white and black populations irrespectively the ministry and pastoral care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as they existed there many years ago. The committee could not doubt but that it was the wish of the Church, that the Missionary Society should extend its work into the South. The consequence was that the appropriations made in November, 1865, for the support of the work in 1866, were *one million of dollars.* Upon the announcement of this large appropriation there came back from the Church to the Mission Rooms loud and earnest notes of approbation. It was declared to be a grand step forward. One third of this million was for missons in the South. The committee expected to realize about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($750,000) from the Church in 1866, and to take the remainder of the million out of the surplus on hand. But the contributions of the Church in 1866 did not exceed six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($650,000.) The balance, to meet the appropriations for 1866, was supplied from the surplus in hand.

When the General Committee met in November, 1866, they found our foreign missions, and our ordinary missions at home, in good condition, and well in hand ; and that the missions in the South had greatly expanded, and were generally organized into conferences and districts. Upon a careful survey of our missionary work the committee judged it to be necessary to appropriate the sum of one million and thirty thousand dollars ($1,030,000) for carrying on our missions in 1867. Of this amount there was only about $200,000 in the treasury, leaving $850,000 to be raised in 1867. This amount was apportioned among the several conferences according to their supposed ability; and the presiding elders apportioned it to the circuits and stations according to their supposed ability severally.

With these arrangements for carrying on our vast missionary work we entered upon 1867 with high hope, and unwavering confidence in the ability and the devotion of the Church. We did not forget that the Missionary Society had, necessarily, been held in abeyance during 1866 and the first part of 1867, chiefly by the Centenary movement, by the Freedmen's Aid Society of our Church, and by the coming into the its proper place and relations to the Church, of the Church Extension Society, and by some temporary causes, such as the Irish fund. All these pressed upon the attention of the Church at the same time. But we judged that the pressure of these forces would have passed away with the commencement of 1867, and that the Missionary Society would have resumed its former activity. Judge our surprise and alarm when we began to realize, by the returns of missionary collections from the spring conferences, that the missionary coatributions for this year were falling twenty per cent below the contributions of the same conferences last year; when, in order to save us from very serious embarrassment by a heavy debt at the close of this year, they should have advanced thirty per cent. over last year. If the conferences yet to be held this year shall fall off in the same ratio as those already held, the deficit this year, as compared with the contributions last year, will be at least $125,000. Deduct this sum from $650,000, contributed last year, and we have as the probable aggregate contributions this year, $525,000; to this add the balance in hand at the beginning of the year, $200,000, and we have the sum of $725,000 toward meeting the drafts authorized to be drawn for our home and foreign work in 1867, amounting to $1,030,000. Should drafts to this amount be drawn, then the debt of the treasury at the close of the year would be $305,000. But it is hoped and believed that a considerable amount of the very large appropriations can be saved and left undrawn; and if the Churches yet to take up their collections this year shall advance upon their contributions last year, and this advance be added to the undrawn appropriations, and the same deducted from the estimated deficiency of $305,000, then we would have the real debt of the treasury at the close of the year. It is not possible to say what the actual debt of the treasury will be at the close of the year; but one thing is certain, and that is, that it will be too great to be carried long.

It is natural to inquire, What is advisable to be done? Our answer is:

1. The administration must observe the strictest economy, and curtail at every point where it is possible without positive injury to our missionary work now in hand at home and abroad.

2. The Missionary Society must be restored to its pre-eminence among the religous and benevolent organizations of the Church.

3. The Sunday-Schools must be organized into active Juvenile Missionary Societies.

If the bishops, the board, the pastors, the Sunday-schools, and the people will accept these conditions of relief and safety, our glorious missionary work can go on triumphantly. But if all do not take warning in time, the inevitable consequences will be a heavy debt on our treasury, and an abandonment of some of our missionary work. For this, we believe, neither preachers nor people are prepared, and they only require the due notice of danger to our great missionary work to impel them to prompt and liberal action toward off such results.

J. P. DURBIN, *Cor. Sec'y.*
THOS. CARLTON, *Treasurer.*
W. L. HARRIS, *Ass't. Cor. Sec'y*
New York, May 1, 1867.

BABIES.—Sometime ago there was a dancing party given up northwest; most of the ladies present had little babies, whose noisy perversity required too much attention to permit the mothers to enjoy the dance. A number of gallant young men volunteered to watch the young ones while the parents indulged in a "break down." No sooner had the mothers left the babies in charge of the mischievous devils, than they stripped the infants, changed their clothing, giving the apparel of one to another. The dance over, it was time to go home, and the mothers hurriedly took each a baby in the dress of her own, and started, some to their homes ten or fifteen miles off, and were far on their way before daylight. But the day following there was a tremendous row in the settlement; mothers discovered that a single night had changed the sex of babies—observation disclosed the physical phenomenon, and then commenced some of the tallest pedestrianism; living miles apart, it required two days to unmix the babies, and as many months to restore the women to their natural sweet dispositions. To this day it is unsafe for baby mixers to venture into the territory.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames was recently allowed to peep into the Government money vaults, Washington City, she says:

They look as light and airy as china-closets. Sealed packages line their shelves to the ceiling, and full of money. I held a small package in my hand of crisp stamped paper, tied with common twine, and received the information very coolly when the keeper of these coffers told me that the string tied a hundred millions of dollars. It did'nt seem much! On the shelf of a cosy closet are piled some little white bags, which have done a deal of traveling. They hold the gold captured from Jeff. Davis's fleeing trains taken from the banks of Richmond. The banks of Richmond are very anxious to get their money back, and have sent numerous messengers after it. But there is a small obstacle, in the shape of a fact, between them and the object of their desire. This gold was rifled from the mint in New Orleans; and before it belonged to the banks of Richmond it belonged to the Treasury of the United States.

CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE.—The British and Foreign Bible Society circulated 2,383,380 copies of the Bible and portions of the Bible during last year. From the commencement of the Society 52,000,000 copies have been distributed and 40,000,000 other copies have been distributed by kindred societies which have sprung from it, or have been aided by it. These have been printed in 170 languages, and in 213 different versions

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SATURDAY, JUNE, 8 1867.

Major General Sheridan.

That the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District, has the delegated power to remove from office any municipal or State officer in his department, whom he may regard as an impediment to the faithful and efficient execution of the Military Bill, must be apparent to every candid reader of the law of Congress under which he acts. It will be remembered, that this delegated power was made the chief objection to the bill by President Johnson, when said bill was before him for his signature. Indeed, we do not hesitate to assert, that the proper execution of that law demands just so much power. In the present state of society in the South, and in view of the duties and responsibilities imposed upon a District Commander, less authority would be tantamount to weakness and failure. As American citizens, we may deprecate the necessity to clothe any individual with such vast powers, yet the justification is found in the abnormal condition of society created by the late rebellion.

It is however, to the credit of General Sheridan, that he has exercised his all but absolute power, with so much discretion. In this regard, he has not gone so far as Sickles, or Pope, or Schofield. It was the expressed wish of some and the expectation of many, that in a single order, he would remove every office-holder in Louisiana, but unwilling to make so general and so sudden a change, he wisely determined to reserve his power for emergencies as they might arise. He has been pleased to impose upon himself the rule, not to remove any man from office without *cause*, and it cannot be doubted that in every instance of removal he has acted upon this rule.

A careful review of Gen. Sheridan's administration, since his appointment as District Commander, will show that he has done what he had a right to do, and that in every instance he has acted in the interest of loyalty and in accordance with the spirit and letter of the reconstruction bill, Convinced that the removal of Monroe, Herron and Abel was essential to the efficient discharge of his great duty, he removed them at the proper time for which he has received the thanks of the loyal people of this city. And the men whom he has appointed to fill the vacant offices, are universally recognized as Republicans of the most pronounced type. It is a singular fact, that the New Orleans *Republican* and the New Orleans *Tribune*, together with their friends, have denounced the general because *he did not make other removals.* No district commander has been so violently and maliciously assailed for *not* exercising his delegated power as Gen. Sheridan. It is the extremest folly therefore to condemn him for that which even the Republicans declare he has not done. If censurable at all, we judge him censurable for not exercising his authority to a larger degree.

The removal of Governor Wells, has opened the vials of wrath upon the General's head. Rumors come of the "immediate removal of Sheridan and the reinstatement of Messrs. Monroe, Herron, Abel and Wells." But it is a singular fact, that the same persons who now clamor for the General's removal because he deposed Gov. Wells, signed a memorial to the President to remove him because he had not removed the chief of police and others; in other words, for exercising the power in one case which he has not seen fit to exercise in another. Where is the consistency? We may regret the *semblance* of personal feeling in Sheridan's order removing Mr. Wells, and also, the publication of the General's reply to Mr Stanton as to the levee commissioners in connection with the order of removal. It had been better had the two been published seperately, as their joint publication has created a false impression. The difficulty is not between them as *men* but as officers—it is purely official—not personal. Nor was the Governor's removal a sudden, passionate decision, but a determination reached months ago. Just as the removal of some other men is pre-determined. The causes justifying Mr. Well's removal, are sufficient in General Sheridan's mind and we are bound as good citizens to accept the same as a fact. The impartiality displayed in the removals which have been made, is the best assurance the nation can have that the Commanding General of this district is not a political partizan. He removed Monroe—a wicked, unwashed rebel, and he removed Wells—a loyal governor. Sheridan was convinced that these gentlemen impeded reconstruction and they were removed. He is the judge. We are content. We must stand by the gallant officer who knows no party, no faction, but who performs his duty according to his best judgment.

The sensation rumors that the President will remove Sheridan is a reflection on Mr. Johnson's good sense. The President knows too well, that to disgrace an officer who has no less distinguished himself as a wise, impartial administrator of the laws of Congress, than as a soldier on so many fields of battle, will awaken a public indignation throughout the nation, which Mr. Johnson himself cannot withstand. Sheridan's removal would be Johnson's impeachment. Let us therefore be heedless of such rumors. Under General Sheridan the work of reconstruction is advancing rapidly and magnificently in Louisiana, and time will justify the wisdom of his administration.

The New Street Commissioner.

The good people of New Orleans will not fail to appreciate the recent change in the Street Commissioner's department of this city. Every effort had been made, both by Gen. Sheridan and his Hon. the Mayor to induce Mr. Belanger, the late incumbent, to place the streets of New Orleans in a clean and healthy condition; but these repeated efforts failed to accomplish the desired results. There was no lack of men or money on the part of Mr. Belanger, and he stands before this community, guilty of having criminally neglected to discharge a duty which he owed to the health and lives of our citizens. Our larger thoroughfares and more magnificent streets, were neglected to such a degree, that they were covered with mud when it rained, and filled with dust in clear weather. But the neglect was most apparent in the narrow streets and in the more densely populated portions of the town. Here the filth was allowed to accumulate in heaps, breeding disease and death to the inhabitants residing there. Our sewers and drains stank in the public nostrils, and their deadly contents were offensive to the sight and smell of our citizens. No attention was paid to the condition of the yards of tenant's houses, each one of which was filthy enough to surcharge the atmosphere with a sickening malaria. In a climate like this, and in a city with such water facilties, our street-gutters should constantly flow with clean water, especially in the hot season; but this wise precaution was also neglected.

It was under these circumstances that General Sheridan interfered and removed the criminally neglegent incumbent, and the community thank him for his interposition in behalf of the health of the city. Nor are they less grateful to him fot the appointment of Mr. William Baker. This gentleman is in every way competent for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. Intelligent, energetic, he has the will and power to rescue our city from the evils with which it was threatened. A gentleman of more than ordinary executive ability, and from his long residence here, familiar with the wants of the hour, he will not disappoint the expectations which his appointment has excited. If necessary, we hope Mr. Baker will employ five hundred men at once, and every appliance necessary for the efficient discharge of the important trust committed to him. After Mr. Baker has given the city a general cleaning, we hope he will cause our main streets to be swept and washed at *night*, which will greatly relieve our citizens and add to their comfort.

Progress.

In the creation of the world, God had an eye tothe future development of those vast resources, with which it abounds either hidden in its bosom or spread broad cast on its surface. The mind of man was created in a state of infancy, perfect in kind, but not in proficiency. It must obey the laws of progress and apply itself to its appropriate task of studying the laws, purposes and relative utility of all created things. By so doing, it enlarges its own capacity, and and in its daily march, brings to its aid new arts and sciences, by which important wants are supplied, and many comforts and luxuries secured. The world is beautified, and God honored, and his purposes carried out by human progress.

The same economy obtains in the moral government of God in regard to our fallen race. A single hint was given to our first parents concerning a Redeemer, which sufficed however to give suitable direction to their primitive devotions; for where little was given, little was required. This break of day, on the dark night of lost humanity gradually unfolded through the patriarchal and Mosaical dispensations until the Sun of righteousness arose in the divinity and doctrines of Jesus Christ, to dispense his genial rays to improving humanity and to develop in man a growth of higher moral and religious attainments.

Political government is properly a part of Gods' moral government. Nationalities are ordained by him, he puteth down one, and seteth up another He is the sole origin of the true principles of all government, and anything contrary thereto is false and injurious.

Man by experience must learn to apply these principles in the government of society throughout its various relations so that the individual and aggregate interest of the community, will be best conserved.

This is called the science of government.

This science is progressive and must continue to be, so long as man learns by experience or precept.

A legislative enactment may be right at one period of the world and wrong at another. Such was the case under the immediate Divine administration. Such as a plurality of wives, the stoning of disobedient children, and much more of the political ecclesiastical economy which was abrogated by an advanced christian civilization.

But notwithstanding the ample evidence, the world has had of the progress of science we find many people that would bring science to a halt, and declare further development an unjust innovation Such is the case now in the science of modern civil-government, and is often dignified with the name of conservatism. When that term applied to government means equal justice to all, whether as individual or corporate bodies, we accept it, as an important element in the body politic; but when it is interpreted to mean an adherance to laws, or customs, on the plea of antiquity. or based on prejudice, or self-interest, it is equally dangerous and unjust. These may be sufficient for a Chinaman to satisfy himself of the superiority of a Chinese civilization; but never ought to be used by an American when reasoning on American politics, and yet it has been, and is still used to sustain theories and practices, that ought long since to have been buried with the past. The advocates of modern slavery, proved that there had been a time when it was right; this is the main argument by which the Mormons prove the divine right to a plurality of wives. The same logic would re-establish the whole Mosaic ritual.

Such is the logic used by a large class of Modern politicians. Though slavery is dead in our now free country, many ex-slaveholders cling to its memory with an affectionate tenacity, worthy of a better object, "their self-interest is wounded in the loss of their so-called property, and they refuse to be comforted they are deaf to the divine precept "do unto others as you would have them unto you." There is but one argument that will prove to their satisfaction that Slavery is a curse and the Freedom of all mankind a blessing; and that is a good round price for the lost objects of their financial love, and present future political power.

The war for slavery is ended, but the battle for power still rages, the so-called stand-still conservatives, are exerting all their power to check the waves of progressive truth, on which the republican ship of state, so proudly rides to a higher destiny.

But vain will be the effort, if Republicans are true to their principles. The contest is a glorious one; it is freedom against intolerance, mercy against modern cruelty. The so-called reconstruction party regard equal rights as a great innovation in Southern politics, and so it is. They raise both hands in holy horror and cry out radicalism, and it is even so, blessed radicalism. The egotistic intolerant Jew did the same thing, when the Saviour of the world opened the eyes of the blind, made the lame leap for joy, instructed the ignorant, bound up the broken hearted, and unfolded a progressive Christianity.

So was Paganism stricken with astonishment, at the innovations proposed by the humble fishermen of Galilee. Both Jew and Gentile cried out radicalism. They were radical, for Christianity is radical in its operation and requirements. God requires a complete renouncement of every sin; there can be no successful compromise. No sin can enter heaven, where the battle must be fought and the victory won. In the regeneration of the sinner the change is radical.

It means an uprooting of evil of any kind. A complete transformation from wrong to right. If the principles of right Government are Divine, radical changes are proper in politics when from bad to good.

Slavery has been torn up by its roots; let political inequality and a great portion of our present school system together with all other evils share the same fate.

Editorial Items.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Our New Governor.

Mr. Thomas J. Durant having declined, the Hon. Benj. F. Flanders has been appointed provisional Governor of Louisiana. This is a magnificent appointment.

We are happy to announce that the charge of embezzlement against Judge Warmoth in Texas, has been dismissed by the Court.

It is said that the principal debtors of the First National Bank, which so recently failed, are:

Gen. Beauregard, by note $40,000, and overdrafts amounting to $72,000; General Dick Taylor, $37,500; General Harry Hays, $20,000; General F. J. Herron, United States Marshal, directly and indirectly, over $200,000; Colonel J. O. Nixon, of the New Orleans *Crescent* $80,000; General Wade Hampton, Cuthbert Bullit, J. B. Walton & Deslonde, and others. These have generally indorsed for each other. Over $200,000 of the funds of the United States court were in this bank.

Should not rebels have faith in our National Banks?

The Common Council of New Orleans, appropriated $,3000, for our Orphan's Home. Thanks to the Council.

Dr. Pemberton's Ink.—Dr. Pemberton, at No. 158 Poydras street, New Orleans proposes to furnish the South with a superior quality of writing ink. The article can be had in small or large bottles and all orders will be promptly attended to. We have tried this ink and because of its superior quality, we shall use no other so long as we can get this. We invite our friends, and especially the merchants and our private and public schools, to give the doctor a call or send in their orders, No. 158 Poydras street.

Married, at the home of the bride, on May 21st, by Bishop Clarke, J. W. Wiley, D. D., of Mt. Washington, Hamilton county, editor of the Ladies' Repository, to Miss Ann E. Seegar, eldest and only daughter of Dr. J. Seegar, of Cincinnati.

The Olive Branch Tendered.—For several weeks past the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, the organ of the church South. in Missouri, has been lavish of harsh words against the M. E. Church. In response to these, Dr. Crary of the Central, has felt compelled to denounce the conduct of the Southern officials holding them up to the inspection and condemnation of the Christian public. In last week's Central, however an editorial paragraph contains the following peace proposition:

We again offer the olive branch to our Southern friends. We would be glad to see a meeting of ministers and laymen in this city to talk over, and pray over our differences. We invite Rev. Dr. M'Anally to call at our office. He was here before we were, and courtesy, would require that he should make the first call. The war ought to be over. We propose now to the St. Louis Advocate that it shall cease to publish, editorially, anything against the Methodist Episcopal Church, its bishops and ministers, and we promise in return to maintain silence, while both parties shall work to do good everywhere. Will it accept of this offer? or will it charge us again with "whining."

The Queen of Belgium proposes to have a crown for the first time, and the jeweler is making it of forty pearls, forty large brilliants and 5,000 small ones, all set in gold, to resemble a coronal of flames, and to weigh less than half a pound.

From Mandeville.

Friday, May 24th, we left New Orleans for this place to attend the second quarterly meeting for the Mandeville circuit. Leaving the cars we took passage, with twenty others, on the nice little steamer Ella May. It was raining hard, a high wind prevailed, and the lake was rough. Our little bark rode the waves gracefully as any sea-foul, and gave us a very practicle illustration of the "ups and downs" of life on lake Pontchartrain. Before we reached Mandeville the cabin of the Ella presented in miniature a vivid scene in "life on the ocean wave" during a storm. There were to be seen all varieties of "expressive countenance"—long, languid, pale, thoughtful, restless, rosy, rigid, rueful, imploring, &c. There were sundry groanings in spirit, also, some of them more vigorous than evengelical. And Neptune must have been pleased with the spirit of some of the voyagers, for they paid him tribute like loyal subjects,

Others there were who cared for none of these things, but enjoyed the rude swaying of the boat as gleefully as did ever a child its swing, and we think they laughed just a little at the calamities of their more nervous and qualmish fellow-passengers. We arrived at Mandeville safely at 3 P. M.

Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, we preached. The little house of worship dedicated at our last visit had been enlarged nearly one-half, and yet was well filled. At noon we held a quarterly conference. The pastor's report showed the work to be prosperous, there being an increase of 23 members, and the congregation more than doubled. At 3 P. M., we preached again, and was to have preached at night also, but a hurricane arose which continued after the hour for meeting, and the people could not assemble. We had prayer meeting at a private house.

Sunday morning we attended sunrise prayer meeting; at 9 o'clock the Sunday school; at 11 o'clock preached and administered baptism; at 3 P. M., preached and administered Lord's Supper, and preached again at night, when 19 persons came to the altar for prayers, and five joined the church. A large booth had been erected for the accommodation of the crowds expected on Sabbath, but the huricane carried it away, and the storm of Saturday night continuing throught part of Sunday, hundreds were kept from coming, and we were obliged to keep to the horse which was far too small to accommodate the people at the P. M. and night services. None came from Madisonville, Covington or Bayou LaCombe, and but few from the Brick Yard. But for the storms there would have been an immence concourse of people. Quarterly meeting is a new institution in these ends of the earth. and excites much curiosity among the people; some of whom have been told by their "best friends" that it was a dangerous "political organization," and warned to keep away from it—the very thing to make them attend.

For years past the freedmen in this and the adjacent region have been left to themselves, their only religious instructors being self-styled "Shepherds," "Shepherdesses," totally ignorant men, and women, mostly of the Baptist persuasion, who, without any proper organization or authority, have been preaching, baptizing, and marrying the people, and attending the funerals, and have thus acquired great influence over them These "Shepherds" have hitherto stoutly withstood our work, have taught the people that baptism was a soul-saving ordinance—that to go under the water was to make sure of heaven, no matter how they lived afterward; that nothing but immersion was baptism; that no one but Baptists have any right to immerse. And in some instances in which I have immersed people, members of our church, these "Shepherds" have claimed them by virtue of their immersion. But the eyes of the people are being opened, and these "blind guides" are losing their influence. I obtained eleven subscribers to the N. O. *Advocate*, which is equal to sending out eleven missionaries to scatter the true light. Each paper will have many readers, that is many who will hear it read.

At Quarterly conference we licensed Israel Jones as a local preacher. He is 67 years old, read and writes remarkably well, and will be a power for good among the people. He recently came here from Brashear City, and will assist brother Levi Johnson, the preacher in charge.

Yesterday morning, (Monday,) there floated ashore here, the body of a murdered white man. He had been both shot and stabbed in a shocking manner No one could identify him and he was buried without recognition. It is supposed he had been killed on some vessel crossing the lake and his body thrown overboard.

The lake was so rough yesterday that no boat could land here, and we have been obliged to spend another day in Mandeville. Last night I preached again, and eight persons joined the church—making in all, thirteen accessions for this quarterly meeting.

Great damage was done on the lake by the gale on Saturday night. One steamer, (Marine) was totally wrecked with the loss of nine lives among whom was the Captain, M. Whitaker, and his brother. The extent of the damage on the water is not yet known. On land, fences, trees, and houses were blown down. though we have not yet heard of any lives lost thereby. To-day, if the boat comes, we return to the city, grateful to God for His providential care, and for the prosperity He gives the work.

B.

Mandeville, May 28th, 1867.

Opelousas District.

RELIGIOUS COMFORT—HOLINESS OUR POWER—CITY INFLUENCE.

In the country, information had reached me, of the timely visit, made to New Orleans by those dear friends of Jesus, Dr. and Mrs Palmer; and its influence with precious memories of the N. Y. Rivington Street meetings, gave me much comfort and increase of faith. Thus may the wayfarers, from time to time, gather heavenly manna, while toiling through the wilderness. I had only fifty-six hours to spend in the city; they were busy hours, but of more than ordinary value; for now the *spirit* of Holiness seemed to shed a perfume abroad, among the disciples of the Savior, as of old "in the house of Simon." A very interesting meeting at Judge Howels, was to me a time of refreshing. Young converts told of the joys of salvation and older christians of the sweetness of perfect love. God is preparing the church for her great work in this land, and nothing can give us victory over the enemies of Jesus, but the old fashioned methodism of our Fathers, purity of hearts and life must be our motto. Lord revive thy work! Let our city churches take the lead in this matter, and the whole cenference will follow. The influence of a great city is always powerful both for good and evil, and Opelousas District will have reason to bless God, for the Holiness meetings held in New Orleans.

COLORED SCHOOL—SKIFF RIDE—WOODLAWN—OFFICIAL BOARD.

A most interesting feature of our Donaldsonville work, is the large day school in our new church. Brother Kennedy and the friends there, have labored hard to get it into operation, and now 137 children are in attendance, under two young colored men, besides a night school for adults; amongst the scholars are many whose poverty, prevents any charge being made for their tuition. I have been unable to obtain any aid for this School, but the young teachers, with scanty support, toil on faithfully. Our preacher and his wife had gone on to the Quarterly meeting; and with some members of the Conference, I prepared to follow, but how? No conveyance was at hand. The brethren obtained a skiff from a friend, and thus we glided rapidly and comfortably down the Lafourche. The Bayou was high, current swift, and before dark we reached *Napoleonville* and made arrangements for the meeting. The same evening I attended a meeting of the official board at Woodlawn. These brethren are well organized, and conduct their church business in a very creditable manner, every thing is done decently and in order. They have six classes, one local preacher, three stewards, eighty five members. They are earnest, reliable people. One of the members is somewhat engaged in the liquor traffic, but his brethren are faithfully and kindly laboring with him, and we hope soon to see this church in all respects a model.

DONALDSONVILLE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—CIRCUIT REPORTS FOR SECOND QUARTER, 1867.

The love feast was held on Saturday afternoon, in the old Napoleonville school house, we had good attendance. It was a novel scene, and was greatly enjoyed. Many years ago the Methodists held such meetings here, but never did the "Love that worketh no ill to his neighbor" form the feast. The old meeting house has crumbled piece by piece, until no remnant remains, so may the old spirit of caste and oppression pass into eternal oblivion! The Conference meeting was held at 4 o'clock, nine members were present. Twenty six absent, distance, bad roads and scarcity of conveyance kept the brethren from conference, They are in most cases, poor farm laborers and can seldom leave their work. Four preachers and one exhorter were present, six members were present, six members were reported to a committee for examination of complaints, while others showed considerable improvement. This circuit has eight local preachers, all doing good service, one has been 60 years preaching. Six appointments were reported. Donaldsonville, Turnois, Ashland, Napoleon, Woodlawn, St. James, and 450 members, 11 conversions, 11 children baptized, 2 adults, five sunday schools, seven teachers, 178 children, 1 day school, 137 scholars, 2 deaths, 43 Advocates taken, 42 sermons by the Pastor, 1 orphan sent to the asylum, 27 marriages solemnized. Woodlawn has paid $170 50 for 3 acres of land, and expenses for a church and cemetery. Donaldsonville reports progress in finishing the church, Brother Isaac Hayward at Kenners is doing good service and the whole circuit is prosperous.

SABBATH SERVICES—NAPOLEONVILLE LOOKING UP—SLEEPY FERRYMAN—STORM AND FLOOD.

Our Sunday school meeting was excellent. The children were happy and showed quite an aptness in learning the Scripture lessons and hymns. 40 scholars are reported, but a much larger number should be gathered as it is the only Sunday school in Napoleonville. At 11 o'clock the house was crowded for the preaching. In the afternoon the

Lord's supper was administered to 70 communicants, we had a congregation of about 200. Several porsons were taken into full membership, eight came forward for prayers and joined the class. At night brother Kennedy preached with much effect. This meeting has done much good, and greatly encouraged our people. They now have plans on foot for a lot and church, which it is hoped will be successful. With difficulty the sleepy ferryman was induced to put us over the Bayou. It was late dark, rainy, but after some coaxing and threatening we were put across, and a hard ride in the rain brought us to the the hospitable dwelling of brother Johnson. Next day the storm increased and the roads were almost impassable, but engagements made it necessary to travel. I owe many thanks to the kind brethren at Woodlawn, who would not let me be at any expense, and sent me on horseback to the cars; it was a hard ride, through the storm and mud at a gallop for sixteen miles. The people of Lafourche have a sad prospect; the Bayou is bank-full, and the water coming in upon them behind, on both sides.

Important Military Orders.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., June 3, 1867.

Special Orders No. 59.

[EXTRACT.]

* * * *

5. His excellency the governor of Louisiana, J. Madison Wells, having made himself an impediment to the faithful execution of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by directly and indirectly impeding the general in command in the faithful execution of the law, is hereby removed from the office of governor of Louisiana, and Mr. Thomas J. Durant appointed thereto.

Mr. Durant will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

* * * * *

By command of
Major Gen. P. H SHERIDAN,
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Mr. Durant having declined the appointment of governor, Mr. B. F. Flanders is appointed;

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, La., June 6, 1867.
(Extract)

Mr. Thomas J. Durant having declined the appointment of governor of the State of Louisiana, conferred upon him in special orders No. 59, extract 5, from these headquarters, Mr. Benjamin F. Flanders is hereby appointed in his stead.

Mr. Flanders will at once assume the duties of his office, and all records, ect., pertaining to it will be turned over to him without unnecessary delay.

By Command of Major General Sheridan.
GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

Special Orders No. 59.

[EXTRACT.]

6. Many complaints have been made by every class of society in this city of the danger anticipated from yellow fever and cholera, on account of the uncleanly condition of the streets, the major general commanding, in company with the medical director of this military district, made a thorough inspection of the streets on the 29th ultimo, with the following results:

The main streets of the city were found in a fair condition of cleanliness, but the back streets—the thickly settled portion of the city were found with an atmosphere poisonous and appaling, from neglect on part of the street commissioner to perform his duty; and efforts having been made heretofore by repeated communications from these headquarters to the city officials to remedy this evil without avail, the present street commissioner, A. Belanger, is hereby removed from office, and Mr. William Baker appointed in his place.

His honor the mayor is hereby directed to compel the people to keep their yards and premises in a cleanly condition, by the enforcement of the city ordinance through the instrumentality of the police. By command of

Major Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant Generel.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., June, 3, 1867.
Special Orders No. 59.

[EXTRACT.]

4. The following telegram having been received at these headquarters, the duties of the board of levee commissioners, appointed in paragraph three of special orders, No. 34, current series, are hereby suspended until further instructions, in accordance with the order of the secretary of war:

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

The following telegram received at New Orleans, 2:30, June 3, 1867:

From WAR DEPARTM'T, WASHINGTON 12 M.
Dated June 3d, 1867.

Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans:

"Application having been made to the President of the United States by the governor of Louisiana and others for revocation of your order removing the board of levee commissioners, and that the State authorities be permitted to proceed in the execution of the State laws, the President directs that all further proceedings be suspended until further instructions." You will please report the facts in relation to your order, with the reasons for making it.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War."

* * * *

By command of
Maj Gen. P. H. SHEEIDAN.
GEO L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GEN. SHERIDANS'S REPLY.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., June 3, 1867.

The Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of this date in reference to the levee commissioners in this State. The following were my reasons for abolishing the two former boards, although I intended that my order should be sufficiently explanatory:

Previous to the adjournment of the legislature last winter, it passed an act continuing the old levee board in office, so that the ($4,000,000) four millions of dollars in bonds appropriated by the legislature might be disbursed by a board of rebel antecedents. After its adjournment the governor of the State appointed a board of his own in violation of this act, and made the acknowledgment to me in person that his object was to dispurse this money in the interest of his own party, by securing for it the vote of the employees at the time of election.

The board continued in office by the legislature refused to turn over to the governor's board, and each side appealed to me to sustain it, which I would not do.

The question must then have gone to the courts, which, according to the governor's judgment, when he was appealing to me to be sustained, would require one year for decision.

Meantime the State was overflowed; the levee boards tied up by political chicanery, and nothing done to relieve the poor people now fed by the charity of the government and charitable associations in the North.

To obviate this trouble, and to secure to the overflowed districts of the State the immediate relief which the honest disbursement of the ($4,000,000) four millions would give, my order dissolving both boards was issued.

I say now, unequivocally, that Governor Wells is a political trickster and a dishonest man. I have seen him myself when I first came to this command, turn out all the Union men who had supported the government, and put in their stead rebel soldiers who had not yet doffed their gray uniform.

I have seen him again during the July riot, of 1866, skulk away where I could not find him to give him a guard, instead of coming out as a manly representative of the State and joining those who were preserving the peace I have watched him since, and his conduct as been as sinnuous as the mark left in the dust by the movement of a snake.

I say again that he is dishonest, and that dishonesty is more than must be expected of me.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Letter from General Longstreet.

HE UNITES WITH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE GREAT WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION—IS IN FAVOR OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE NORTH AND SOUTH—THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DIED WITH THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE—REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES THE LAW OF THE LAND.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 3, 1867.

J. M. G. Parker, Esq:

My dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of the 15th ult, was duly receieved. I was much pleased to have the opportunity to hear Senator Wilson, and was agreeably surprised to meet such fairness and frankness in a politician whom I have been taught to believe uncompromisingly opposod to the white people of the Sonth.

I have maturely considered your suggestion to "wisely unite in efforts to restore Louisiana to her former position in the Union, through the party now in power." My letter of the 6th of April, to which you refer, clearly indicates a desire for practical reconstruction and reconciliation. Practical men can surely distinguish between practical reconstruction and reconstruction as an abstract question. I will endeavor, however, with renewed energy, to meet your wishes in the matter. The serious difficulty that I apprehend is the want of that wisdom which is necessary for the great work. I shall be happy to work in any harness that promises relief to our distressed people and harmony to the nation. It matters not whether I bear the mantle of Mr. Davis or the mantle of Mr. Sumner, so that I may help to bring the glory of "peace and good-will toward men."

I shall set out by assuming a proposition, that I hold to be self-evident, viz: The highest of human laws is the law that is established by appeal to arms.

The great principles that divided political parties prior to the war were thoroughly discussed by our wisest statemen. When argument was exhausted resort was had to compromise. When compromise was unavailing, discussion was renewed, and expedients were sought, but none could be found to suit the emergency. Appeal was finally made to the sword, to determine which of the claims was the true construction of constitutional law. The sword has decided in favor of the North, and what they claimed as principles cease to be principles, and are become law. It is therefore our duty to abandon ideas that are obsolete and conform to the requirements of law.

The military bill, and amendments, are peace offerings. We should accept them as such, and place ourselves upon them as the starting point from which to meet future political issues as they arise.

Like other Southern men, I naturally sought alliance with the Democratc party, merely because it was opposed to the Republican party. But as far as I can judge, there is nothing trangible about it, except the issues that were staked upon the war and there lost. Finding nothing to take hold of except prejudice, which cannot be worked into good for any one, it is proper and right that I should seek some standpoint from which good may be done.

If I appreciate the principles of the Democratic party, its prominent features oppose the enfranchisement of the colored man, and deny the right to legislate upon the subject of suffrage, except by the States, individually. These two features have a tendency to exclude Southern men from that party; for the colored man is already enfranchised here, and we cannot seek alliance with a party that would restrict his rights. The exclusive right of the States to legislate upon suffrage will make the enfranchisement of the blacks, whether for better or for worse, a fixture amongst us. It appears, therefore, that those who cry loudest against this new order of things as a public calamity are those whose principles would fix it upon us without a remedy. Hence it becomes us to insist that suffrage should be extended in all of the States, and fully tested. The people of the North should adopt what they have forced upon us; and if it be proved to be a mistake, they should remove it by the remedy under Republican principles of uniform laws upon suffrage.

If every man in the country will meet the crisis with a proper appeeciation of our condition, and come fairly to his responsibilities, on to-morrow the sun will smile upon a happy people, our fields will again begin to yield their increase, our railroads and rivers will teem with abundant commerce, our towns and cities will resound with the tumult of trade, and we shall be invigorated by the blessings of Almighty God.

I am, sir, very respectfullly,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES LONGSTREET.

Foreign News.

LONDON, June 2.—A dispatch from Wolf's news agency reports that Prussia and Russia have come to an understanding in regard to the eastern question. The policy of each hereafter will be identical.

PARIS, June 2.—Extraordinary preparations are made by the government and municipal authorities for the reception of expected royal visitors to the exposition.

NIGHT.—The Czar of Russia has arrived. He will visit London.

GALVESTON, June 3.—Registration commenced here to-day. About 25 registered so far, principally negroes. Orders are expected from Gen. Griffin to morrow to regulate the system.

We have additional news from Mexico, via Galveston, in a letter without date from Queretaro. It confirms the reported surrender of Maximilian and his army but mentions the execution of only one chief of the Imperial forces—Maximo Campos, who was reported to have been shot on the 16th. Maximilian had recovered from a severe illness, and was expected to arrive in San Luis Potosi, en route for Austria, through the United States.

MOBILE, June 4.—The following order was read by Mayor Horton to the boards of Aldermen and common council, this morning at 11 o'clock:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Atlanta. May 31.

Special order No. 36.

In pursuance of the recommendation of Major General Swayne, commanding the district of Alabama, touching the recent disturbances in Mobile for reasons therein stated the offices of city tax collector, city treasurer, the boards of Aldermen and common council of the city of Mobile are hereby vacated by the removal of the present incumbents.

The new appointees were inaugurated immediately after the promulgation of this order.

RALEIGH, N C., June 5.—Chief Justice Chase arrived this evening, and was welcomed at the depot by a large concourse of white and colored citizens. On his arrival at the hotel, the mayor extented him a cordial greeting, with appropriate remarks, to which Chase responded, thanking him for the hospitality, and saying he was glad the time had come when all stood equal in the light of the law, irrespective of color or their previous condition. His speech was received with enthusiastic applause.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 4.—The ceremonies at the city cemetery commenced at noon in connection with the dedication of the monument erected to the father of the president. It is a simple shaft of red limestone ten feet high, with an ornamental cap. The inscription is: "In memory of Jacob Johnson, an honest man, beloved and respected by all who knew him. Born—. Died January 1812, from a disease contracted by an over effort in saving the life of his friend."

The president and party accompanied by Governor Worth, General Sickles and others, having reached the cemetery, in carriages, were conducted to a platform near the monument. A very large number of spectators were present, all apparently deeply interested in the ceremonies. After preliminary religious exercises, Hon. D. L. Swain, LL. D., president of the State university, delivered an address in which he traced the history of Raleigh, and in this connection, alluded to Jacob Johnson, who, by a deed of noble daring, saved the lives, from drowning of Henderson and Cullum at the ultimate cost of his own, passing away eventually, a martyr to humanity.

The orator, among other things, alluded to the fact that three natives of the State—Jackson, Polk, and Johnson, have passed from obscurity and poverty in North Carolina to comparative opulence and eminence in Tenessee, and thence to the highest point of honor in the Union and the world.

Ladies' Department.

Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER XIV.

It was early evening time when we all clustered around the hearth-stone to again listen to Mama's story. Every word of the previous evening's narrative had left its impression on our mind and we could hardly wait to have it continued; yet some of us could not exactly understand how Mama could be a friend to that Methodist sister who gave her such an uncouth lecture on wearing just two little articles of jewelry. One of our number declared positively that she would never have stepped into her house again, but Mama, now gave us such a sweet little dissertation on *Charity* that we were almost inclined ourselves to love the "*old thing*" as we had called her.

"If I remember correctly" said Mama, I was telling you that we were boarding in the old dutch city of S——but as Autumn approached, we concluded to go to house-keeping, and so we removed to a town away off on the mountains. We were happy in this our first home, although another family occupied a part of the house, making our apartments quite limited. In December of that year, Miriam was born, shedding a new ray of sunlight into our little home.

These were years of spiritual prosperity and many, all over this extensive circuit were added to the Church, and not until the hour of parting came, did we realized how closely christian ties had linked our hearts to this people.

There was some care and no little anxiety connected with packing up and moving to our next circuit, but during our sojourn, I think there was nothing very special that I now recall, every thing having passed off pleasantly.—From Montgomery Circuit, we removed to old Saratoga Circuit, which extended down, I think to Waterford, and reaching nearly up to Canada. We lived nearly in the centre of the charge, and in this home, dear Edith was born. This second "well spring of pleasure," of course added to my cares, and yet I was able to attend the prayer meetings and visit among the sick and dying during the long interval of your Pa's absence, on his extensive circuit. I remember once in his absence, being sent for in the night in great haste to visit Squire W— who was a leading man in the community, but far from being a christian. The messenger stated, that his master was in great distress, and bade him tell the minister to come immediately, but if he was not at home, to ask the minister's wife to come without delay. A few weeks previous to this, your father had awakened me from sleep to relate what he had just dreamed. Here Mama turned to Papa and said "please tell daughters this dream yourself," Papa replied, It will give me pleasure to grant your request for it is as fresh in my mind as if I had dreamed it last night. It appeared to me I was standing on the bank of a river fishing, yet had caught nothing. For many mortal hours I lingered until weary and worn. I became discouraged and said to myself, there is no use of my remaining here, I will leave. I was drawing my line reluctantly from the water, when a voice, I had heard before saying, "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel." The voice said, try once more, drop the line a little to the right, and linger a moment longer, I did so, and at once brought up an immense fish, but it was so heavy I could not draw it to shore, and turned to see if there was any one to assist me, when to my joy, I saw your mother coming towards me and with her help we drew it to land. I then had only to drop the line to catch a great many fish, but none quite as large as the first one. My joy was unbounded at my success, so that I could not refrain from shouting out aloud, which awoke me. I felt very sure that dream was an omen for good and thus I awoke your ma, to relate it to her, saying, with the gospel hook we shall catch men; we will labor on and not be discouraged, for God will surely crown our work with success this year. Now your ma, will give you the sequel."

Agnes said, "do hasten mama, and tell us if you dared to go alone and in the night to visit that man?" "Why yes, my child, I went without the least fear, leaving my two little ones asleep in care of a faithful girl. On reaching the house, his wife who was a good woman, assured me that it was his mind and not his body as the servant had supposed which caused this great distress. Not unlike a little child he begged us to pray for him and for hours we did not cease to besiege the throne of grace in his behalf, while he continued to groan and weep; and just as daylight was breaking in the East, it became morning to his soul. The next day your father came and when I related to him the event of the previous night, he clapped his hands in holy ecstacy saying—"the set time has come to favor Zion; and I imagine Squire W— represents the big fish in my dream. God has seen to fit to send home the truth of my preaching to his heart, and while I was absent you have pointed him to the Lamb of God, to whom be all the glory." That evening there was meeting held in his house and the people flocked in by hundreds so that we adjourned to the Church near by, and the result was one of those powerful revivals that seemed to revolutionize the whole community. Many were the tears shed by both Pastor and people when the hour of parting came as the two years ended.

Our next charge was Ashgrove, Cambridge, Circuit, which has since so beautifully embellished the pages in the history of American Methodism. On arriving there, tired and hungry, we learned there was no Parsonage, but after a brief delay, a good brother let us occupy one small room until, as he said, we could do better. Ten years previous to this, brother A—, an Irishman by birth, and a Christian nobleman, had left at his death to the Methodist society a legacy of five acres of land for a Parsonage; but as yet no one had undertaken the task of building thereon. To his adopted son was committed the trust until accepted by the society. The membership was not large and their means limited, still they were of a ready mind to work, and your father succeeded in getting several men to volunteer to go with him into the forest, where they cut the timber for the frame of the house. He then took up subscriptions to purchase the materials to build, and it was not long before a small but convenient house was ready to occupy. And as I now reflect, it appears like magic, the rapidity with which the work was completed.

And now, daughters, if you choose, you can exercise your skill in mental picture making. Imagine this little cottage, as the sun reflected on the new boards for the thought never came to our mind to adorn it with paint, this would at that time have been the height of extravagance; not a tree or shrub surrounded it, the grounds all uncultivated; but look into the interior; there is one front room with a recess and small bed room attached, and in the rear is another room, used as a living room, kitchen, &c—then imagine your father and mother, little Miriam and Edith, after having gathered up all their earthly effects from the one little room they had occupied, enter this little cottage which seems like a palace to them. Parsonages were not furnished in those days as now, but this Father in Israel had not only given the land, but had left in his will that the large handirons used in every fire-place in olden times, together with some other pieces of heavy furniture should be furnished for the Parsonage when built. And last, but by no means least where there are two little children; a cow was also mentioned in the will. A small barn was added, and good brother A—, the adopted son, instead of sending us such a cow as he saw fit, told your father to go into his yard where there were no less than a dozen and select the best. This was exceedingly generous. With all these comforts added to a new house, it may not be too much to say, I was as happy as a queen.

I think the picture dear mama complete, uttered many voices; "but how is it," said Florence, "that you always make us look on the bright side of it—was there no dark side to the picture in your experience?" O, yes, but I no not care to recall the shaddows, I like the sunshine better. I am just reminded of an incident that may not appear so bright to you. While living in this very house, your father being absent, myself and the children were alone, except a girl, nearly a young lady, a relative of mine. There was no house near us. The church stood on an elevation not far distant. It had been dark awhile and everything was quiet within, when we became satisfied that some one was trying to get into the house through one of the cellar windows. The girl and children were very much frightened, while I at least tried to assume an air of bravery, and stepped to one of the windows and looking down saw plainly a man apparently trying to get into the cellar. I spoke in a loud voice, saying, who is there and what do you want? If you wish to come in why don't you come at the door? not supposing he would do so however, but he did and rattled away for a while, but finding it bolted, returned again to the cellar window, thinking no doubt, I was not very consistant, to ask him why he did not come at the door and then bolt him out. We continued to hear him around the house until the clock struck for midnight. We then began to think that he would not get in, and I said to the girl, we will now read a chapter in the Bible and pray, and may be, he will leave and cease to annoy us. I handed her the Bible and said, read from the first place you open at, and then I will pray; she opened to the ninety-first psalm and read it, which could not fail to inspire us with trust in God, for you remember it commences thus, "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shaddow of the Almighty." We then knelt in prayer, and when we arose we no longer feared, but retired as calmly as if no one had annoyed us, for we heard no more of him.

In the morning when the neighbors heard of it, some thought it must have been a crazy man prowling around—others that some one had heard that your father had been collecting money for the church and had come to rob the house—but whoever it was or whatever his intent, our heavenly Father had given his angels charge over us to keep us.

EVANGELINE.

"And he was transfigured before Them."

MARK: 9. 2.

Before whom? Before Peter, James and John, who could, after that, say: "We beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." "We were eye-witnesses of his majesty." By the real Christian—one whose heart has been touched by the grace of God, and whose mind has been enlightened by the spirit of God—this glory is seen, and he realizes that, "unto them which believe, Christ is precious." In *his* heart, "the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ, *shines*," dissipating the darkness by which it was previously filled. When the glory, the grace, the truth, the majesty, the preciousness of Christ, *thus*, shines within, Christ is transfigured before us, and the whole soul responds: "My beloved is mine, and I am his!" "He is chiefest among ten thousand!" "He is altogether lovely." *Then* is felt jealousy for the honor of his name, a desire to promote his glory, and to find our loved ones and to say to them: "We have found Him of whom Moses, in the law, and the prophets did write"—"Come and see' 'his glory,' "come and taste" of his goodness, of his grace; come and partake of our joy, our peace, our hope.

This world's joys we have tasted, and declare them "*husks.*" This world's cup we have sipped, and have thirsted again. In vain do you seek for happiness in that which has not power to satisfy your immortal souls; in vain do you cleave to that which cannot fill the infinite capacity with which God has endowed you. Come with us, and enjoy the light of God's countenance, and a peace that passeth understanding, joys that cannot fade, hopes that will not disappoint. Come with us, and partake of the bread of life, of the living waters, of the wine ever new. Come with us and see *the glory of Christ;* and then you will say, with David: "Thou hast put gladness in my heart more than in the time that their corn and their wine increased," May Christ be now transfigured before you, so that when he appears again in his glory, you also may appear with him.

Copies of the "Great Republic," the official organ of the Union League of America, for sale by A. Simons, Genera. News Agent, 85 Baronne Street.

MARRIED.

May 30th at the house of Mrs. H. Wilson, 272 Common Street, New Orleans, by Rev. Henry Green, Mr. Allen Lynch, to Miss Julia Jones, all of New Orleans.

Information Wanted.

Information wanted by Easter Barnhill of her four sons, Wm. Bryant, Ben Dorson, Sandy and Richard Davis, who belonged to Bird Barnhill of Hopkins county, Ky., and whom she left about twenty years ago. Address Easter Barnhill care of Shade Croom, Houston, Texas.

Official Order.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., May 25, 1867.
Special Orders No. 53.

(Extract.)

* * * * *

2. The time for the completion of the registration of voters in the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, provided in special Orders No. 15, and extended in Special Orders No. 39, current series from these headquarters, is hereby further extended to the 20th of June next, and the hours for registration will hereafter be from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

By command of Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Official:
GEORGE LEE, 1st Lt. 21st U. S. Inf.,
Acting Assistant Adjut. Gen,

Statement of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

OFFICE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.,
No. 114 Carondelet street,
New Orleans, May 18, 1867.

At a monthly meeting of the Board of Advisers of the FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, held this day, the following report was submitted by the Finance Committee, and ordered to be published in the New Orleans Tribune, REPUBLICAN, and New Orleans Advocate.

Total amount of Deposits to date...$86,813 27
Total amount of Drafts to date..... 37,923 53

Balance on hand subject to drafts. $48,889 74

W. R. CRANE, President.
G. J. DUNN, Secretary. my25 1t.

NOTICE.

TO THE

VOTERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Registration Office

IS NOW OPEN, from 8 to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

Every day, (Sundays excepted.)

Citizens of foreign birth must bring their naturalization papers with them. 67 69

NOTICE.

Second District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Second District will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The Second District is that portion of the city comprised between Canal and Esplanade streets, the river and the lake.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, 13th April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars; EDWARD AMES, E. C. THOMAS, MICHEL VIDAL.

66:70

NOTICE.

Third District Registration Office

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY, the 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Marigny buildings, corner of Marigny and Front Levee streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15 of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The Third District is that portion of the city comprised between Esplanade street, the river, the Lake and lower limits of the city.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, the 13th day of April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars, C. F. BERENS, JNO. McWHITHER, H. STILES.

66-71

NOTICE.

To the Voters of the Fourth District.

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, appointed by Special Orders No. 15, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated April 10th inst., hereby give notice that they will open their office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 813 Magazine street

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

All voters who reside between Felicity Road and Toledano streets, and from the river to the rear of the District, will register at this office.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

JOHN L. DAVIES, EDMUND FLOOD, HENRY BENSEL, JR.

66-70

NOTICE.

Parish of Orleans, Right Bank. Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Parish of Orleans, Right Bank, will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Olivia street, between Patterson and Delaronde, in Algiers, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The District is that portion of the Parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the river Mississippi.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

The Board of Registrars, W. H SEYMOUR, THOMAS KENEFEC, GEORGE HERBERT.

Parish of Orleans, R. B., April 13, 1867.

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Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, etc., made of genuine Bell-metal, [Copper and tin] mounted with improved patent mountings, and warranted. Orders and enquiries addressed to the undersigned, or to our General Agents, Fairbanks & Co., Scale Warehouse, 252 Broadway, New York, will have prompt attention, and an illustrated catalogue sent free, upon application.

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All persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the late Act of Congress, granting Homesteads of eighty acres of land to loyal citizens of the United States, can get information upon this subject, by calling at No. 7 Prytania Street, New Orleans.

J. J. SAVILLE, Agent for locating Homesteads, Freedmen's Bureau, State of Louisiana.

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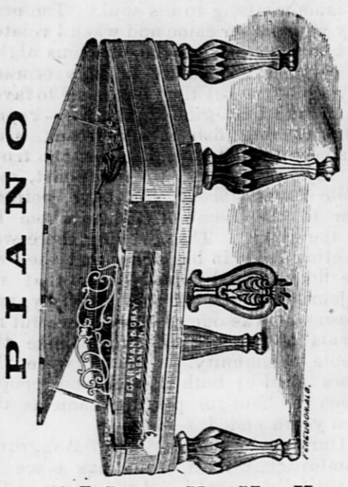
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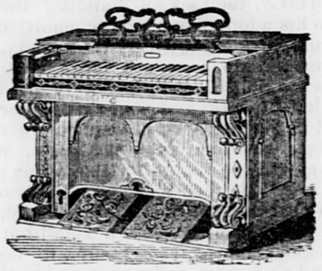
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Poetry.

Whom God Hath Joined.

BY PHŒBE CARY.

Love is strong as death. . . . Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it."—SOLOMON.

Fair youth, too timid to lift your eyes
To the maiden with downcast look,
As you mingle the gold and brown of your curls
Together over a book;
A fluit ring hope that she dare not name
Her trembling bosom heaves,
And your heart is thrilled when your fingers meet,
As you softly turn the leaves.

Perchance you two will walk alone
Next year at some sweet day's close,
And your voice will fall to a tenderer tone
As you liken her cheek to a rose;
And then her face will flush and glow
With a hopeful, happy red,
Outblushing all the flowers that grow
Anear in the garden-bed.

If you plead for hope, she may bashful drop
Her head on your shoulder low,
And you will be lovers and sweethearts then,
As youths and maidens go;
Lovers and sweethearts, dreaming dreams,
And seeing visions that please,
With never a thought that life is made
Of great realities!

That the cords of love must be strong as death,
If they hold and keep a heart;
Not daisy-chains, that snap in the breeze;
Or break with their weight apart!
For the pretty colors of youth's sweet morn
Fade out from the moonday-sky;
And blushing loves in the roses born,
Alas! with the roses die!

But the faith that when our morn is past,
Tender and true survives,
Is the faith we need to lean upon
In the crises of our lives:—
The love that shines in the eye grown dim,
In the voice that trembles speaks,
And sees the roses that years ago
Withered and died in our cheeks!

That sheds its halo round us still
Of soft immortal light,
When we change youth's golden coronal
For a crown of silver white,
A love for sickness, and for health,
For rapture and for tear-;
That will live for us, and bear with us,
Through all our mortal years.

And such there is:—there are lovers here,
On the brink of the grave that stand,
Who shall cross the hills beyond, and walk
Forever hand in hand.
Pray, youth and maid, that your fate be theirs
Who are joined no more to part;
For death comes not to the living soul,
Nor age to the loving heart!

Sermon on Baptism.

BY REV. HENRY GREEN.

Colored.

Delivered in the First Street M. E. Church, June 9th, 1867.

I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance; but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear; He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and fire. Matt. 3-11.

This discourse went out into the world because it was scripture, and the people keep it in the world because it is a church word. John the Baptist told the people that God had sent him to gather up the people to tell them about Jesus who was to come. And reasoning thus with the people as they were before him on repentance, they followed him about. The plain question is, the old church had withered away and he was sent to lift it up, and tell them of one who would baptize the soul.

Now, this matter of water baptism is a very bothersome question. Every now and then the word runs out that every man and woman must consider that baptism is a piece of work that must be done. Well, this may be true, but they forget that John says, "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." And in another place he says, "whose fan is in his hand." I suppose that was a very strange doctrine in those days; but the farmers understood it, just as the farmers of old Virginia, where I lived a slave, understood it. Chaff is the thing, whether of oats, wheat or corn, that runs through the fan, and is to be burnt up. John told them that Jesus would gather the wheat into his own garner, but the chaff into the furnace. Now I intend to strike it home to the sinner and tell him that he is like chaff and has no weight in him, and the wind will blow him away. A minister like a man of thunder and lightening, must tell the sinner, that Jesus will burn him in *unquenchonable* fire. And you can't put that fire out, (cries of no, no.) This is pretty hard for such a nice looking people, but if a little coal of fire was thrown on you, you would jump out of the way. Now, what have you been doing to make you so much afraid? Why, you have not got the grace of God; you aint pure wheat.

Now the great question is, did Jesus, when John baptized him, go down into the water? If he didn't, how did he do? In the 16th verse of this chapter it is said, that when "he was baptised, he went straightway out of the water" Now it don't say that he went down into the water, only that he came straightway out of the water. Many of the colored people say, "go down into the water." Some say that sprinkling baptism is of no account, because we don't go down into the water. But this old Bible don't say that Jesus went down into the water, only that he went straightway out of the water, when the heavens opened and a voice cried, "This is my beloved son, hear ye him." But this is a most bothersome question in the church, "Went down into the water," they say; that's what you say, but why don't John say so? Now I say, that if I stand here and you pour water on my head, and I move, I would go straightway up out of the water. So with Jesus. But they say the Methodists *am* proud, and don't like to go down into the water, this is not true. The fact is, there is mighty little pure water in Louisiana. The old Mississippi and the bayous are not clear. We must have pure water for baptism, and you can get it out of the cisterns, for there aint enough of that kind. But you must not say that Henry Green is opposed to immersion. He aint, he only says, you must have pure water, and if you can't get that, then immersion is not the only mood.

In my long life of 46 years, I have seen a great many curious things about this immersion. Some stay in the church for ten years, and all at once start up and say, "I must go down into the water." They bother the preacher and they bother the brethren, and they keep the church in excitement about going down into the water. But what they want is the Holy Ghost baptism. Now you may say, that I have *mistrusted* the word. Well, if you are made better by going down into the water, tell me, I will go also. But for 46 years I have been watching the lives of those who go down into the water and those who don't go, and I declare to you that I dont see any difference; if there is any, I think those that don't go, are a little the best.

But this is a bothersome question in the church. I once heard it discussed by 60 ministers at once. Some said, "cross here" and some said, "cross yonder;" some said, "immersion fulfills all righteousness, but I thought, if it did'nt do more than that, they were a chaffy crowd, and the wind would blow them away. John preached unto repentance, and this is the great end of baptism. Don't depend on a little more water, for Jesus is coming with his fan; he will sift you and burn the chaff. Now some of the Baptists say, that there *is* no Methodists in heaven, others say, there are a few there, but they stand with their little coats on, behind the door, ashamed to come out, because they have not been immersed. But see here, neighbor, this is making game of Jesus and his people, for I declare unto you, that there are no names in heaven, and up there the Methodists will have as white a robe, and as large a robe, and will stand out as boldly as any body else.

But is it not best to put some under the water to content their souls; well it may be, but they would'nt be contented then. Don't think that I won't put you under the water. I will, if I must, and I will put you so deep that you will know it when you come up. I am not opposed to immersion, but don't set it too high and cheat Jesus out of his office of mediator. Never shall I forget, that when I was a child and got converted, the Baptists said, "you have'nt religion yet, cause you are not immersed." It was like flinging me head foremost into a cold bath. But I survived. Had the love of Jesus and that contented my heart. I don't like these Baptists who come prowling about for my young converts, to get them away from their fathers and mothers who dandled them on their knees. It is a shame. No Christian will do it. But the Baptists have'nt gained much by their course, for the Methodists are like an ant's nest, the more you beat it down, the more ants will come up. The difference between the Baptists and the Methodists is, *they* belong to a water—company and *we*, belong to a fire-coming; they go in for a baptism of water, but we for the baptism of the Holy Ghost and of fire.

There are some people here, who say, God reveals this and that to them, and that the Lord told me, "go into the water." Well, I don't like to hear this, because I don't believe in it. We have the Bible, and that is God's voice to us. He don't speak to the people as he did when they had no Bibles. We must now read and live by faith. Seek for the baptism of fire; get your souls purified, and the first good chance you get slip off to heaven.

Business Prospects.

The facts that railroad trains are running light and that trade is said to be dull are regarded by many with gloomy forebodings. We construe them differently. Many of those who used to crowd the cars are now at home at work, where they should be, instead of gadding about on borrowed money and making trade brisk by buying goods that they will never pay for. It is a great pity that a good many more of our city and village population had not been started out upon the prairies and into the woods, there to hew out farms which would very soon be adding largely to the annual product, therefore to the wealth and trade, of the country—of course swelling the business of railroads.

There has been much senseless complaint of the decline of ship-building—a complaint by no means confined to this country. But more ships are not built, simply because more ships are not needed. Seven years ago, we grew Five Millions of bales (1,000,000) tuns of cleaned Cotton; last year, we grew Two Millions of Bales only; while our product of Sugar and Rice has fallen off in at least equal proportion. Consequently, we want fewer ships than we did; hence, we build fewer, as we ought. When we have more to ship, we shall build the requisite vessels; and we ought not to do it before.

In 1865, our crops were light, mainly because we began that year with more than One Million men in arms, and at least Two Millions employed, in one way or another, in playing the destructive game of War. We mustered out the Rebels in April and May, and the Unionists along through the Summer and Fall; but few of them did much to swell the harvest of that year, which was shortened at the South by the lack of implements and draft-animals. The anarchy existing in the relations of Labor to Capital further contributed to stint the harvest In 1866, we worked better; but this proved a very unfruitful season. The important Wheat crop was a general failure; we think not more than five bushels were harvested to one sown; whereas, there are usually ten to twelve. The positive loss to the country from the failure of this single product cannot have been less than $100,000,000. Indian Corn failed pretty generally throughout the South, and was badly shortened by frost in the North-West; and, as a full crop would be about One Thousand Million bushels, we estimate the loss at about Two Hundred Million bushels, worth, where it should have grown, at least $100,000,000 more. Cotton was cut short by floods, drought, the army worm, etc. About One Million bales, worth $100,000,000 more; but the higher price realized abroad partially compensated for the deficient quantity. Yet it is clear that on the whole, the country is at least $200,000,000 poorer to-day than it would have been with fair average crops last year, to say nothing of those of 1865.

Yet in the face of this "aching void," we went on buying silks and satins, laces and gewgaws as though we were in the full tide of general prosperity; our importations for 1866 having exceeded in value those of any former year. Is it a wonder that our trade is slack and our railroad receipts light in the early part of 1867? How could they be otherwise, when our agricultural districts have little to sell, and our grain growing regions are short of bread?

"This sickness is not unto death." Quite the contrary. The great body of our people are fencing, ploughing, planting seeding, weeding, feeding, as they should be. Others are mining Iron, Copper, Lead, Gold, Silver, &c. &c. In other words, we are producing wealth instead of swapping it about, and are thus laying the basis of a genuine prosperity, a beneficent commercial activity True, the spring is generally cold and backward; but it has thus far been wet, as our most important Grass crop requires that it should be. Wheat also is generally looking well, having been largely sown last Fall. And, while the backwardness of Spring, the wetness of the ground, has probably restricted the area sown to Spring Wheat, Oats, Barley, &c., there is yet ample time for Corn, provided the requisite labor can be obtained to plant and till it. Grass implies Butter, Cheese, and Beef; Corn makes Pork, and serves to increase the supply of Butter and Beef; and there is labor enough to be had by those who have the means of paying for it, and immigrants arriving at our ports at the rate of over one thousand per day.

We see nothing, therefore, that should incite despondency or justify gloomy apprehensions. There are rotten banks that must explode: there are still too many would be clerks, brokers, and other non-producers, who have yet to be driven to productive labor; there are far too many goods coming in, too few furnaces in blast, too few spindles whirling and shuttles flying; but we shall try to have the the tariff so amended as to better this next Winter. On the whole, we judge that next fall may witness a substantial improvement in business, and a decided recovery in the receipts of our railroads.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Death of a Scotch Philanthropist.

The *Glasgow Herald* reports the death of Mr. John Henderson, of Park, whose wide-spread benevolence and sustenance of religious schemes are almost, if not altogether, without precedent. The event took place on Wednesday morning, at the family residence, Park parish of Inchinnan, Renfrewshire, and was immediately caused by an attack of influenza. He had been a very successful merchant. For the last forty years, and especially during the latter 20, Mr. Henderson has spent a large portion of his great income in promoting evangelical Christianity. We understand that for many years back he has contributed to religious and benevolent schemes—the former principally—at the rate of from £30,000 to £40,000 a year. He was very strict, even austere, in his views of religious duty, and was particularly interested in maintaining inviolate the character of the Scottish Sabbath as a day of strict cessation from labor. The furtherance of missions in India and on the continent of Europe he regarded in an equally strong light; and while he was not wanting in assistance, and that of the most generous kind, to other schemes, missions and the Sabbath question especially engrossed his efforts. His giving was of the most systematic kind, and latterly may be said to have been the object of his life. Rooms in his counting-house were fitted up as a department for receiving applications for aid and determining on the amount to be given, and a secretary was kept whose duties were wholly confined to managing, under Mr. Henderson himself, the division of the large sum of money annually expended. No pecuniary sacrifice was considered too great where a good end could be accomplished by it. He maintained several religious newspapers for the defusion of what he held to be right views of life, and on one occasion spent £4000 in sending a copy of a publication to all the railway servants in the kingdom, with the view of convincing them of their duty being to abstain from Sabbath labor. With the same end in view he purchased to a large extent the stock of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and divided it among friends whom he knew would oppose the running of trains on the Sabbath. By this and other exertions on his part, and on that of others, Sunday trains between Glasgow and Edinburgh were prevented from running until the amalgamation with the North British Company placed Mr. Henderson and his supporters in a minority. He gave an annual prize to to the University of Glasgow for the best essay on the Decalogue, and was at much expense in conbating recently expressed views on the binding nature of the Fourth Commandment. Mr. Henderson bought and maintained a number of mission churches in Glasgow. He was connected with the United Presbyterian body, and for upwards of 60 years was a member of the congregation of Greyfriars'; but although his own sect received, as a matter of course, the principal share of his liberality, he did not hesitate to extend a helping hand to any religious movement that commended itself to hisrespect He has contributed largely to the extension of the United Presbyterian body in London. He was far from being sectarian, and indeed it was mainly through his instrumentality that there was estabilised the Evangelical Alliance, an association having for its chief object the smoothing down of differences between religious denominations. It is the characteristic of the man that when he spent the Sabbath at his seat at Park he preferred worshipping in the Free Church of Inchinnan, which he erected at his own cost, to the necessity of driving to the nearest United Presbyterian Church. The Religious Institution Rooms in St. George's place, and the mission premises for the United Presbyterian Church, in Virginia street, were built at his expense, and many religious edifices in this city and the surrounding district owe their erection in no small degree to the same source.

Talkers and Talking.

BY ONE SIMON.

Originality shines with peculiar brilliancy in conversation. It alone may atone for other faults. The common every day sayings which generally form the chief part of social intercourse, fail to attract when the originality of genius is present. We may listen to much that is said by some, yet how few new ideas we get. Here and there probably some original idea is thrown in the borrowed mess of conversational hash, to give the dish a pristine flavor, and probably seasoned with a little original language, to suit the taste of the hearer, but the real meat is stolen from some one else's storehouse; and you leave after such a meager repast with the cravings of your mental appetite for something not stale, as strong as before The cause of this evil in most cases seems to be a lack of energy, but perhaps in some it may be a lack af mental power. Be yourself: and don't make yourself a slave to any example, or code of conventionalities. Talk original, and if you do once in a while say something that startles the prosy and decorous owls of society, it is far better, if natural, than to repeat the worn ideas of common parlance continually. Then be original from caput to corns. However, in your efforts to be original, do not think that you must assume odd and eccentric ways of speaking and acting. Some persons get *terribly* original. They neither talk, dress, nor act like other persons. This is capriciousness, not originality. To be original is simply to be natural. To follow no set example, but to do as the occasion and common sense would have us do.

One of the great accomplishments for a talker is to gain the faculty of suiting his discourse to the tastes and habits of those with whom he is conversing. By this, it is not meant that when among the ignorant, you should lower yourself to their language and manners, nor when among the learned you should assume to be better informed than what you are. But you can conduct your part of the conversation in such a way, and on subjects with which they are familiar, so as to gain the attention and interest of almost all classes of persons. If you are with a farmer you will generally find that he is more interested in the crops, weather, best time for planting, etc, and you will engage his attention on such subjects quicker than on any other. Look at the disposition and circumstances of the person, and then talk accordingly. It would not be advisable to talk to a hod-carrier on some question of theology, nor to ask a minister how to play euchre—at least most of them. Neither would it be advisable to ask a young miss concerning a point of law, nor to explain to a doctor of divinity the latest style of waterfalls. Persons are apt to be engrossed in the limits of their own occupation or interests. They view the world from their peculiar stand-points. To the doctor the world seems a vast hospital, where the patients are constantly physicked by adversity, and the stern old physician, Time, deals out the doses, and pockets the fees. The lawyer looks at it from a forensical point of view. While it appears to the theological pisator to be a "wide fish-pond where all from the little minnows to the whales, are nibbling and biting at the gilded baits which the Devil throws in." The blackleg fancies it to be a game: and the merchant looks at it as a great bazaar. The pedagogue views it as a school-house, where all are taught by the grim old teacher, Experience. Each looks on the rest of mankind in his own peculiar way, and as connected with his sphere of action, and when you wish to approach him in conversation you must do it in such a manner as to awaken some connection between himself and the subject of the talk. Whoever you converse with, if you would succeed in gaining their interest, you must study their capacity and disposition, then talk accordingly.

Some persons live in most blissful ignorance of a practical knowledge of this rule. They are forever forgetting the circumstances and conditions of those around them, and will talk on topics that are disagreeable to the hearers. They would see no impropriety of cracking a joke at a funeral, and will read a lecture on the moral law at a dinner table. Dr. Johnson once said that "nice persons frequently have nasty ideas." They perhaps are not immoral nor indecent in their conversation, but they have the fault of introducing and talking on disagreeable subjects. They will entertain a circle of friends by describing the symptoms attending their last attack of the dyspepsia. They discuss with great gusto on political economy to a bevy of young misses; and give a detailed account of "babies' attack of the croup" at any time and to almost any person. There is nothing so easy as to prove that it is necessary to talk on such subjects at times, but it is certain that refined people instinctively avoid a grievance or personal detail, and experience no inconvenience from so doing, and make themselves far more agreeable in society.

Queen Victoria.

A London correspond of the Boston Journal tells some curious stories of the manner in which Queen Victoria has conducted herself since the death of Prince Albert. She will not live in the palace at London. On her husband's death, she had Buckingham Palace dismantled, and so it remains to this day, all except the private rooms. The Queen will not drive through the royal gateway of the palace, nor has she since her husband died. She will not ride through the royal entrance to the House of Lords, but goes in through the Peer's entrance. She will not wear the royal robes, and when she opens Parliament in person, the robes are thrown over the back of the throne, which is a gilded chair, surmounted with a gilt crown, and sits on them. She comes to London when duty calls, seldom passes a night in her capital, and has passed less than a dozen in four years. She remains in quiet at Windsor or Osborne. She has no company but what her official position imposes on her. The state apartments at Windsor are all dismantled. The room in which the Prince Consort breathed his last, is kept with scrupulous care just as the Prince left it. The ladies say that each night the dressing gown and slippers are put in their accustomed place. The Queen's confidential attendant is a Highlander by the name of Brown. He takes all the orders from the Queen—and barelegged messengers come from the "Queen's Apartments" at Windsor when her Majesty is to be served. This Brown has been the occasion of a world of talk. He is about fifty—tall and spare—with great assurance, and attends the Queen to and from London. Great attempts have been made to dislodge him, but all in vain. The Queen has a will of her own. Brown was the Prince Consort's Highland servant, and was held by him in all honor. While Victoria rules England, Brown will rule the royal household.

Refusing to play the Queen her Majesty has never forgot to play the woman. Her visit to Balmoral and Osborne is a benediction to the poor. She will allow no unseemly honors. She drives her pony wagon.—Daily she goes her round with her carriage filled with little gifts for the sick, the infirm, the poor. These she distributes with her own hand. By the bedside of the aged and neglected, the Queen kneels and prays to the Sovereign of all. To one she daily reads, to another she presents some needed comfort; and she is especially tender to little ones who are in sorrow or want. All through the highlands she is regarded as an angel of mercy.

A NEW IDEA.—Chaplain McCabe says: I was a member of a little circle recently, which had the privilege of listening to Bishop Thomson, while giving a little fireside sketch of his experience among Southern conferences. Among many other incidents, he told us of a sermon which he heard from the lips of a colored preacher. The subject was "Benevolence;" the text, "It is more blessed to give than to receive;" one of the propositions, "that many Churches have very little spiritual life and power, because they do not give as much as they ought to give." In the course of his remarks upon this proposition, the preacher said: "I'se knowed many a Church to die cause it dident give enough, but I nebber knowed a Church to die cause it gave too much. Dey don't die dat way. Bredren, has any of you knowed a Church dat died cause it give too much? If ye do, jest let me know, and I'll make a pilgrimage to dat Church, and I'll climb by de soft light of de moon to its moss-covered roof, and I'll stand dar and lift up my hands to hebben, and say: "Blessed are de dead dat die in de Lord."

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Home.

Home is where man's real character is displayed. The best of men, when in the world, are conscious of restraint They measure their words, guard their actions, watch their spirit. Without intentional hypocrisy, they do not always act out themselves. The proud assume an air of humility; the ambitious appear contented, the passionate seem calm, the stern yielding, the selfish liberal. And there are reasons for this restraint. There is an inspiration which springs from society and there is a desire for the good opinion of others. But at home, the *real man* is seen. There the motive for disguise has ceased to act, and the good are good, and the bad are bad. There the polished man of society is the uncouth husband and the gruff father; the sweet and elegant lady of fashion, is the brawling wife and scolding mother; the amiable brother and gentle sister in the world, are when at home petulent and unkind.

Yet there are those who appear to best advantage at home. The man of few words in society, is the most companionable when in the bosom of his family, and the woman of solemn face when abroad, has reserved all her smiles for the loved ones at home. In all the world, there is no judgment-seat like unto that at home. It is most like the impartial tribunal of God. There man acts out himself just as he thinks and feels and is judged accordingly.

Home is the scene of our deepest sorrows and sweetest joys. It is the scene of wedded love, of parental affection, of filial veneration: and there is felt most severely the blow of scandal, of ruined fortune, and of death. And what a school is home. It is the place of our birth; there we learn to feel, to think, to speak, and there are set before us, our first examples, models for imitation. Most of what is fundamental is there learned, and our after-life is but the outgrowth of home influences.

We should therefore, display the best traits of character at *home*. Men should not reverse the ordinary custom and be angels at home and devils abroad; but they should be angels in the family and and not devils in society. Some men choose home to spit out their spleen. Tormented by the vexations of life a'l day long in the world, they uncork the bottle of their wrath upon the devoted ones at home. The outer-world is the place to uncork the bottle, where no one cares about your wrath. Storm away outside, but remember, there is one at home who can be made to suffer as no one else in this wide-world. If you have but one smile give that to your wife.

Home should be the most attractive, cheerful place on earth. Thither the feet should ever turn with gladness and the heart in blissful anticipation. What a sham life that must be, where home is nightly abandoned for threaters and the society of others. How low must be the estimate of wedded life, when home is merely a convenient place in which to eat, and drink and sleep; when its joys of married love and of the sweet music of prattling children are rejected for the society of strangers. Home should be man's chief delight. Around it he should throw every attraction; it should be his paradise in prosperity; his sanctuary in distress. Man *dies* at home. Should he not therefore make it the centre of his affections and his joys?

And here is woman's true sphere of influence. She is mightier here than on thrones, or in legislative halls. If the sweetness of her life and character does not attract, then husbands and brothers will be allured to other scenes. Love, gentleness, gladness, devotion, music, books, flowers, are the mild, and mighty ministers of her power. The house in order, the meal prepared, the slippers and gown in *readiness* and *she herself at home*, are sweet and gentle attractions for her "liege lord." What is a home without woman? No task is so hard for Americans, as to learn to *stay at* home.

Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
Be it ever so homely, there's no place like home.

But home is hallowed and made a place of pure enjoyment by family religion. "Show piety at home," is an apostolic injunction. Its refining, sustaining, cheering influence, cannot be substituted by philosophy, or good breeding, or mere earthly affections. Jesus must be known, loved and worshiped in the family as the inspiration of every action and the spring of every joy. Home should be a little church, the father, the priest, the mother, the priestess and the children, the worshipers of the Lord. Here the Bible each day should spread its banquet of wisdom and love; the voice of prayer should bear on high the wants and woes of each, and the song of praise should wrapt to heaven the greatfnl music of the soul. Our earthly should be the type of our heavenly home.

Real Estate in Louisiana.

Men of large business experience, freely express the opinion, that quite one-half of the real estate in Louisiana will change hands within a year. This may be an over estimate, nevertheless, it is true, that there never has been so much real estate property in market as there is at the present time. This financial condition of our State is attributable to causes at once remote and immediate. Doubtless, the disastrous results of the late war, hastened the long expected crisis. Those in sympathy with the rebellion, had pledged their ample fortunes to support the now "lost cause," and thus was squandered much of their active capital. As a general thing, the largest and best of our plantations, were seriously injured by neglect and violence during the war, and the loss of their slaves, completed the financial embarrassment of their owners. Against the threatened ruin they have since manfully struggled, but the failure of the crops, for three consecutive years, extinguished the last hope of recovery, and to-day, they are without the means to cultivate their lands; and it is impossible for them to negotiate loans for that purpose.

But there are out-lying, remote causes, which have worked out this logical and ruinous result. Social life in the South, has been marked with an extravagance of living, which was sufficient to bankrupt any people under heaven, no matter what their prosperity or the resources of their climate. In the days of their wealth and power, the people of the South were the most elegant, luxurious and extravagant portion of our national population. Although they monopolized those great staple-crops—cotton and sugar—and although four millions of unpaid slaves toiled for their support, yet their income was never equal to their annual expenditures. But rather than abandon their extravagant mode of living, they borrowed to such an alarming extent, that it may be said, they now *own nothing*. It is the opinion of competent judges, that nine-tenths of the plantations in this State are hopelessly mortgaged. In the Teche country, the most beautiful and fertile section of our State, there are not more than four plantations, in a section of over forty miles, that are not heavily mortgaged. Embarrassed from lack of means to cultivate their lands, the planters were accustomed to mortgage their plantations to commission merchants, by giving their paper, secured by mortgage; the merchants raised the money by obtaining discounts from the banks, and pledging the planters' paper as collaterals; and the stocks of the banks, are principally owned by European and Northern capitalists. And now in the day of final settlement, without the power to command the unrequited labor of slaves, without the means to work their lands, and without the funds to cancel the mortgages now due, most of the planters in Louisiana, must soon see their plantations pass into other hands.

Others again, who are heavily embarrassed, whether from the above named causes or from others, will avail themselves of the provisions of the bankrupt law, and their real estate will be thrown upon the market. Disgusted with yankee rule, and having no faith in the success of free labor, some persons, both in the city and in the country parishes, are offering their property for sale at exceedingly low figures. They are determined to leave the country and seek a home in some foreign land.

Under these circumstances we deem it a most favorable time for those who have funds to invest, to come South and purchase real estate. We know of magnificent plantations which are offered for one-fourth their estimated value prior to the war. Within eight miles of this city a plantation of three thousand acres, adapted to sugar, cotton and rice crops, and which before the war was valued at $100,000, can now be purchased for $25,000, and a friend of ours has just negotiated the purchase of a plantation near Franklin, equally valuable, for $20,000. Real estate in New Orleans, is much lower than it was three months ago, and is rapidly decling.

What the South wants is *capital*. The opportunities for investment here are more inviting than they ever were in the West. Under ordinary circumstances, property will double in value within five years. Young, intelligent, prudent, enterprising men, with capital, should turn their faces Southward and here in Louisiana, especially, they will find rare opportunities for investment. This is the most simple and practical way to reconstruct the South. We need Men and Money.

General James Longstreet

Last week, we published a letter written by General Longstreet, to the N. O. *Republican*, which we have no doubt was read with universal satisfaction by all the readers of the Advocate. The N. O. *Times* referred to this letter in such a way as to call forth another letter from General Longstreet, addressed to the editor of that paper, in which we find this paragraph:

"I am well satisfied that order cannot be organized out of confusion so long as the conflicting interests of two parties are to be subserved. The war was made upon Republican issues, and it seems to me fair and just that the settlement should be made accordingly.

* * * *

If I understand the object of politics, it is to relieve the distress of the people, and to provide for their future comfort. The course that I advise will be seen to meet this view, and do justice to all."

General Longstreet announces a fact which is sustained by the history of the war. It was the election of Abraham Lincoln, and the accession to power of a Republican administration that precipitated the people of the South into rebellion, and the war waged by them, was against the principles of the Republican party, as much as the Constitution and government of the United States. When the war was begun the Republican party proclaimed it no part of their purpose to interfere with the institutions of the various States; and had the people of the South given no provocation they would have maintained that position; but the original intention of the government was departed from, and the Republican party advanced to new principles, from time to time as the military necessities required, to meet the policy of the leaders of the rebellion, who early proclained confiscation, and issued letters of marque to piratical vessels to pray upon the commerce of our country. The life of the nation being at stake, the Republican party advanced to the broad doctrine of universal liberty, and equal-rights, and under this banner the great leaders of the confederacy were forced to surrender their swords to the lawful authority of the government of the United States. The principles of the Republican party triumphed, and "what had before been principles had now become law." It is well known to every candid mind, that the administration, and the whole policy of the government was opposed by the Northern Democracy with most bitter hatred, and that that party placed every obsticle in the way of a successful prosecution of the war; in their national Convention they proclaimed the war a failure, after four years desperate fighting, and demanded a cessation of hostilities. The Republican party opposed this policy which would have dissolved the Union, proclaimed anew their principles, and went before the people in the Presidential election of 1864, and were overwhelmingly sustained by the Northern States. The result of that election was the death knell of the rebellion, and when the confederate armies surrendered, they recognized that the principles of the Republican party had triumphed. This doctrine was not controverted for several months after the war closed, and every other doctrine was an after thought, for we find the Southern States accepting the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, which was one of the great principles of the Republican party.

When Andrew Johnson *assumed* the authority to reconstruct the Southern States without the aid of Congress, the people of the South for the first time after the surrender, thought to evade the laws of the government and the demands of the party that had triumphed in the war, and set to work to form an alliance with the Northern Democracy who were as much chagrined at the failure of the rebellion as were the veterans of Lee; and if that party could receive justice, they would be treated as one wing of the confederate cause, and be compelled to suffer whatever disabilities it may be necessary to impose on the people of the South. General Longstreet was one of the most distinguished leaders of the "lost cause," and no man knows better than he for what he was fighting, or against whom he fought; and when he surrendered, he did not demand, as one of the conditions, that the great Republican party that had maintained the integrity and unity of the nation, should yield up the offices of the government, and surrender them into the hands of the Copperhead party of the North, who were enenies to the war, and unfaithful allies to the confederate cause.

Those who desire to break the force of General Longstreet's letter, knowing that his position is unanswerable, inform us that he is a brave soldier, but is too young a politician to give advice to the people. We do not imagine that General Longstreet assumes to be wiser than many others who were associated with him in arms, but that he is more honest and sincere in living up to the obligations imposed on him by the surrender, no one can deny. And we are confident that in five years he will be able to look back and see those who now differ with him struggling to overtake him, but he will be far in advance, and will have gained a position of usefulness to his friends and his country. We admire General Longstreet's manly course, and cordially welcome him into full fellowship of the Republican party. He comes out in favor of the broad principles of universal suffrage, not only in the South, but in the North; this is consistent. He does not tell the colored man "he is his best friend" and then unite with a party whose whole lives have been devoted to divising means to perpetuate and extend the institution of slavery, and who are now divising plans to overthrow the principles of the Republican party, but he unites with a party who are pledged to universal liberty and universal suffrage. We call upon every Southern man to follow his example, lay aside prejudice and carefully study how best he can serve himself and his country, and to unite with the only party in this country, which can serve the State, and make the people once more prosperous and happy. General Longstreet surrendered his sword to this party, and believes by giving its principles a fair trial the distress now suffered by the people of the South will be relieved. That his example will be followed by hosts of his followers in the late war is already apparent. We say to all, come, our doors are wide open, unite with us, and let us dwell together in unity.

Republican Convention.

The Republicans of Louisiana, met in Convention in this City on the 10th inst. Hon. Charles Smith was chosen chairman, and Mr. Vigers, Secretary. On the 12th inst., the Convention adopted the following sensible resolution:

Resolved, That the Radical Republican party of Louisiana, will always discountenance any attempt on the part of any race or class of people to assume political control in any branch of government to the exclusion of any other race or class.

A series of resolutions were also adopted, calling upon Congress to provide for universal suffrage in the Northern States. General Sypher introduced the following very important resolutions which were adopted.

Whereas, the proper education of the rising generation is a matter of vital importance the want of which has been severely felt and dearly paid for by the South, and

Whereas, The public schools of the city of New Orleans are at present under the same influences that educated the men of the present generation up to the point of rebellion; and that everything like a patriotic expression of sentiment on the part of either teachers or pupils is rigidly prohibited by the present directors: therefore be it

Resolved, That Major General Sheridan and Mayor Heath he earnestly requested to take such measures as to them may seem proper to remove the present board of directors, and appoint those to such positions who are distinguished for their attachment to the principles of liberty and Union, and such as will make it a pleasure as well as a duty to teach the youth of this city to love the flag of their country and respect the rights of their fellow men of all races.

Resolved, That the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually paid by the city of New Orleans for the support of the public schools should be disbursed in the interests of loyalty, and not appropriated, as at present, to fostering a feeling of antagonism thereto.

We congratulate the Convention upon its harmony and moderation, which promise great good to the Republican party in this state.

Gov. Benj. F. Flanders.

The following able biographical sketch of our new governor is from the New Orleans *Republican* of the 7th inst.

Mr. Flanders was born in Bristol, New Hampshire, on the 26th day of January, 1816; he graduated at Dartmouth college in 1842. He devoted a short time subsequently to the study of law, and came to this city about the year 1843. About that time the system of public schools was initiated in this city, and Mr. Flanders took an active part in the first organization. He accepted the position of principal of the Conti street school, which, however, he resigned some months afterward to go into the publication of the *Tropic* newspaper, in which he was associated with Colonel T. B. Thorpe. He soon sold out his interest in the paper and resumed the business of teaching. While engaged in the schools he was elected a member of the board of Aldermen of the third municipality, comprising that part of the city known as the third district.

In 1853 the people of New Orleans began to turn their attention to the project of building railroads. Mr. Flanders took an active part in promoting this class of improvements, and was elected by the board of directors secretary and treasurer of the New Orleans Opelousas and Great Western railroad. He discharged the duties of the position until 1861; when he was obliged to leave the State on account of his well-known attachment to the Union and his opposition to secession. He passed with some difficulty through the rebel country, then under command of the Reverend Bishop Polk, who had the direction of military affairs in Tennessee.

He had interviews with General Butler in New York and in Washington some months before the latter came to this department. His intimate acquaintance with the topography and *personel* of New Orleans enabled him to give the general many valuable suggestions in regard to the field upon which he was soon to become famous. As soon as Mr. Flanders learned that General Butler was here, he returned, and was shortly afterwards appointed city treasurer, in place of Adam Giffen, removed by the commanding general. In July or August, he organized the system of free markets, by which some sixteen or seventeen thousand poor people were fed daily from General Butler's commissary stores.

In November, 1863, Mr. Flanders was a candidate for Congress from the first district of this State, in which he was opposed by J. E. Bouligny, who had represented the district in the previous Congress. Mr. Flanders was elected by an immense majority. He then resigned his office of city treasurer, in which he was succeded by Mr. John S. Walton.

Upon the expiration of his congressional term in 1863, he was appointed supervising special agent of the treasury by Secretary Chase. In the latter part of the same year he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of New Orleans, and was elected the first president of that institution. Finding, however, that the duties of his office, and those required of him as president of the bank were too arduous, he resigned the latter, and devoted his time exclusively to his federal office.

During the canvass of 1864, Mr. Flanders was one of the three candidates for governor, and received a large vote. With this exception he has devoted the last three years of his time to the duties of his office of special agent; and although most of them have been terminated by law, he has had a large work to perform in closing up the affairs of his department.

We have known Mr. Flanders intimately for many years, and have ever found him to be a man of invincible honor and integrity. He is a man who will follow out the line of his duty, or at least what he conceives to be such at the risk of making himself "unpopular." His appointment as provisional governor is one of the most judicious of General Sheridan's official acts. His intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the City and State, his long residence, and his high personal character combine in him the desirable elements of a chief magistrate. Under this rule we have no doubt some mode will be devised to to rid the State, and especially the country parishes of the many dishonest and traitorous civil officers who are now using their power and influence to oppress Union men and protect ex-rebel outlaws. If some of the sheriffs do not hear something interesting to them from the executive office within a month, we are mistaken in the man whom General Sheridan has selected for our governor.

Baptism.

Rev. Emperor Williams of the Jefferson city M. E. Church, immersed twenty four persons, last Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock and baptized two by pouring. An immense crowd of people stood on the banks of the river, and the interest on the occasion was more than usual. At eleven o'clock there was preaching on the subject of baptism and at 3 P. M. on the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also received into the Church eight persons, and took up a collection of $30.00. Brother Williams is doing a noble work for God and His Church in Jefferson City and Carrolton

Editorial Items.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

The Post Office address of Rev. R. K. Diossy, will for the present be Franklin, t. Mary, Parish La.

Old Jacob Barker's bank is a complete wreck. He declares himself too old to resume his business, and that his 800 depositors must look out for themselves. This is hard on many who had entrusted their hard earnings with the "old banker," but in this we are not disappointed. "Old Jacob's" god is gold.

Macon, Miss.

We have had an interview with Rev. M. Jones, (colored) late preacher in charge at Macon, Miss., but who is now a fugitive from that place, his life having been threatened if he did not leave. He makes the following statement of facts: Brother Jone's appearance in Macon, and the organization by him of the M. E. Church there, gave great offense to the M. E. Church *South*, and its friends, also to the *colored* people of the *Baptist* Church, all of whom, he says combined to throw obstacles in his way.

Macon is a hard place for colored people as the writer knows from personal observation last year. Within the last four months, two colored men have been murdered in Macon and two shot and stabbed, and nothing whatever has been done with the assassins.

The wreek brother Jones was driven out, a colored man from Columbus, Robert Glade, the leading man of the Baptist Church in Columbus, came to Macon and was paid by the rebels for making a speech to the colored people in which he took side with the rebels and warned the people (freedmen) against "yankee politicians, yankee preachers and yankee niggers!" Brother Jones and some others unwilling to listen to such a speech from such a man went away. Their leaving produced some excitement. This was Saturday night. Sunday morning Mr. Glade went into brother Jones' Sunday School, and without leave began a speech in which he repeated the offensive language of the previous night. Brother Jones told Glade that neither himself (Jones) or people desired to hear such talk, especially on Sunday, that he (Glade) must desist. Glade replied that he was a free man, and had the right of free speech, and would say just what he pleased, when and where he pleased and that if Jones and his people did not like to hear him they could leave. They all left and the Sunday School was broken up. That forenoon the Baptist people occupied the school house. Brother Jones was to hove held service at 3 o'clock P. M. but put it off till night. Violence was threatened if he undertook it. He was

firm and told them they might take his life, but that he should try and do his duty. Just before meeting, his official brethren came to him and told him he not only must not hold the meeting, but that it was not safe for him to remain in town that night—that they knew the men who had threatened to kill him, they had done the like before, and would do it again. And so under cover of night, he fled the place.

And now a word as to this Robert Glade; we know him personally and are surprised that he has sold himself to the rebels. He was a man of some property, was free before the war, and has considerable ability as a speaker. He was the foremost man to defend friend Wilson and his teachers during all their troubles last year, and we are loth to believe that Robert Glade is a Judas. But the teachers are all gone, the schools closed, and he has high Episcopal sanction for turning against Northern men and ministers and courting favor with rebels. And it may be that Robert Glade is a traitor to his race and country. We hope not. If he is, we warn our people against him and all like him.

The other day we heard a free man of color asked, "for whom will you vote!" He replied: "For the man who pays me the most money!" Such men and such measures will ruin the prospects of the freedmen.

B.

Enterprise Miss.

In a letter to brother Brakeman, date of May 30th, Rev. Moses Adams, preacher in charge at Meridian, Miss., gives account of a protracted meeting he has held in Enterprise, of twelve days duration, and which greatly added to our strength in that city. Fifteen personswere received into full connection, 30 joined upon probation, 15 children and 13 adults were baptized. There were many conversions most of them among people of middle age. He also organized a Sunday School of 150 scholars and teachers. We hope that Enterprise will have an appropriation for a new Church, by the Missionary Board.

Opelousas District.

MEETING FRIENDS—CART-RIDE TO CONFERENCE—DISAGREEABLES.

The 2d Quarterly Conference of Thibodeaux circuit, was appointed at Houma, April 13th, a short ride by Railroad to Terrebonne station, and a walk of four miles, piloted by a friendly freedman brought me to the hospitable dwelling of our friends Gaidry and Marie. They are showing their interest in our cause by taking the Advocate and aiding our church building. Thence by the kindness of brother O'Hare to Beatys, where brother Wm. Jones is in charge of our church, and engaged extensively in planting. The little class and Sunday school are prospering, and he seems satisfied that his cotton crop will turn out well. He is a worthy man, and was sadly cheated last year by men that he trusted. At night the people gathered for preaching, the little cabin was well filled. The Day and Sunday schools are kept up faithfully by brother O'Hare, who gets but a meager support, owing to the poverty of the people. Next morning a mule cart load of Methodists left the place and after a slow but safe journey, reached Houma. Our school mistress was away and school suspended. Builder absent and has been in dispute with the church. A feverish,unquiet conviction of all classes, partly on political accounts, will make things unpleasant, but some noble brethren and sisters had determined that our meeting should be held in the new church; so strong arms, and strong faith united, and it was done.

CONFERENCE BUSINESS—DIFFICULTIES—VALUE OF THE CHURCH.

The attendance was good, but the condition of the board not encouraging, two members dropped and four were referred to a committee for examination of complaints. Twelve brethren were found to have been faithful in their duties. Four appointments were reported. No increase of membership, last report 373. Four Sunday-schools,two added, 160 scholars; nine baptisms; one death; one marriage. Nothing has been raised for preacher's rent, no report on students, Asylums or Schools. Milton Young was made chairman of board of Stewards, the board was instructed to take charge of the work of finishing the church, and care of the property, which is suffering injury. A resolution was passed pledging the brethren to assist brother Murril in obtaining a horse. Here is abundant material and territory for a circuit, and no great prosperity can be expected until a good man is put in charge. The distance from Thibodeaux, bad roads, expense of travelling, make it difficult for one preacher to supply both Parishes. A vigorous effort is now to be made to raise the funds needed for completing the church. Every man in the parish should help in this work, as all will be benefitted by it. And the time is not distant when those who have nobly given their aid,will be proud of their deeds.

SABBATH SERVICES—ZION'S VICTORY—PRAYER FOR HOUMA.

It was worth a journey to see the Sunday school gathering, Sabbath morning. The school from Beattys, 5 or 6 miles distant, was on hand at at an early hour. The Houma school also, but small in number, partly owing to their teachers' absence. A floor was laid of loose planks, rude seats of the same were prepared, one side only of the roof was on, but our hearts were glad for we were at least in the new church, many had wagged their heads mockingly. False prophets had prophesied,but now we were worshipping our Father,God in our own beautiful temple. The children sang sweetly and recited their lessons well. We had a full house at love feast, while speaking our heavenly Father showered his rain from the clouds upon us, but no one said retreat, all stood it bravely, for the same God also sent down from above the clouds, showers of Divine grace. It was a happy time, a feast to be long remembered. In the afternoon we had preaching and the Lord's supper,six persons joined class, two infants were baptized, several subscribed towards the building; may this be the beginning of better days to our church in Houma, where we have many adversaries.

ITINERANT.

The Governorship.

New Orleans *Times*, says:

We give the closing act of the interesting political drama, a description of which was begun in our previous edition.

Quietude reigned in and around the State House on Friday afternoon, subsequent to the departure of Mr. Wells and friends, until the shades of evening began to fall, when a slight commotion was created by the stoppage in front of the building, of a carriage containing a military officer in uniform. It was Gen. J. W. Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, with a formidable looking envelope, addressed to the ex-Governor. Of course it could not be presented, as the individual sought had made another of his "misterious disappearances."

Early yesterday morning, however, Gen. Forsyth was on hand, and ere long Mr Wells "turned up," looking about as usual. The General courteously presented his little document, which was very seriously received and perused, and responded to rather bombastically, as follows: "I submit to the argument of the sword!" and then somewhat pettishly: "There are too many shoulder-strap gentleman flying about here—we'll have to get rid of some of them." Mr. Wells then surrendered the office key, and left in company with Mr. Stille Judge Ryan and members of his own family.

The document presented to Mr. Wells was issued in consequence of the following letter written by Mr. Flanders, and the protest of Gov. Wells already published:

NEW ORLEANS, June 7, 1867.

Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Com. Fifth Military District:

Sir—Having filed my oath of office as Governor in the office of the Secretary of State, I this day proceeded to the Governor's office and presented your special order No. 62 to James Madison Wells, Esq, with the request that he would comply therewith. And he refused to comply, stating that the order was not addressed to him.

I am, General, your obe't servant,

BENJ. F. FLANDERS,
Gov. of Louisiana.

The General makes a very neat point upon Mr. Wells, for it is well known that the latter has urged the removal of nearly all the Sheriffs in the State, as well as other officers whom he did not like, or whose positions he wanted for his own friends.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., June 7, 1867.

Mr. J. Madison Wells, Ex-Governor Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

Sir—Gov. Flanders has just informed me that he made an official demand on you for the records of the office which you have heretofore held as Governor of Louisiana, and that you have declined to turn them over to him, disputing the right to remove him from office by me, which right you have acknowledged and urged on me up to the time of your own removal.

I, therefore send Brevet Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth, of my staff, to notify you that he is sent by me to eject you from the Governor's room forcibly, unless you consider this notification as equivalent to ejection.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Com'dg 5th Mil. Dist.

Gen. Forsyth retired when the enemy capitulated, and he had been placed in command of the citadel, but shortly afterward returned, escorting Governor Flanders. The new Executive had purposely refrained from notifying his friends at what hour he should enter upon the duties of his office, desiring to avoid anything like display or ceremony. With his usual, quiet and dignified bearing he took the Gubernatorial chair, and declared himself ready for business.

His Excellency expressed, in conversation with those present, the intention of at once thoroughly investigating all matters concerning the financial affairs of the State, in order that he might take such steps as are best calculated to promote the general welfare. The State finances, charitable asylums and public institutions, with other kindred subjects, will receive his earliest and closest attention; but all who are cognizant of the Governor's careful and methodical business habits, will feel confident that no branch of his newly assumed duties will be in any manner neglected.

And this is the present situation. We are sure that at the moment "order reigns," but Mr. Wells's confidential supporters look knowingly, whisper mysteriously, and it is stoutly asserted that one of them was actually overheard chaunting the cabalistic refrain:

"It'll nebber do to gub it up, Mr. Brown.
It'll nebber do to gub it up so."

General Longstreet's Letter.

To Mr. John M. G. Parker's efforts, we are indebted for General Longstreet's able letter which we published last week. The following is Mr. Parker's letter to which the General's was a reply:

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1867.

Gen. James Longstreet:

General—In your admirable letter of the 6th ultimo, you remark that "our efforts at reconstruction will be vain and useless unless we embark in the enterprise with the sincerity of purpose which will command success."

The spirit which inspired the above paragraph, together with the fact that thousands of soldiers are still ready to follow their leader wherever he may see fit to call them, has emboldened me to extend to you an invitation to attend a mass meeting in Lafayette square to morrow evening, at which the Hon. Henry Wilson, a distinguished leader in the Repbublican party, will address the citizens of New Orleans.

As soldiers, we were opposed to each other during the late war; but as citizens may we not wisely unite in efforts to restore Louisiana to her former position in the Union through the party now in power, and which in all probability will retain power for many years to come? If you accept, I shall be glad to hear your views on the condition of public affairs.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

JOHN M. G. PARKER.

First National Bank.

STATEMENT OF RECEIVER CASE—A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The following is of almost universal interest:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,
NEW ORLEANS, June 8, 1867.

To the Editor of the N.O. Advocate—Sir: The controller of the currency has directed me to make for the New Orleans press a statement of the condition in this bank on the day when it passed into my charge as receiver (May 27th) with the best opinion which can be given in advance of the value of the assets.

In compliance with this order I hand you the accompanying general statement. It is scarcely possible that time will precisely verify the present classification of good, bad and doubtful assets. They are classified upon the best information I could obtain without neglecting other pressing official duties. My hope is that the assets may prove better than at present estimated.

The liability of directors as makers and indorsers of bills and notes is included in schedules A, B, C and D, and amounts $378,656,83 as makers or drawers, and $269,608,57 as indorsers. A portion of this indebtedness should be, and I am confident will be, arranged by third parties. Against other portions of it there are credits to individual depositors to a large amount. Of the bills discounted, $178,928,69 were past due when I took possession.

For my own benefit as well as that of all debtors and creditors of the bank, allow me to add a word or two as to their rights and my duties.

I cannot receive the check of a depositor in discharge of another person's indebtedness. Were this to be done some creditors of the bank would get pay in full, whereas the law says they must be paid *pro rata*.

I can pay no debt of the bank. My duty is to collect debts due the bank and pay over all moneys as soon as collected to the Treasurer of the United States The Controller of the Currency declares dividends to creditors and they are paid from the United States Treasury.

CHAS. CASE,
Receiver of first National Bank, New Orleans.

STATEMENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, ON THE EVENING OF MONDAY, MAY 27, 1867, MADE UP AS PER REPORT OF THE RECEIVER:

ASSETS:

Bills disc —good	$237,621 94		
" bad	110,884 00		
" doubtful	194,846 67		$543,452 61
Suspended debt, bad			4,913 43
Demand notes heretofore counted cash. good.	115,869 96		
doubt.	98,128 63		214,998 59
Furniture & Fixtures	4,687 10		
Less cost of Fixtures	1,249 60		3,337 50
Real Estate			40,379 12
U.S.Bonds for circul	200,000 00		
" " deposits	250,000 00		450,000 00
Banks & Bankers, good	4,615 13		
" " bad	101,291 70		105,906 92
Exchange on N. Y. bad			368,186 95
Sterling exchange to New York, good			166,222 22
Bank of Liverpool, est.			117,943 28
Over drafts—good bad and doubtful			142319 25
Sundryitems heretofore counted as cash, bad			15,445 82
Government vouchers, supposed good	2,153 26		
City of N. O. coupons	290 00		2,443 26
Checks on Assistant Treasurer U. S. at N. O	9,354 44		
Due from F. Cypress	130 00		9,484 44
Cash, legal tender notes and N. O. Bank	43,689 00		
Mutilated notes	4,731 00		
Fractional currency	650 55		
Specie, gold $11,028 90			
" silver, 387 44	11,416 34		60,486 89
U. S. Securities, 7 3-10 per cent	2,750 00		
Compound int. notes	860 00		3,610 00
Gold drawn by Treas'y Agent on T.P. May's checks			16,370 36
Total assets			$2,258,606 63

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Circulations	180,000 00
Individual deposits	998,993 49
Bills payable	1,473 36
Consolidated loan tax $42,772 84	
Tax for R. R. Bonds 18,472 99	61,245 84
Unclaimed dividends	434 50
Distant banks	250,355 45
Treasurer of U. S. 215,573 87	
Commissioner Inter. R. 148 80	215,722 17
Difference between assets and liabilities	50,331 85
Total liabilities	$2,258,606 66

Ladies' Department.

Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER XV.

It was no longer a secret, for the wedding day was appointed, and Agnes was to be the wife of the young Itinerant on our Circuit; and no marvel that she listened with tenfold interest to all of Mama's story of her early Itinerant life.

A group of five happy girls, that had from childhood played, worked, laughed, wept, sang and talked together, were waiting a few moments for Mama to come in. When Florence addressed Agnes, good naturedly, yet a little sarcastically, saying, "How could you consent to marry that wandering star and with him doom yourself to forever roam as it were in immeasurable space—For be it known, a Methodist minister never has nor expects to have a home of his own; and the next on the programme is the poor man's blessing, which has *en verité* become the Itinerant's heritage—a regiment of children, who are to be marched from one parsonage to another in regular file, every one or two years, as the Conference or the good Bishop sees best. The next not very pleasant feature, is the support, which, if it is not begging, is the next thing to it; for it comes a six pence here and a shilling there, just enough to clothe the little flock, or fill their little mouths with food. And then the idea of journeying through life singing "I'm a pilgrim and I'm a stranger; I can tarry, I can tarry but a night," while the echo comes back in doleful numbers of fault finding and complaining if you fail to be the *pink* of perfection on all occasions. And by the way, you will find young lady Agnes, that a minister's wife is not expected to be mortal like the rest of womankind." Tears were filling Agnes' eyes for her heart was fresh in its youthful love, and she imagined Florence was rather hard on her, but just as Florence was saying you will not catch me marrying a Methodist minister; Mama with her smiling face, entered and observing the tears rolling down her face, and hearing the last sentence uttered by Florence, said, "dont mind it Agnes, Florence will remember all this when the one comes along that suits her, and I shall not be at all surprised if it is not long before she marries a minister herself." Florence did not attempt to defend herself for none of us ever thought of withstanding even a suggestion from Mama. Miriam in her wise way remarked, "I shall laugh Agnes, at Florence when her minister comes along,as Mama says, for don't you remember old aunty Mc— said here once that she would rather have her daughters marry tin peddlers than Methodist ministers, and yet, one of them did marry an Itinerant, who, if he is ever half as good as her own husband, who with our own dear Papa, has borne the burden and heat of the day, he will be sure of heaven." "That will do Minnie," said Mama, "for I will assure you, there are few as good men as Methodist ministers, and there are many worse situations in life than to be the wife of a minister."

"Mama please resume the story of Ash grove circuit, of which you were telling us last evening, and that will end this controversy, for you never fail to make the Itinerant's pathway one of pleasantness"said Cora. At Ashgrove, which was on Cainbridge circuit, your brother, Olin, our first son, came on the wings of one bright morning to bless our household Little Miriam was wild with delight, and even Edith, young as she was, showed signs of joy at his superceeding her in the cradle.

I shall never forget our Presiding Elder on that district, who was one of the best of men. One Saturday he came to attend our Quarterly meeting, and as usual, was our guest. A lady had given Miriam, who was then about five years old, a love of a little bonnet and in her childish delight, as soon as brother Moriaty entered the house, she ran to show it to him. He looked at it a moment and then said, "this is not a Methodist bonnet and I cannot admit you into love-feast to-morrow morning if you wear it, for no one will take you for a little Methodist with that on." The tears came to her eyes as she lisped timidly, "I would like to wear this pretty bonnet brother Moriaty, but I want to be a Methodist." She could not be induced to wear it after that, and it was exchanged for a little brown quaker like one made of light brown silk. The next time the Presiding Elder came around the instant he entered the house she ran with it saying, "can I go into love-feast if I wear this? He said, "yes, they will all know you are a Methodist now," and catching her up in his arms, kissed her and laughed heartily at her earnestness to be recognized as a Methodist so young.

While on this circuit I remember of your father and myself being once invited to attend a dinner party at brother A—'s. In olden times it was the custom for all to stand around the table while the blessing was asked. I can never forget how my risibles were aroused on this occasion; we were all standing, and while some one was pronouncing the blessing, a young lady next me, whose nature was always brimful of merriment, touched my arm and pointed to the center of the table, where a large brown stone milk pan was placed containing a duck pie with the duck's feet all nicely dressed and hanging around the edge of the dish. This we were told was in genuine Irish style. I need not assure you that we enjoyed an ample dinner on the duck pie.

As the Presiding Elder was very intimate in our family, one day just as the conference year was closing he said to me, "If you had your choice where would you go next year?" I stood a moment and then modestly replied without really thinking it would be so. If I were to have my choice, it would be to go to my childhood's home, which was also my spiritual birth-place. There was nothing more said, but when the appointments at the conference were read, ours was Chatham circuit. I felt a glow of delight fill my soul at the thought of being again associated with olden scenes, so that the packing up and moving were an easy task, but on arriving there we found the Parsonage in a lonely place, quite a distance from the church and with all in a dilapidated condition. There was only one front room which was to be parlor, bed room, living room, study and kitchen. There was an unfinished back room that might answer as kitchen in summer. The roof extended nearly down to the ground giving no chamber room and adding to its gloomy and forlorn appearance. At first my heart sank within me, but we resolved to make the best of it. The society was not large and a good deal scattered so I had some spare time which I improved in making plain Methodist bonnets, such as I wore at the time; and the good sisters seeing mine, many of them desired theirs made after the same style, so I became an adept at bonnet making with quite a run of custom. The net profit was very convenient, as our salary was very small and my income in this way clothed myself and children.

The sainted bishop McKendree visited us in this humble home and we felt that his presence blessed the lowly abode. I seem now to see the heavenly smile that made his face radiant as an angel's, and methinks what luster must have been added when dying, he triumphantly uttered those memorable words that have since thrilled the hearts of thousands of saints, "All is well, all is well." We endeavored to sustain a prayer meeting once a week at our house, but it was a lonely year.

Chrysostom, when banished, said to a friend, "You begin now to lament my banishment, but I have done so for a long time; for, since I knew that heaven is my country, I have esteemed the whole world a place of exile. Constantinople, whence I am expelled, is as far from paradise as the desert whither they have sent me."

MARRIED.

By Rev. E. P. Royal, May 31st 1867, Mr. Edward Julian of Assumption, Parish La., to Miss Mary Noblaux of this city.

By Rev. E. P. Royal, June 7th, 1867, Mr. Chofeld Bernarde of Plaquemine Parish, La., to Miss Queen Brooks of Red river.

Official Order.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., May 25, 1867.
Special Orders No. 53.

(Extract.)

* * * * *

2. The time for the completion of the registration of voters in the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, provided in special Orders No. 15, and extended in Special Orders No. 39, current series from these headquarters, is hereby further extended to the 20th of June next, and the hours for registration will hereafter be from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

By command of Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Official:

GEORGE LEE, 1st Lt. 21st U. S. Inf.,
Acting Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Statement of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

OFFICE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.,
No. 114 Carondelet street,
New Orleans, May 18, 1867.

At a monthly meeting of the Board of Advisers of the FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, held this day, the following report was submitted by the Finance Committee, and ordered to be published in the New Orleans Tribune, REPUBLICAN, and New Orleans Advocate.

Total amount of Deposits to date...$86,813 27
Total amount of Drafts to date..... 37,923 53

Balance on hand subject to drafts. $48,889 74

W. R. CRANE, President.
O. J. DUNN, Secretary. my25 4t.

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

A Branch of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, incorporated by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, by President Abraham Lincoln, was opened in this city a year ago, at No. 114 Carondelet street.

The gallant manner in which it has weathered the late panic and financial storm should alone commend it to the colored population, for whose benefit it was created, as the proper place for them to deposit their savings.

Section five of its charter orders that a portion of the sums deposited (not exceeding two-thirds) be invested in the stocks, bonds, treasury notes, or other securities of the United States, and the Cashier HAS FULL AUTHORITY TO DRAW THE FULL AMOUNT OF HIS DEPOSITS, at all times.

The following named gentleman are the actual members of the Advisory Board of this Branch:

HON. THOS. J. DURANT, Chairman.

Hon Edward Heath,	Rev John Turner,
Rev J P Newman, D. D.	Anthony Ross,
Dr L C Roudanez,	O J Dunn,
Wm Baker,	W R Crane,
B Soulie,	Lewis Banks,
Hon Rufus Waples,	Dr A W Lewis,
Rev Emperor Williams,	Robert Bowie,
Wm Finney,	Henry Francis,
Paul Trevigne,	C H Hughes,
P G Dupin,	Henry White,
Griffin Littlejohn,	Samuel Lewis,
W H Pemberton,	J L Montieu.

The Bank is open every day from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

N. O., June 6, 1867. C. S. SAUVINET,
je 15—4t Cashier.

Act of Incorporation.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans,
City of New Orleans.

Be it known that this day, before me, Ferdinant B. Earhart, Notary in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter undersigned.

Personally came and appeared, the parties hereinafter named and undersigned, who declared that they have resolved themselves into a body corporate, in law, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Louisiana, and entitled "An Act for the organisation of Corporations for Literary, Scientific, Religious and Charitable purposes, to-wit:

To nurse the sick and bury the dead, and to make fast in love and union towards each other, so far as it lays in their power, and they have adopted the following Articles of Incorporation.

ARTICLE 1st.

The corporate name of this Association shall be the "Zion Sun Society No. 2."

ARTICLE 2nd.

The legal domicil of this Corporation shall be located in the City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans.

ARTICLE 3rd.

The officers of this Association, shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, also a Board of managers, six in number, which said officers and board of managers shall be elected at the general meeting of the Association,

ARTICLE 4th.

Until their successors are duly elected, the following persons, shall be the officers and members of the Board of managers of this Association.

President—Frederick Reels. Vice-President—William Finney. Treasurer—William Finney. Secretary—George Smoot.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

William Finney;	Frederick Reels,
Joseph Goulds,	Samuel Hopkins,
Jacob Wilson,	Jesse Quarand.

ARTICLE 5th.

It shall be the duty of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Managers to form such By-Laws as may be necessary for the success and Government of the Association.

ARTICLE 6th.

The officers of this Association shall be elected annually and serve until their suecessors in office are duly inaugurated.

ARTICLE 7th.

The entire business affairs of this Association shall be conducted by the Board of Managers, of which the President shall be Ex-Officio the Chairman.

ARTICLE 8th.

The President of this Association shall be the proper officer upon whom citations may be served in all suits against this Association, and the President is the only authorized person to institute all suits on behalf of and in the name of the Association.

ARTICLE 9th.

The Association shall not hold property of a value exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 10th.

This Association shall continue in legal force, and corporate existence for twenty years from the date of this act of incorporation after which time has expired, the within named corporators or their legal successors, shall have power to reorganize this Association for another given period of years, but in the event that it is desired to dissolve this Association before the expiration of the time for which it is created, liquidators shall be elected to settle up the entire business of the Association, to pay all its indebtedness, sell all property and divide the proceeds if any among the regular members of good standing, whose names are on the rolls of the Association, and who are not indebted to the Association in any manner whatsoever.

This done and passed, in my office, in the city of New Orleans aforesaid, in the presence of Thomas J. Earhart, Edward H. Morrow, domicilated in this city, who hereunto signed their names, together with the parties, and me, the said Notary, on this thirtieth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

[Signed]

Frederic Reels,
William Finney,
Jesse Quarand,
Archie Moor,
Samuel Hawkins,
Jacob Wilson,
Hornton Butler.
Thos J. Earhart,
Edward H. Morrow,
F. B. Earhart,
Notary Public.

I, the undersigned Notary hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act existant in my current register.

New Orleans, May 30th, 1867.

F. B. EARHART,
Notary Public.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

MONROE, OUACHITA PARISH,
May 22, 1867.

J. P. NEWMAN, D. D.

Dear Sir—I do not remember whether I promisd to write you from this parish in regard to the progress of reconstruction here, and as your co-laborer, Rev. Mr. Diossy, has spent some time here, and has communicated all that I could do, that would be interesting, I did not think I could say much that would interest you. We have now progressed so far that we can judge pretty well what will be the result of the registration, and of the animus of the people. We have met with no opposition and have been very cordially received, and treated with much respect by most of the citizens with whom we have become acquainted.

There are many more union citizens in this parish than we expected to find, from the reports we had previous to our arrival. We have found a number of good substantial union men in the town who have never swerved in their allegiance to the government, and it becomes very disagreeable when we find that according to our present instructions we cannot register many of them because some of them have at some time held office, and have against their will aided the rebellion. We have been hoping and expecting every day to get instructions that would relieve us from this dilemma, but none have yet come to hand. Some of the best union men are excluded, and the very persons who ought to be the delegates to the constitutional codvention. I hope that we shall receive instructions that will relieve us from this difficulty, for I think it quite unjust that we are obliged to register persons who have held high positions under the confederates, and say to us that they are only sorry that they did not succeed. We have registered up to this time, (Tuesday, A. M., 23,) 1273 colored, and 143 white persons Of the whites I believe not less than 100 would vote on the Republican side. The highest number of votes polled in this parish at my election since the war is 498. There is no probability that more than 400, and I think less than that number of white persons will register, a majority of whom are union men, and will vote for union candidates. Thus you may judge how easy it will be to carry this parish for union, and I believe radical delegates to the constitutional convention. It only requires concert of action, and proper attention to guide the vote of the colored electors. They are all on the right side. The idea that their employers and old masters can control their votes, is entirely fallacious. They not only cannot control their votes, nor can they make them vote for their candidates, except they deceive them, and this they will try to do, and will do so to a considerable extent unless the colored voters are instructed, and put upon their guard against the wiles of their adversaries. They will make them believe that the so-called "union reconstruction and conservative party," is the party who are their *best friends*, and they will deceive them in many other ways, but if properly put upon their guard they cannot be deceived to any great extent. They need canvassers from abroad to instruct them. They will pay much better attention to disinterested friends than those they have known, who live among them, although they are their true friends. The union party in Louisiana cannot do a better service than to send canvassers into every parish before the registration closes; and while the military will protect them, to give the needed instruction to the colored voters A single lecture on an appointed Saturday, P. M., in every parish would do the work. I would not be afraid to trust this parish without any canvassers, nevertheless it should not be neglected.

The enemy are very jealous and have not lost their feelings of bitter hostility, as you may learn by the leading article in the "Ouachita Telegraph" of the 9th inst, a copy of which was sent to you, and also to General Sheridan, and also another article headed, "Pernicious and unwarrantable interfereance of Registrar Edwards." This same editor is Mayor of Monroe. I do not think him worthy of notice.

We are progressing well and have nothing serious to complain of.

We have heard of several cases of abuse of colored men for registering One was seriously whipped, another shot at, another had severe cuts upon his cheek, another came with his face cut and bleeding in many places. We have referred them to the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, but I have not yet heard of his taking any notice of any freedman's complaint since we have been here. A new agent I understand has just arrived here, and I hope is prepared to do his duty.

Very truly, yours,
Ansel Edwards.

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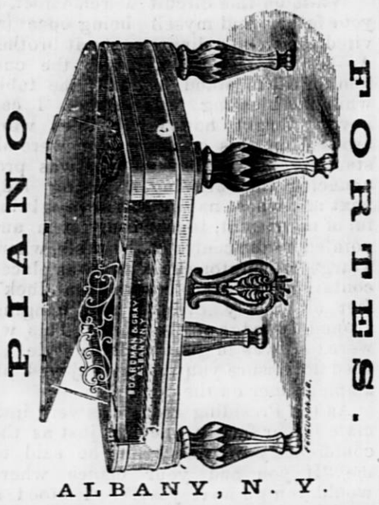
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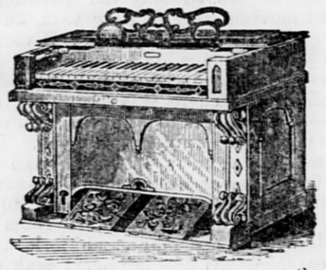
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NOTICE.

TO THE
VOTERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Registration Office

IS NOW OPEN, from 8 to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Every day, (Sundays excepted.)

Citizens of foreign birth must bring their naturalization papers with them. 67 6

NOTICE.

Second District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Second District will be opened on MONDAY 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 34 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The Second District is that portion of the city comprised between Canal and Esplanade streets, the river and the lake.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, 13th April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars; EDWARD AMES, E. C. THOMAS, MICHEL VIDAL.

66:70

NOTICE.

Third District Registration Office

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY the 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Marigny buildings, corner of Marigny and Front Levee streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15 of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The Third District is that portion of the city comprised between Esplanade street, the river, the Lake and lower limits of the city.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, the 13th day of April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars, C. F. BERNS, JNO. McWHITHER, H. STILES.

66 71

NOTICE.

To the Voters of the Fourth District.

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, appointed by Special Order No. 15, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated April 10th inst., hereby give notice that they will open their office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 813 Magazine street

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

All voters who reside between Felicity Road and Toledano streets, and from the river to the rear of the District, will register at this office.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

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HENRY BENGEL, Jr.

66-70

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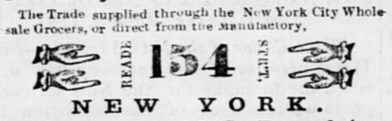
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The New-Orleans Advocate.

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

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Poetry.

The Rustle of the Leaves.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

When winter's mottled mantle,
Of white and sombre brown;
Has slid from off the hill tops,
That have donned the golden crown;
I know it in my senses,—
And I tell it by the breeze,
For the voice of nature whispers
In the rustle of the leaves.

When Spring, with emerald slippers,
Has reached the summer bowers,
And has culled her share of sweetness.
From the early blooming flowers,
I know, when she's retreating,
By the summer sonnding trees,
There's something so confiding,
In the whisper of the leaves.

When Fall has gained the prestige,
With cloak of scarlet hue,
And hoards of monthling birdlings,
That are all too young to woo:
When the air is full of murmur.
And the humming of the bees.
I know that fall is with us,
By the rustling of the leaves.

When winter, bold and loveless,
In his halls of crystal cold.
Is fencing off his vineyards.
In such fantastic mould:
When all nature seems suspended,
And naught but winter breathes,
I tell it by the rustle
Of the icy hardened leaves.

When old age is crossing o'er us.
And the tree has lost its hue,
And the eye has lost its sparkle.
And the step its lightness too,
It comes in fitful whispers,
From the hoary human trees.
And I know that age is on us.
By the rustle of the leaves.

And thus, I sit a dreaming,
Of the days forever gone by:
Of flowers that used to blossom,
And the lovely summer sky,
So much to be remembered:
Such memento lives and breathes,
And will rustle on forever,
Like the rustle of the leaves.

Far Away.

"The land that is very far off."—ISAIAH XXXIII: 17.

Upon the shore
Of Evermore
We sport like children at their play;
And gather shells
Where sinks and swells
The mighty sea from far away.

Upon that beach
Nor voice nor speech
Doth things intelligible say;
But through our souls
A wisper rolls
That comes to us from far away.

Into our ears
The voice of years
Comes deeper, deeper, day by day;
We stood to hear
As it draws near
Its awfulness from far away.

At what it tells
We drop the shells
We were so full of yesterday.
And pick no more
Upon that shore,
But dream of brighter far away.

And o'er that tide
Far out and wide,
The yearnings of our souls do stray;
We long to go
We do not know
Where it may be, but far away.

The mighty deep
Doth slowly creep
Upon the shore where we did play,
The very sand
Where we did stand
A moment since, swept far away.

Our playmates all,
Beyond our call,
Are passing hence, as we too may,
Unto that shore
Of Evermore,
Beyond the boundless far away.

We'll trust the wave,
And him to save,
Beneath whose feet as marble lay
The rolling deep
For he can keep
Our souls in that dim far away.

Choice of Moses.

Sermon by Rev. Scott Chinn, colored. Delivered in the Marais street M. E. Church, June 16, 1867.

Choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. Hebrews, 11: 25.

Well now, my brethren and sisters, the choice of Moses ought to be the choice of every living man that God has made. Why? Because all are created in his image and bought with his blood: "Ye are not your own, ye are bought with a price." Then it becomes you to make the wisest choice that was ever made by any living creature. The Lord of heaven did'nt take so much pains with any other of the works of his hands. He made nothing else in his own image. Man is the master piece of his creation. And his Son loved us; and clothed with humility, he left the courts of glory to die for man. Now you must have faith in the Son of God. "This is the *platform* on which I'se stand and its the broadest *platform* in the universe. With Moses, make this choice to-night, for you may be called to die with a shorter notice that I was called upon to show my ignorance before this beautiful audience to-night.

In this chapter, God has set before us all the white-vested elders who had obtained a good report, and among them is the good Moses, who made the most glorious choice of all. He refused to be called the Son of Pharaoh's daughter, and this is applicable to us, as the world is before our eyes as she was before the eyes of Moses. Some people like to talk about their great parents, that they are the sons and daughters of such and such family. They feel so big that they won't accept a small place in a community, nor take a seat beside a poor black man. They say, my father was rich and great, and thy can't come down to small people

But not so with Moses. His was a mighty choice. He could have been a king, made the nations tremble before him, and bathed in all the glory of this God-forgetting world. He could have towered over all the biggest kings of that country; could have walked on gold; wrote with gold and silver pens, and been a monarch as big as Nebuchadnezzar. He looked where he could have mounted, but he would'nt make such a mistake. He was unlike the big fishes that turn against us in these days. He stuck to his people. He was not afraid of the king, and starts on his journey. Pharoah's daughter is not my mother and I won't own her. She took me out of my frail bed, and then sent for a wet nurse, and as the Lord would have it, his my mother came And when he became of age, felt that he was of the chosen seed, and so he left the old king and his daughter. He said: I don't want that crown of Egypt. O sinner, leave the world and all behind, and seek for that crown at God's right hand.

So Moses starts by faith and in a mountain sees a bush on fire, and walks up to it, but it is not consumed; he turns aside and hears a voice saying: "Moses, draw not nigh, for this is holy ground; I am the God of Abraham; go to Pharaoh and say, let my people go," but the old, wicked king would'nt do it. My brethren, you have been in the same fix. Many called, let my people go, but our old masters would'nt let us go, but God called and stirred up the people of the North, and then we all got free.

So Moses went to Pharaoh and threw down his rod and it turned into a serpent. Then the old king cried out, "bring me my conjurers and my sorcerers and when they came, their rods became serpents too, but Moses' serpent turned and licked up Pharaoh's serpents. (great sensation.) Sinner, you can't beat our God; He can beat all our enemies, the world and hell. But he would'nt let the people go; then the Lord sent ten plagues, and he *riz* up in the morning and found all his first-born dead. Send for Moses, said he, and let the people go, (shouts of glory,) and they went three days journey in the woods, but Pharaoh went after them. It was just so with us, old massa and missus used to let us; go into the woods for camp-meeting, but they were so full of the nigger, that it drove all religion out of them and they called us back again; but the God of heaven bombarded this South country till old massa and missus had to let us go. (Shouts.)

With six hundred chosen chariots, Pharaoh went after Isreal to the Red Sea, but God said to his people "stand still." The old Sea was before em, with its booming billows, eighteen miles wide, but the Lord stood between Pharoah and Moses, and one side of him was black as night and the other side was bright as glory; and he said to Moses, "smite the waters, and the mighty Jordan [Red Sea,] rolled up its walls on both sides, the east wind blew all night and Isreal entered the mighty channel. And then Pharaoh expected to find an easy channel, but God peeped through the dark cloud, looked off Pharaoh's chariot wheels and said to Moses, "stretch for thy land again," and the horse and the rider was cast into the deep. Then the mighty legislator and his people sung and shouted on the other side of the sea.

Now, children, you must be decided as Moses was; you must choose for yourself; you must refuse the crowns of this world and then obtain a brighter one above. But I tell you, you must be decided to tread the golden streets. Choose rather the affliction of God's people than the pleasures of this world. The Lord has been good to us as a people. He has given us a Moses in the people of the North. We were poor; looked poor, and our heads hung down, but the Lord has delivered us. Many have been our trials like the children of Isreal. Our old masters use to say that niggers were no more than apes and monkies; but that aint so, for you know that Simon was a black man and Jesus would'nt have an ape to carry his cross. But I can prove that we all are made of one blood. If we did'nt come from the first Adam, we did come from the second Adam, who is Christ, and who is the better Adam. This thing is true children, that we read of two Adams, but only one Eve; now they who say we did'nt come from this Adam and Eve of Moses, then our old masters must get us another Adam and Eve from which to come. Aint that clear brother Henry? But the same spirit that converted St. Paul, converted you and me, so we must be of a common stock. Any how, we shall all have a common grave, and the worms will eat the rich dead in the marble tomb, and the poor slave in his humbler grave. Cut my veins and the same kind of blood will flow from them as from a white man's veins. Some white folks say that there is a kitchen in heaven for niggers, but I think there is but one heaven for all, whether black or white, grizzle, gray or red. And let me tell you Catholics, that as there is no kitchen for the colored man in heaven, so there is no purgatory out of which you can come into glory. You are all on the road to heaven or hell. Do you suppose that the Lord will let you come scorched and singed out of hell to smoke and sneez us Christians to death in heaven? No he wont. So make the good choice of Moses to-night and save your souls alive in glory.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

President Davis and the Emperor Maximilian.

Among the many names which have risen, spread, floated, and burst like bubbles, upon the tumultuous ocean of political life, during the decennial period that the world now is numbering, may be reckoned the names of the two adventurers, whose names we place (coupled with the so-called offices they held) at the head of this article. The beginning of the present decade, found them both wealthy, influential, prosperous, respected and happy; not exactly happy as the christian and philosopher esteem hapinness, but happy as the thoughtless tumultuous worldly throng esteem the term. Both were brave, talented and educated men, and both destined by fortune to occupy prominent positions upon the world's great theatre. Though reared in hemispheres dissevered from each other by boundless and inconstant seas; these two talented men, were intended to occupy prominent positions, upon the great political chess-board of American politics; devoting energy, wealth and talent, in enslaving and oppressing mankind.

One was reared beneath the bright and blue skies of independent America. Rocked in the cradle of Liberty, honored with high and most important offices by his countrymen; he had worn her uniform and fought for her sainted banner, and his constituents should ever have seen in him a self-sacrificing chieftain standing as a bulwark against rebellion and disaffection. But alas! for poor humanity, he left all his early love, forsook the traditional love of his father-land, and for the unhallowed purpose of making human slavery eternal, he drew the sword against the sainted banner of his fathers, and led his followers to battle against one of the most collossal empires the world ever saw, and sought to found an empire for slavery, upon the burning ruins of the fair Temple of Liberty.

The religious intelligence of Christendom, stood awe struck at the tremendous revolution, the slave power had inaugurated. The distant nations of the old world beheld with awe, the improper course the South was taking, and all of them but *one* stood back and preserved a strict neutrality, in the fearful tarife waged with so much skill and valor in the new and Western world. That one nation regardless of long years of past friendship, controlled by an imperial chieftain who had founded his magnificent Empire upon the ruins of a Republic, and in direct violation of a well understood American opinion, sent a scion of the house of Austria, Ferdinand Maximilian to found a throne, a new dynasty upon the fallen debris of a Sister Republic. One long shout of joyful ecstacy went up through all the host of rebeldom, when this policy became known and banded rebels, who pretended to be battling for human rights were jubilant over the approach of the Gallic Armada filled with bristling bayonets debarking the legions of a tyrant upon the shores of Mexico. No other nation beneath the sun could have sustained itself as ours did, against such an accumulated might of woe and public calamity. Pressed upon her Southern borders, by a brave and martial people, her ships burned at sea by swarms of privateers, appalled at home by such man as Valandingham, who were urging the people everywhere to cry for peace, and confronted by the legions of the so-called, Emperor Maximilian, the nation seemed upon the very verge of despair. But the nation had then a Ruler. A man whom God had raised up from the depths of Western obscurity, grasped firmly the reins of power. No dangers appalled, no adversities deterred him. He stood for and with his country against the swords of banded millions. And he developed the startling fact that the nation possessed resources of men and *material* exhaustless as the ocean waters or as the blood of patriots.

When at last the scene at Appomattox, gave back to the nation the whole of her old domain, and when the banners of Lee no longer animated the hearts of the Confederates, France was paralyzed with fright.

Should she like England in the Trent affair, succomb to the genius of Republicanism, and desert her old friend the so-called Emperor of Mexico, or would she risk her old effets cohorts against the two million veterans of the western world? She wisely chose the former, and left her favorite to battle with a people who were determine to live free or die.

Deserted by his faithless allies, Maximilian resolved to brave the battle tide alone, and not basely desert the few friends who had trusted in him.

He sent his wife away and like a hero girded himself with sword and helm, and enterered fearlessly the dread arena of war. Not thus with Jefferson Davis He spoke much of valor and of chivalry, and told the people that they must fight till the last man fell in the last ditch, but so soon as the sword of Lee failed to protect him, he fled from his palatial mansion in dismay, and his last act, so unworthy of a warrior, was the arraying himself in habiliements unmasculine, and disgracing himself by being taken in such disguise. Maximilian was taken sword in hand while battling heroically against the hosts of Escobedo, and although we may detest the spirit which sent him on his Western Mission, we are bound to admire the courage that he manifested by his personal disregard for self, and the sympathy he exercised for his personal adherents.

But both have fallen; fallen suddenly from solar heights. The cause of slavery and American monarchy are together gone, and the strong colossal giantess of the West shaking her flag of freedom, in defiance above her, can smile at the confusion she has created among tyrants. The present incumbent of the imperial throne of France may live to see the day when he will repent his course in regard to American policy. His throne rests upon the sides of a volcano. His ears may yet hear that terrific sound that frequently has made French tyrants fly. The genius of Republicanism is marching to a glorious destiny, and *Vive la Republique* may ere many years, be again proud Gallia's gathering strain.

Let us trust that many years may elapse before two more men may arise to agitate, disturb and convulse the American world to the same extent of those whose characters we have been considering—Jefferson Davis and Ferdinand Maximilian. "*Requiescat in pace.*"

LOYALIST.

Letter from Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE, LA., June 12th, 1867.

Editor New Orleans Advocate:

DEAR SIR—

Thinking that a word from this city might be acceptable to you at this time and of interest to your readers, I venture a brief letter.

This is a quiet little city with nothing of importance to stir up excitement, and indeed for the past few months the only things here which have approached raising an excitement have been the political meetings which have been held here and the late riot. Yes we had a riot!—and in suppressing it, the city authorities have exhibited much more promptness in punishing the rioters. than was shown by those of your city in July last, for already have all the prominent parties engaged in the disturbance been tried and sentenced.

The disturbance began in a drinking saloon botween an old resident here whose name I do not know and our Mr. Regan who has been a popular and somewhat efficient speaker at the Republican meetings of late, and formerly a soldier of the U. S. A. Regan was struck and knocked over by the party above referred to. The fact becoming known to the colored people they came together in considerable numbers and Mr. Regan being somewhat under the influence of liquor at the time spoke to them perhaps indiscreetly, but the advice of other partiec very soon prevailed and the crowd departed quietly.

Regan and a Mr. Francis who was with him at the time were tried before the Municipal Court and sentenced to a a fine of $150, and cost each one seven days in the parish jail. The man who made the only attack which was made (that upon Mr. Ragan) was fined $25 which I understand he did not pay.

Here as elsewhere there is a great deal of misunderstanding of the real objects to be obtained by political organizations. The Republican party is a free colored man's party; they are unable or unwilling to come upon the true basis of Republicanism and ignore all old times prejudices—and distinctions and acknowledge merit as the only criterion by which to judge. It will be a great day for us when we can all act and think without any prejudices of race or color.

Mr. Conway's late visit to this city to organize the Loyal League would, it was hoped by many, harmonize the already discordant elements, but it failed entirely, widening instead of narrowing the breach. The freedman—all honor to thme however, are almost to a main right upon the main questions and harmonious and when they come to the test will do the right thing in the right way.

The schools in this parish are for the most part in a rather poor condition from the inability of the people to support them. There is in the city one free school for colored children supported by the M. E. Church which is tolerably well attended. Other schools are supported by tuition, but they are small and not as useful as they might be with a more experience class of teachers.

Lieut. Webster, agent of the Bureau, is doing all he can, to have good schools kept up here, but as the Bureau is unable to employ the teachers he can do very little.

Brother Hayward seems to be doing well here and is I believe generally liked by his congregation. There is an interesting Sabbath school in connection with his church, numbering some one hundred and twenty pupils and about a dozen teachers, both colored and white. They have been doing what they could to increase the comfort and convenience of their church and I hope ere long they will be able to finish it completely.

Yours, etc.,

UPSILON.

Ocean Telegraphs.

The following is a list of existing or projected telegraphs:

First—Is that of the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company; capital $10,000,000, in shares of $100 each; President, W. S. Worl, office 37 New street and 38 Broad street. The route proposed is from Cape Charles (opposite Fortress Monroe) to the Bermudas—six hundred and seventy-seven miles; thence to the Azores, eighteen hundred miles; and thence to Lisbon in Portugal, seven hundred and fifty miles. The advantages claimed by Mr. Worl, the projector, for this route are: that the cable can be laid in three sections, so that in case of accident to one section the other two would remain intact; that shipping stations at the Azores and Bermuda would be established, where masters of vessels could be placed in communication with their owners; that the business of these stations alone would pay handsomely; and that such stations would enable the line to be worked with four fold the rapidity of a single cable. The company have not yet decided as to the particular class of cable they will lay down, but we should not be surprised if one of the Bishop deep sea cables were adopted.

Second—The Ocean Telegraph Company (limited) of England; capital, £600,000, in shares of £20 each, with power to increase; of which Thomas Allen, electrician and engineer, is the promoter. The route proposed is from Falmouth, England, one thousand two hundred and forty miles to the Azores, and thence about the same distance to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The cable for this line (invented by Mr. Allen) is already contracted for and being made. It is a copper wire conductor, surrounded by small steel wires (instead of steel wire surrounded by small copper wires, as in Mr. Bishop's cables,) the whole envelopped in gutta percha and covered with tarred canvas. The Allan cable is five eighths of an inch in diameter, and will weigh in the ship nine and a half hundred weight per knot.

Third—The North American Telegraph Company [limited.] This is another English company. The route proposed is from Scotland to the Faroe Islands, 250 miles; thence to Iceland, 240; to east coast of Greenland, 743; to Labrador, 507; to Canada, 210. There will be two cables, sixty miles apart, laid by this company the whole submarine distance. It is stated that the water in mid-ocean is very deep, hence danger from icebergs will be only encountered near shore. It is calculated that messages will be sent by this line at half a crown [say 90 cents in currency] per word.

Fourth—The Western Union Company of America; what is generally known as the Russo-American line. This company's cable is to be laid from Russian America to Asiatic Russia, [across Behring's Straits] via some small island about half way between the two continents. The land lines are and have for two years been in process of erection. Already it has been erected for seven hundred miles north of New Westminster, British Columbia, and by the end of this year eight hundred miles more will be done. In Asiatic Russia the line is also being pushed with commendable energy. The American, Russian and British governments lend every facility to those engaged in this great enterprise, and all material for the company is everywhere admitted duty free.

Fifth—A French line via Lisbon, Madeira, Canary Isles, Cape Verdes Isles [with branch to the Senegal river in Africa] across the Atlantic ocean to Cape San Roque in Brazil, and to Cayenne in French Guinea is also on the tapis. From San Roque land lines will doubtless run to Rio Janeiro, and to all parts of South America.

Sixth—International Ocean Telegraph Company—projected by the renowned Major General William F. ["Baldy"] Smith—office 41 Wall street. This line has just received a concession from the Spanish government. The route for this cable is from the mainland of Florida by way of the Islands of Sandy Key and Key West to Cuba, the distance between the two latter being only of 87 miles; thence to St. Domingo, thence to Porto Rico. Also from Cuba to Jamaica and thence to the Isthmus of Panama. The organization of this company is: General Wm. F. Smith, president; Alexander Hamilton, junior, vice president; Alfred Pell, jr., secretary; M. L. Delafield, treasurer; Directors. Alexander Hamilton, Cambridge Livingston, Charles Knap, O. K. King, James A. Scrymser, Alfred Pell, jr., Maturin L. Delsfield, Wm. F. Smith and Wm S. Blodgett. While speaking of this cable it may be well to mention that under the auspices of Ex-president Murillo, of Colombia, several hundred miles of telegraph wires were projected and are now partially completed across the lofty Andes—at one point in the crossing of which the wires will be thirteen thousand feet above sea level! A grand chain of telegraphs running from Patagonia up on both sides of South America to Columbia, and from Behring's Straits, down through Russian America, British America, Washington Territory, Oregon, California, Mexico and the Central American Republics, will doubtles connect with this line as well as with the Russian American line.

"Seventh—A line from New Zealand and Australia, running from island to island of the Sunda Group to Singapore, thence connecting with the line of telegraph running from the East Indies to England. When the Russo-American line is completed, a land branch through China and Cochin-China to Singapore, will also probably be constructed. Several of those companies were organized or partly so, some time ago, but successful laying and working of the two great American telegraph cables has given them an impetus never before experienced."

Chrysostom, when banished, said to a friend, "You begin now to lament my banishment, but I have done so for a long time; for, since I knew that heaven is my country, I have esteemed the whole world a place of exile. Constantinople, whence I am expelled, is as far from paradise as the desert whither they have sent me."

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"The Sparkling Cup."

Said Solomon, "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." O intemperance! that habit of folly, what sorrow it has caused. It has dimmed the monarch's crown, withered the scholar's laurels, blasted the statesman's hopes, and robbed the chieftain of his hard won fame. Under this deadly Upas, fair youth has faded, and the beauty of womanhood has departed In this Lethean stream, giant intellects have grown dormant, and the dearest ties of earth have been forgotten In the train of this worst of tyrants, are poverty, dishonor, disease, death and hell. "Who hath wo? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine."

As we write, what wrecks of human greatness and beauty float by on memory's stream. In our school days, we knew a youth, the darling son of a devoted father. He was nature's favorite. Gifted beyond ordinary men, wise above his years, he was the pride of his classmates and the delight of his teachers. His was a golden-mouth oratory; and he, the petted, spoiled child of popular favor. Graduating with honor, he soon rose to distinction in the legal profession. Tall, straight, gracefully formed, he was an Apollo-Belvidere. Women admired him, men praised him, Fortune smiled upon him; the enchantress of fame chose him as her ward. But alas! while yet a student, the "sparkling cup" bewitched him, and-step by step he became a daily drunkard. Ruined soul, mind and body, fame departed, companions forsook him, patrons abandoned him, poverty seized him, disease smote him, hell claimed him. On a June day, in '59, he stood at our door and begged a *shirt*, which was pawned for the fatal cup, and then amid the horrors of *delirium tremens*, he died. Alas! my friend, alas!

In the first year of our ministry, we had a noble friend, whose locks were as black as the raven's wing, whose eye was like the eagle's, whose mien was majestic, whose mind was massive and heart generous. By marriage he possessed a fortune; his home was a palace; around him sons and daughters rose up to do him honor. But in an unguarded moment, the sparkling bowl of friendship stole upon the hours of domestic happiness, and he became the slave of a passsion that bound him as with bands of iron. Neglectful of business, his wealth took wings and fled away; indifferent to the opinions of others, the withering breath of public denunciation blighted his reputation; careless of domestic morals, murder threw its ghastly shadow on his household; and after years of accumulated sorrow, and when all was wreck and ruin around him, he groaned out his soul to God

But let us lift the curtain and look upon the desolate family. His once beautiful bride, drank in secret the cup of sorrow to its dregs. He had won her in the morning of life, when the light of genius lit upon his bewitching counte nance. They went to the altar with hearts of tenderness and love. Heaven smiled upon their union; hope sat like a bird of auspicious omen, high in the green leaves of fancy, and poured into their bosoms the sweet harmony of a terrestrial elysium; and their happiness lay like an ocean of pearls and diamonds in the embrace of the future But alas! the voice of revelry charmed him and the song of the drunkard became his delight. Yielding to the bright eyed charmer, he forgot his bridal vows, and home became a desolation. With his once happy bride, all now was lost. Hope, pride and fortune, all had departed, and her heart was a little city of ruins. Brimful of passion and spirits, he returned home to make day mournful and night hideous. Where the grateful breath of prayer should have borne on high their wants and woes, he poured forth a torrent of curses on her devoted head; where hymns of praise should have wafted to heaven the gratitude of the soul, he shouted the song of the drunkard to the impious orgies of vice; where the Bible should have dispensed its heavenly wisdom, he opened the tablets of a heart on which was written the history of wretchedness and wo. His half-clad, starving children fled from corner to corner as if some evil spirit had made its appearance, and even his faithful dog skulked away with the growl of anticipated blows. Death came and claimed its bloated victim; creditors seized the small remnant of a once princely fortune; the widow was left in poverty, and the children thrown upon the charities of a hard and friendless world

In a city like this, where revelry rules the social ring, how many are the victims of the "sparkling cup." Perhaps in no city of the Union are there so many habitual drinkers as here. Without exaggerating it may be said, all drink from the intoxicating cup. And what specimens of wretched humanity do we meet with on every hand. Those who have seen better days are now penniless; men who have stood high on the eminence of public honor, are without reputation. How the heart mourns as we look on the long roll of inebriated young men, whose health is impaired, earnings squandered, character blasted, reputation gone, and who are the slaves of a passion that is stronger than life.

What can be done to remedy an evil so prevalent and enormous? Are we not to look to our mothers, wives and sisters as the true reformers in the cause of temperance? If the hand that rocks the cradle, rocks the world, then woman rather than man must lead the van of social reforms. Her influence is all prevailing and omnipotent. Overcoming her own instinct to please, let her refuse the "sparkling cup" to the guests of her board, and from infancy rear her sons to sobriety. She is "mistress of the situation." Her word is law in the social world; her *example* is irresistable to the sterner sex. Man follows woman. Let her preference be shown for the temperate, and men will bow to the sceptre of her choice.

The family is the fountain of society. As is the family, so is the state. Paley has justly said, that in the "family are the rudiments of an empire." The State springs from the household. What is therein taught finds expression in public opinion and in law. Every child is the outward expression of his parents, and the habits of men, women and children as displayed in society are but transcripts of what they are at home. No youth armed with principles implanted in his nature around the hearthstone, will likely yield to the weaker principles casually inculcated in the outer-world. Sober parents are likely to have sober children. Then we call upon the mothers, wives and sisters of New Orleans. to lead the van of this reform. Without your influence, all other efforts will prove impotent. Let the woes that your sex are suffering, inspire you with a nobler daring; let the happiness of many homes, kindle your zeal; let the hopes of husbands, sons and brothers, inspire you to do and dare for God and humanity.

First Negro Jury in Texas, Galveston June 15.—The first negro jury was empanelled to day at Mavasota—a full jury of blacks.

Intolerance.

Were we required to express in one word the leading characteristic of the heretofore ruling classes of the South, we should designate the one which forms the caption of this article. It is the nature of despotism to be intolerant. The petty despotisms which formed the distinguishing feature of southern society furnished a luxuriant field for the growth of this principle. Although the liberty to speak and act was professedly secured by constitutional guarantees to every citizen, and although the immensely disproportionate development of the South as compared with the North invited investigation, still no discussion was allowed, and no opposition to its peculiar institution was for a moment tolerated. Every lip was sealed; the individual, the pulpit, the rostrum and the press were under bonds' and *intolerance* was the law.

It demanded of the pulpit to support slavery from a Bible dedicated to freedom; of the politician to sustain it in defiance of the sublime manifesto under which our nation sprang into life; of the press to defend a system that was eating at the foundations of public intelligence; of every citizen to contend for a principle that was making him a slave, and last and worst of all required of the black man, the special victim of its cruel wrongs, to repress each manly sentiment and yield himself to be a beast. Thus beneath all the enactments of civil law, and stronger than statutes or constitutions, was extended throughout the South the unwritten but clearly understood laws of a matured social despotism. The roll of its iron wheel crushed manhood from the slave and brought retribution swift and terrible to the white man who dared question the beneficence of its hideous rule.

This spirit of desperate, unreasoning intolerance animating the ruling classes-is the key to all the mysteries of secession. The masses did not desire rebellion. To them it seemed, as in truth it was, a mad adventure, a rash plunge in to an abyss of fearful evils which they were unwilling to take. But they were paralyzed before the fierce spirit of audacity which ruled the South, and, without organization or concert among themselves, they were swept before the coming storm as clouds are driven before the wind. It was the audacity of intolerance which secured a united South and drove all classes madly into a common struggle. And as intoler ance hurled the unwilling masses into a contest they disapproved, so it kept them there long after all rational hope of success had fled. Needlessly and causelessly it drove the ploughshare of ruin through the finest sections of the South, nor would it relax its pretensions till, every resource exhausted, the entire South fell into the hands of the North, and the institution for which it fought was utterly overthrown.

This same domineering spirit, untaught by disaster, uninstructed by past blunders, yet lingers among these fallen but still aspiring leaders of the South. As by their rashness they made it possible to destroy slavery so by their unreasonableness in prescribing the yankee, vilifying loyal ministers, insulting teachers of the freedmen, breaking up republican meetings and threatening to revive the high-handed measures of the past, they have brought back military rule and secured the enfranchisement of their former slaves. Thus the violent spirit fostered by slavery has turned to its own destruction. The ambitious demagogues who one year ago rejected so proudly the congressional amendment to the Constitution have by that hasty act broken forever their power over the Southern masses. Their blind intolerance has affected at once a revolution, it might otherwise have taken an age to accomplish.

But, incapable of learning, they do not seem to realize how complete is the revolution which they have made necessary or how totally events are setting them aside.

With a sublime unconsciousness of the progress of events, with the ruling passion still strong in death and blinded with rage as they feel the sceptre being wrested from their hands, they still try to overawe and intimidate. But their day is past and the South, amid her ruins, is looking not for men to plunge her into deeper quagmires of gloom, but for those who can lead her into the highlands of a new prosperity.

That prosperity can only be found in the light of liberty and universal tolerations and to that we are rapidly approaching. When the freedmen became fully *free* men, when every man shall be at full liberty to think and act, when every citizen shall be allowed the undisturbed exercise of his vested rights, when the southern, be he black or white, can follow the leadings of his own judgment in the selection of his party affiliations, and when petty annoyances shall no longer compel to unwilling acts which the mind and conscience disapprove, then and then only will true prosperity return to bless this land. Immigration, capital, enterprise are all waiting the touch of the magic wand of toleration. When that shall come, when the southern masses, rising in their might, shall set aside the fossils who cannot learn and shall call to the helm men who are in sympathy with the spirit of the times, then will the true emancipation of the South commence.

The Republican Convention.

The Republican party in Louisiana is at length permanently organized. The State Convention has met and adjourned. The action of that body is now before the people for their approval. Composed mostly of men of color, who had assembled for the first time in such a capacity, the convention reflected great credit upon a race which has just emerged into freedom. There was less excitement, less wrangling and fewer angry words than usually characterize similar bodies formed entirely of white men. This promises well for the future. Some complain that the number of white delegates was too small; this may be true, yet the deficiency cannot be attributed to any opposition to them on the part of the newly enfranchised citizens. The white Republicans of this city are notoriously inactive in political matters. Had they joined the several ward clubs, more of them might have been delegates; but, theystood aloof from such organizations, and hence they have no just ground of complaint.

The platform adopted by the convention, advocates the perfect equality of all men before the law—indorses the acts of the thirty-ninth and fortieth congress—requires all candidates for office to pledge themselves in favor of the eligibility of all men to hold office without respect to race or color—insists upon the rights of all citizens to sit as jurors, practice in all professions and enjoy all privileges of public entertainment, and all facilities of traveling—favors the re-building of our levees, the immigration of foreigners and the division of lands into small farms—calls upon congress to repeal the Cotton tax—insists that our public schools shall be open to all children, whether white or black—indorses the eight hour system of day labor—demands a revision of the Civil Code and Code of Practice—favors the payment of the National debt—calls upon Congress to disfranchise the leaders of the late rebellion for a period of at least ten years—advocates the continuance of military rule until the State is reconstructed on the above named principles—demands that one half of all the public offices in the State shall be filled by men of color, and pledges the party to discountenance any attempt of any class of citizens to assume the exclusive control of any department of the State Government to the exclusion of any other class. Such is a synopsis of the platform adopted by the late State convention.

The convention also appointed a State Central Executive Committee composed of one hundred and two members, fifty-one of whom are white, and fifty-one are colored. This committee held its first meeting in Economy Hall on the evening of the 19 inst., and on ballot, the following gentlemen were duly elected: President, His Excellency, Benjamin F. Flanders; Vice-Presidents, O. J. Dunn, and Aristide Marie; Recording Secretary Wm. Vigers; Auditor, J. L. Montieu: Treasurer, Wm. Baker.

By this election, Governor Flanders stands at the head of the Republican party in Louisiana. He is in the proper sense, a representative man and enjoys a national reputation. Liberally educated, familiar with the duties of public life, a well tried loyalist, a life-long friend to the colored race and a man of unimpeachable integrity, the position which Mr. Flanders holds will give joy to every true Republican in the land. And it is a matter of congratulation, that the committee is composed of some of the best citizens in our State, whose well known ability will insure the triumph of the party, whose representatives they are. Then Republicans, to the great work before you! Let no one divide you. Work hard; work always, and the victory will be yours.

Shall Congress Meet?

The opinion of Attorney General Stanbery, regarding the power of Military Commanders to make removals from office in the late rebel States, is received with alarm by all loyal men, as it foreshadows the policy of the President of the United States on the subject of Reconstruction. The removal from office of those appointed by General Sheridan and the reinstatement of those displaced by him, will plunge this city and State into confusion and anarchy. Where has Mr. Stanbery been since the adjournment of Congress? One of the first acts of General Sheridan was the removal of Monroe and others. Mr. Johnson was advised of these removals months since, and if they were to be reversed, why this long delay? During this time, the whole machinery of our city and State governments, has been changed, and men have been appointed to fill the various offices who are discharging their duties in a manner creditable to themselves and the State; and if it is the intention of the President to interfere, it should have been done before. The present incumbents are laboring to restore the prosperity of the city and improve its sanitary condition; their removal at this time would produce serious results.

We have had confusion and misrule enough, and we now look to the Congress of the United States, who have the power to protect us, to give us additional legislation, which the occasion requires, Let those who made the laws, give us a supplemental act, explanatory of all doubtful points, and if the power does not already exist with the Military Commanders to remove incompetent and dangerous men who may be in office, that power should be conferred.

It has been intimated that there are those who oppose the reassembling of Congress; that Andrew Johnson should have an opportunity to show his hand; and if he removes Sheridan and revokes his orders, to impeach him. We hope the Congress of the United States will not be led into this error. The loyal people of Louisiana protest against such a course; they cannot afford to be sacrificed for such a purpose. Congress has the power to prevent Mr. Johnson doing wrong, and they can adopt whatever measures are required to complete the reconstruction of the State. If the information is correct, that Mr. Johnson proposes to reverse the action of the Military Commanders, we appeal to those, into whose hands the people have committed the power, to exercise it to prevent this great calamity. The State of Louisiana is to-day on the verge of bankruptcy, without money in her treasury, or the necessary credit to sustain her charitable institutions; without the means to support the insane, who in all probability, before a week elapses, will be driven out upon the cold charities of the world; and with no money to support the Penitentiary, whose inmates will have to be turned loose upon society. Under these circumstances it is no time for the Congress of the United States to abandon the loyal people of Louisiana, whose prosperity is indissolubly linked with that of the State. We unhesitatingly indorse Gen. Sheridan's course, as demanded by the necessities of the hour, and have no doubt he will be sustained by Congress, and the loyal people of the North. The officers removed by him did not enjoy the respect of those who elected them, while those appointed by General Sheridan, not only command the entire confidence of loyal men, but the best portion of those who were lately identified with the Confederate cause. Let Congress meet in July.

The fate of Maximilian—No Empire on the Continent.

The latest from Queratero brings us the news that while the army and a vast majority of the people of Mexico demand the execution of Maximilian, and his leading Generals; Jaurez is personally anxious to say at least the life of the former. It is quite certain that no execution will take place until the cities of Mexico and Vera Cruz are occupied, so that no opportunity for retaliation can be improved.

So dies away the empire, the history of which fills a full page in God's Book of nations. If it be true as is so often suggested, that the Great Ruler set up this Republic of ours on the Continent, so long reserved by him, and so lately discovered, the result has shown that it could not have been any part of the design, that an empire should be our nearest neighbor, sustaining such doctrines as inviolability of Church property—Roman Catholic the sole Religion—censorship of the press—no immigrants except from Catholic countries, etc. A dictator or emperor only subject to the Church.

In opposition to these plans of the Ruler, with reference to the American continent, Louis Napoleon on the 25th of July, 1862, through one of his ministers by letter, asserted that, "the development of the United States must be arrested," and accordingly improving the occasion of our intestine troubles he sought to establish himself, (through intervention) on our borders, and so conveniently as to absorb at the proper moment the Southern cotton States. He accordingly used as a cat's paw the arch-duke Maximilian, having over pursuaded him by his pictures of the wealth of Mexico, the unanimity of the demand of the people that he should be their Emperor, and by his promises that he would sustain him to the end.

The misguided Archduke has fallen and Napoleon stands convicted before the world of treachery and bad faith.

The Mexican empire, the idiot brother of the so-called confederacy gasps and dies midst the lamentations of the chivalry, and the latter having through their friends at the White House succeeded in stullifying the nation, have induced the the most lacrymose wailings over the imagined fate of Maximilian; whereupon the secretary of State demands of the Mexican President that he shall not punish murder in his own country, and that he shall not treat royal assassins impolitely.

This government having thus committed itself through its President and secretary of State to this new interpretation of justice, and having before the world prayed Mexico to spare her great enemy has been fairly entrapped by the aiders and abettors of Empires and Rebellions, and so found it advisable in order to be consistent to connive at the release of our own great enemy, Jefferson Davis. Both Maximilian and Davis were the advocates of principles, which involved the enslavement of mind and body. Both were the enemies of social, religious and political progress. Would not their compulsory death in part atone for the untold account laid up against them in the past? While over their dust the finger board shall point to the inscription:

Here lies two mortal chiefs,
Who fought against God.
So shall their followers lie.

Notwitstanding the belief is too general that the Mexican people are wholy or semi-barbarous, we have the information that quite like civilized captors a court-martial was ordered for the trial of Maximilian simultaneous with the ssue of the latter's proclamation to his late socalled country-men. We accord to him most of the qualities which pertain to a noble and generous man, choosing to attribute his famous decree to the bad influence of this chief, Marquez Miramon and others. Cetainly his manly act of remaining in Mexico to share the lot of those who had adopted his course, stamps him as a man of courage and magnanimity. And the honesty with which he acknowledges his real convictions in what he supposes to be his last moments, is truly touching.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

News.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

From Washington—Washington, June 19.—The department of state has information that the court martial in the case of Maximilian has been suspended for the present.

Judge Fisher decided that the prosecution in the Surratt trial need not furnish a list of witnesses to the defendants, and against the right of retaining witnesses for cross-examination at any time during the trial. The fact has been developed during the argument that the prosecution have seventy witnesses.

Charles H. Blain, watchman at the Vermont Central railroad depot, testified that two men, one of whom left a handkerchief marked "J. H. Surratt," slept on the benches on the night of the 17th of April.

Carroll Hobart, conductor on the Vermont Central railroad, testifies that he carrried the same two men, one of whom looked like the prisoner, toward Canada.

Counsel agreed to admit railroad time table as evidence.

John T. Triplett—Heard conversation between Mrs. Suratt and the prisoner. Heard Mrs. Suratt, say she would give any one a thousand dollars to kill the president. Thought he heard the prisoner, when there was a Union victory, curse the Union army. To this the defense objected, but the prosecution wanted to show malice and the evidence was admitted. Further evidence, intended to confirm the impression of Surratt's presence here on the night of the assassination, was heard, but nothing striking was developed.

Court adjourned.

The cabinet session lasted from ten o'clock, until half past two, when the president, Stanton, and Stanberry had a prolonged interview

General Pope telegraphs General Grant that it is untrue that negroes have been appointed to the municipal government of Mobile, but that the offices are filled from the best people of the city. He states that General Swayne is on his way to Washington.

Nothing authentic has transpired regarding the cabinet meeting to-day.

The executive order is not yet completed. Isaac Newton, late commissioner of agriculture, died to-day.

Rear Admiral Stephen C. Rowan has been assigned to the command of the Asiatic squadrons.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $546,000.

Local and Southern News.

The President has pardoned General Longstreet.

Entered on His Dtties.—Mr. D. W. Cheek, the newly appointed Lieutenant of the Second District police, entered on the discharge of his duties, relieving Charles Bamel, at 9 o'clock last Monday morning.

Opening a Fire Plug.—Antonio Claretta who violated an ordinance by opening a fire plug on Canal street, was fined $25 by Recorder Ahern.

On Sunday last the work of distributing poisoned sausages about the city was commenced, for the purpose of killing off all straggling dogs that are not muzzled.

Sending off Military Prisoners.—General Mower is clearing out the police jail [used for military prisoners, and a part of the parish prison] in this city at a lively rate. In Special Orders No. 89 he orders nineteen prisoners to be taken to Ship Island under guard; four to Vicksburg and nine to Galveston. All of them are soldiers.

Deaths during the Week.—The total number of deaths during the week ending on Sunday morning last, was 128, of which number 2 committed suicide, 1 died of gunshot wounds, 3 were accidentally drowned, 3 died of cholera, 6 of cholera infantum, 13 of consumption, 2 of small pox, 13 were stillborn, and the balance died of various ordinary diseases; 47 were under one year, 14 between 1 and 5, 2 between 5 and 10, 5 between 10 and 20, 11 between 20 and 30, 13 between 30 and 40, 6 between 40 and 50, 11 between 50 and 60, 7 between 60 and 70, 1 between 70 and 80, 3 between 80 and 90, and 8 whose ages were not reported; 91 were white persons, 29 colored, and 8 not classified; 79 were natives of the United States, 10 of Ireland, 5 of France, 3 of Prussia, 3 of Scotland, 2 of Germany, 1 of Holland, 1 of Russia, 1 of Spain, 1 of Sweden and 21 whose nativities were not reported.

The deaths for the previous week were 109, and the increase last week was therefore 19.

Assailed by a Woman.—Mr. Barker after leaving the court-room and going down Lafayette toward Carondelet street, yesterday morning, was assailled by an old Irish woman, who entreated him to give her the money that she had deposited with him. Receiving no satisfactory reply, the old woman became desperate and clutching hold of Mr. B.'s clothes as he moved along, applied all manner of epithets to him. Mr. Barker managed to escape from his unpleasant predicament by getting into a street car.

New Masonic Hall.—The brick masons are clearing away the debris of the old Carrolton Rail road depot, coner of Triton Walk and Apollo street, in the First District, and we understand that the Masonic Fraternity will immediately commence the erection of a hall which shall equal, if not surpass, any other structure of a similar character in the United States.

Ex-Mayor Monroe has gone back to New Orleans with a long tale, his compensation for the cropping of his ears. He uttered what is vulgarly called a whopper when he said at a public meeting that he had not met a single man in the north who indorses the course of General Sheridan. Where could he have been? He found that Radicalism was virtually dead, and that the people of the North were trembling lest they should be put under military rule. Monroe told a great many other whoppers, and might have told many more, had not the gas been turned off, and thus fittingly put a stop to the ex-mayor's invention.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

For the New Orleans Advocate.

Opelousas District.

A long journey—the overflow—incidents.

The months of May and June were devoted to Conferences in Northern and Western parishes of the State, requiring several hundred miles of travel; my route was up the Mississippi, Red, Black and Ouachita rivers to the neighborhood of Arkansas, through much of the overflowed section. The Parishes on the Mississippi could not be visited at this time because of the high water. Some good societies gathered by brother Fenner in Madison and Carroll have been broken up; the people fleeing to places where life could be sustained. I had seen overflow, but along the Black and Ouachita rivers, it was much worse than in the lower part of the State. An immense body of water, was rushing through the great crevasses above and below Vicksburg, submerging that large alluvial area east of the Ouachita river; comprising several parishes. The tract between this river and Texas is mostly high land, much of it piney woods, not of great agricultural value, but safe at least from these calamities. Just after entering Black river, we put ashore some freight on a strip of land a few feet wide; for a farm several miles off, across a wide expanse of water. At another place, a barrel of flour, and a few sacks of corn, were left. The house was nearly surrounded by water. Some cattle were gathered on a small mound, others straggling along the narrow ridge disconsolately seeking food. The family standing upon the front gallery, gazed after the boat, as though their last hope was going from them, and the very house dogs looked wistfully, as we sped away.

It was strange to see smoke ascending from chimneys, and families moving about in houses, when the tips of the fences were just visible out of the water, and no dry land was near. The river in general spread out on both sides, forming a vast lake, bounded by the distant woods, at intervals relieved by a cluster of trees or a hamlet. At one place was a large herd of cattle, standing closely on a very uncomfortably small piece of high land, in front of a fine dwelling. It suggested an anxious thought. How are they to live, our anxiety was soon relieved by seeing on the strip of land near by, four or five bales of hay recently landed by some steamer; indicating that the stout hearted planters, were prepared to stand the seige a little longer. Soon after this, the steamer stopped at an opening in the woods, two rude boats came in sight and coming alongside, a lot of forage and other freight were dispatched to some sufferers far interior—if not inland. Government rations were left at different points in generous quantities, and will go far to alleviate distress.

Trinity—Harrisonburg—Danville, Monroe—A bright boy—Soldiers.

At Trinity, a roast of beef and a basket of cabbages were put out. The place is situated at the intersection of the Tensas, Black, Ouachita, and Little rivers, and was all under water. A high Indian mound, some 40 feet, and some smaller ones were places of refuge for the stock, a few huts and some wood piles, skiffs, scows, pirogues were moving about. Several houses of some pretension were standing partly above the water. I noticed one large two story house, one brick store, several small dwellings, and a brick building with the appearance of a church. It has been under water more than a month. There is higher land about 40 miles back, but between that and the river, many tasteful and comfortable homes have been made desolate.

Harrisonburg, the next place, is on a high bluff, and was strongly fortified during the war. Under the hill several houses were afloat. I saw on the bluff one large dwelling and a frame church, the other houses were very inferior. It has a fine back country. Above this the Boeuf river enters and several smaller streams. Danville, our next stopping place, is on a steep hill side, few houses, and a very little business. I had a talk with a bright nine year old boy, who came on board below. He said the water was waist deep in the house he had left, had to put up scaffolds, and then remove to the gin house, they had no bread he said, but some meat. He had a distinct recollection of having been twice to church, and never to school. Mother had taught him some, and he could read a little; Father was killed in the war, Uncle took care of them now. He meant to be a Doctor, when he grew up, and take care of mother and his little 4 year old sister. As we passed along, several families with the remains of their goods and stocks came on board. As we go farther up the river, there is higher land, and much fine looking country, but at intervals even near Trenton and Monroe, there are overflowed places. Near the latter place a company of U. S. soldiers is encamped. The sight served greatly to discompose my fellow voyagers, and many remarks were made of a rude character, about the U. S. Government and its oppression. In fact the political atmosphere on board the 'Vicksburg' is not as pleasant to Union men as it might be. Several fine plantations may be seen near Monroe and the place is one of considerable business. Two large Hotels, rows of fine stores, two churches, many pretty dwellings and two newspapers, make it the most important place in that part of Louisiana. The only portion of the Vicksburg and Texas Rail Road in operation is a twenty mile section from Monroe eastward. Nothing can be done in that matter until the levees are built. Much rain has fallen here lately which together with the river water will probably destroy all the crop. The water is however, said to be subsiding, and there may be time to replant corn and cotton.

Itinerant.

General Monthly Meeting of the Union Sons Relief Association of Louisiana.

New Orleans, La., June, 17, 1867.

Meeting called to order by the President at 20 minutes to 7 o'clock P. M.

Henry Clay, President presiding.

Meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Emperor Williams; Constitution read.

Proceedings of last General Monthly meeting read and approved.

Proceedings of the Board of Finance meeting read and approved.

Proceedings of Female officers', meeting read and approved.

Proceedings of Quarterly meeting, read and approved.

Proceedings of Board of Officers' meeting read and approved.

After which the Secretary called the Roll and collected dues and fines.

The President then said as this was the end of our year, and as the reports of all business, and transactions of the Association done during that time, should be read at this meeting, but as it was adopted at the Officers' meeting that the election for Officers should commence not later than 9 o'clock, and as it is very near that time now, he would ask the Association to postpone reading said reports until the next Quarterly Meeting.

Moved by Wm. B. Runel, seconded by W. H. Alexander, that the annual reports be laid over until next Quarterly Meeting. Adopted.

The President stated that there was a vacancy in the nomination for Board of Trustees caused by Mr. Fields being nominated as Vice-President. Mr. Henry Edwards nominated Edward Johnson to fill the vacancy. Adopted unanimously.

The President announced the house in order to receive new members.

The following persons were received as members of this Association after conforming to the Constitution and By-Laws.

Mrs. Clara Jackson, age 39 years, born in Louisiana, Residence 127 Congress street. Mrs. Menta Brown, aged 40 years, born in Maryland, Residence 117 Basin street.

The President then called the Commissioners of election to prepare the polls, he then announced the house in order for election, the President then withdrew from the chair, to allow the Vice-President to preside over the meeting during the election.

The Vice-President said to have order, and to avoid confusion, he will not allow any more than one bench of members to come at the polls at once.

The Secretary and Commissioners said they were prepared to receive the votes of the members for President and Vice-President.

The Secretary then read the names of the Candidates for the office of President and Vice-President:

Henry Clay for President, David Douglas for Vice President; W. P. Runel for President; Edward Fields for Vice-President.

The Commissioners then proceeded to receive the votes for said candidates, after voting was over, the tickets were counted by the Commissioners and Secretary with the following result.

Henry Clay and David Douglas received 154 votes; W. B. Runel and Edward Fields received 44 votes.

The Vice-President appointed the Commissioners to notify the candidates to come to the stand and hear the result of the election.

The Secretary then announced the result of the election to the house which was received with great applause.

The Secretary then administered the Oath of Office to Mr. Clay and Mr. Douglas, after which they were installed into their seats as President and Vice-President of the Union Sons Relief Association for one year from this day.

The President elect then addressed the meeting thanking them for the honor and confidence that they show they have in him, by electing him again as their President, and said he has taken the oath to discharge the duties of President, and defend the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association, and he intends to carry out every law, and do all the good he can in maintaining peace and harmony in the Association.

Mr. Douglas, Vice-President elect then made a short address to the meeting thanking them for the compliment shown him in electihg him Vice-President saying that he will always aim to do good, and harmonize, and can always be found when wanting, and wanted the members to know that he is a Republican and stands on the Radical Republican Platform. Mr. W. B. Runel made a few remarks to the members thanking them for their votes, and said he had run before against the President, and said he was the only one that could get near the President, but he congratulated him on his success, and hope when they elect a Treasurer, he hoped they will elect a man who will fill the office as he tried to do.

Mr. E. Fields also addressed the meeting, and said he advocated that there ought to be a new president, and the society required it, but as its members have seen fit to re-elect their old President and his party was beaten, he congratulated the blue ribbon on their success.

The Commissioners then proceeded on with the election of Trustees.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Trustees to serve one year.

Rev. Emperor Williams, Henry Edwards, W. H. Alexander, Floyd Calhoun, Aaron Washington.

The Secretary then administered the oath of office unto them, and they were installed into office. Rev. E. Williams then addressed the society giving a history of the Society from its foundation to this day and felt proud to see the confidence of the members by re-electing him, as a Trustee, an office held since the society was incorporated, and was glad to see the old President re-elected, he then made a few encouraging remarks on the duties of each officer and member.

Mr. Edwards and Mr. Alexander also made a few pleasant remarks to the meeting.

Mr. Peter Joseph late Vice-President made a few remarks before retiring from his officer, and said that within the past year he has always strived to fill the duties of his office as far as it lay in his power, and hoped the members were satisfied with him during his reign as an office, he said he was the first that said we ought to have another man for President in place of Mr. Clay, and see if they could not do as well as Mr. Clay, but as the members have seen fit to retain him by re-electing him again, he congratulated them on their success and choice.

The Secretary then read a letter from Mrs. Nancy Jacob, asking relief of the members. The members voluntarily contributed six dollars for her.

The Secretary said he had collected $60 for dues, fines, initiation fees which he paid into the treasury.

The President said he thought the minutes of this meeting should be published.

It was unanimously adopted that the secretary have the minutes of this meeting published on Sunday in the N. O. Advocate, Republican and Tribune.

Benediction by Rev. Jos. Jones.

Meeting adjourned.

Chas. E. Lehman, Sec'y.

Ladies' Department.

Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER XVI.

Life to me, dear Minnie, is as varied as the views in a kaleidoscope; rest and quiet seem to be mine only in the "Land of Nod," which my dreams would translate land of vagaries. A sigh for retirement just for one hour escaped my lips as I looked out into the charming moonlight—and more magnificent moonlight evenings I have never enjoyed anywhere than in this Southern city, unless it was in Italy, when the full moon shone on the deep blue waters of the Mediterranean—or when we dipped the oar lightly on the calm bosom of the bay of Naples.

Imagination on rapid pinions finds you nestling in your quiet home on the banks of the noble Hudson, while the air is vocal around your happy doorway with the music of innocent childhood's prattling voices. Fingers like thine dear Minnie, are turning with me the pages of memory's mysterious book, while beneath the shadow of the old family tree are gathered a happy group of friends to celebrate Agnes' wedding day. Papa you know, pronounced the ceremony and the tall young minister who had so frequently driven to our door in that one seated gig, or cart as he had called it, was now Agnes' liege lord.

We were saved the bitterness of parting for they were to live not two miles distant in the village of M—, so that we saw them often in their Parsonage home. But in the family group we felt that one bright link was missing in the chain that had so long bound us together.

Providence, as if to fill Agnes' vacant chair sent us two little motherless boys, Denis and Frankie. Brother Olin had moved into one of the Western States where his wife had sickened and died, leaving these precious children, and the father not being able to accompany them, had sent them to find a home with us. It is often remaked that grand parents are far more indulgent to their childrens' children than they were to their own; this was true in regard to our Father in particular. He not only with his own hand made them playthings—little wagons and boats, and houses, but would get down on the floor and let them romp and play with him at their will, which I had never known him to allow his own children to do. In fact, we all appeared ambitious to do for them and thus gain the largest share of love. We taxed their youthful memories by teaching them pieces to declaim. In their plays they were always teaching, preaching, and holding prayer meetings. Denis usually did the preaching and Frankie did the praying. One day Mama was away, and Cora, as she often did, took the advantage of her absence to try her skill at cake making; on this occasion, two large cakes proved to be an entire failure, and she said to us girls, "I am so sorry I have wasted so much, and Mama may be displeased for the cakes will have to be thrown away." The little boys were holding their meeting as usual, but we had not supposed they had listened to a word we had spoken, when to our surprise we heard Frankie praying earnestly, saying, "O Lord do forgive Aunt Cora for spoiling that cake, for she says she is so sorry. And O Lord don't let grand Ma be displeased, for Aunt Cora says she will never do so again."

After family prayer the boys would run and throw their arms around Papa's neck and kiss him, then sit on his knee and talk of God, the Bible, and Heaven. One morning, Frankie, who was not four years old, said, "grand Pa, if the worms do eat my body when I die they cannot touch my soul, can they? for God will take that to heaven." The conversation had not been on this subject and we were all surprised at his questions so far beyond his years. That evening after playing all day, he came to the supper table with his little apron filled with chestnuts he had been gathering; his little head drooped on his shoulder as he said, "dear grand Ma, I am so tired." We washed him and put him in bed, but during the night that fearful childs' destroyer, scarlet fever, seized him and no mortal skill would arrest it, and in less than three days, the little form so much like Raphael's Cherubs, carved in Parian marble, was laid in the coffin. We were so frantic in our grief, that Mama said reprovingly to us, "God gave and now he has taken, what you have set up in your hearts' affections as an idol—God has his mysteries, but by and by, we may see that it is for the best." With bitter tears we laid his little form in the old church-yard, beside dear Edith, and said, "good night," until we meet in the "bright morning."

"Good night! a word so often said,
The heedless mind forgets its meaning;
'Tis only when some heart lies dead
On which our own was leaning,
We hear in maddening music roll
That last 'good night' along the soul."

Florence had been teaching in the village and making it her home with Agnes, and ere long it became evident that she would be caught marrying a minister, contrary to her plain declaration that she would not. Now it was her turn as she came home to urge Mama to continue the story of her early Itinerant life. She said, "do tell us how long you remained in that little lonely home?" O, my child, we did not remain there but one year, and our next appointment was P— Circuit, Mass. Here the Parsonage was very unlike the one we had left; it was an immense shell of a house containing many rooms, but few of them finished and through which the winds held fearful carnival during the long winter nights. In the room we occupied as living room there was an immense fire-place, large enough to contain nearly half a cord of wood and yet it was impossible with this to keep warm. Your Father, learning that stoves were coming into use, went in search of one and purchased a large square, or box stove as they were called and placed it in the center of the room. I cannot begin to tell you the luxury this stove afforded us, in the way of keeping warm, and not consuming half the wood used in the fire-place. You will scarcely believe me when I tell you we really suffered a good deal of persecution for introducing this comfort into our home, for it was considered a dangerous innovation, and many said, the unnatural heat generated would certainly kill us all. One old lady, feeling it her duty to take the affair into her custody and remove the evil if possible; one day, after having exhausted all her anathemas on the accursed thing, and its fearful effects, added contemptuously, "it looks like an old wench stuck up in the middle of the room." We concluded not to heed these remarks, for before, I was obliged no less than half a dozen times each day to remove the stockings from the little feet and hold them before the blazing fire until nearly roasted, and then they were cold again as soon as they touched the floor; now the children ran and played from morning until night without the least complaint.

This was a four weeks circuit, allowing your Father but little time in his family. He preached four times on Sunday, and every evening during the week, except Saturday, and yet many of the people thought because we had a large garden attached to the Parsonage we ought to raise all our own vegetables; and pray what time did your Father get to work in a garden? This people thought we ought not to complain if we have one meal ahead, but trust in Providence as we said, "give us this day our daily bread"

We occupied the Court-house, in which to hold our meetings, as there was no church near. In the village there was a good society, and warm hearts kept the fire burning, not only on the altar of their own hearts, but alive in the church. We were blessed with another son on this charge. Here Wilberforce came to us to complete our quartette—two girls and two boys, and we imagined our family perfect.

Here ended another chapter in our Intinerant life; but a little confusion in packing, moving, and getting settled in another home, opened a new chapter, finding us in a very comfortable Parsonage on S— Circuit, in New York State, only a few miles from the line dividing the State from Conn. In Conn., persons who were to be married were obliged not only to obtain a license, but the "bands" must be publised two or three weeks before the time appointed. It was amusing to see how many evaded this law by coming over to our house to be married. We could not well object, for certainly they had a right to go two or three miles if they pleased to celebrate the happy event, and often they brought there own wine and cake to treat the company, not allowing us to have any trouble; and leaving a good fee.

The society built a new church not far from us, while we lived there, and it was dedicated by Freeborn Garretson, of precious memory. It was a high day and the people shouted aloud for joy. There were but few churches in those days connected with our society; we were obliged to worship in barns and school houses, and it was a great event to have a church dedicated. When winter came, some suggested having a stove placed in the church, but there was much opposition to it, as many of the old saints said they ought to have enough religion to keep them warm. Some of the old ladies carried little foot stoves with them, and others did not appear to feel the cold for they would shout and sing until the church would ring for joy and gladness. This was a year of prosperity, and many were the stars added to the Savior's crown.

Evangeline.

Married.

The following persons were married by Rev. Edward Jackson in the M. E. Church, at Opelousas, La., during the past year.

Raymond Jones to Sara Travers; Thoma Griffin to Cilly Jones; Sanders Frent to Louisa Emerson; Daniel Gustine to Eliza Jones; Willis Smith to Mary Ludley; John James to Celia Morgan; Jarvis Patrick to Cady Hill; Peter Houston to Lucy Swayze; Joseph Davis to Lily Vincent; Emily Mason to Charles Foster; Nelson Ford to Melinda Weller.

A Desperate Affray.—A most serious and heart-rending difficulty occurred in our streets on the evening of the 3rd inst., between Mr. C. W. Stauffer, (late register of voters in the city of New Orleans, during the year 1864, but more recently carrying on business here as a Merchant) and Judge R. B. Jones, (late of the Supreme Bench,) also John and doctor Jones, his brothers. During the affray, in which all the parties were engaged, Mr. Stauffer was instantly killed. The Judge and doctor Jones, were confined in jail, to await their examination, which took place on the 4th inst. John Jones, escaped.

It was a sad and sorrowful scene, and our peaceful community paralysed from the shock. It is said that business matters were the cause. We do not know the origin of the difficulty, but anxiously await such proceedings as will justify us in giving our readers a correct version, as how this melancholy affair originated. The warnings of carrying fire arms, are very conspicuously set forth in this sorrowful affair.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to rescue the prisoners from jail, in which the Sheriff, Mr. J.C. Hughes, we learn was wounded, in the discharge of his duty. During the night, loaded fire arms were repeatedly discharged, but from what cause, we know not.

—*Natchitoches, La., June* 5, 1867.

At a meeting of the Republican Union Club, Parish of Natchitoches, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that in the tragical death of our late friend Hon. Cyrus W. Stauffer, this Club has lost one of its most active and patriotic members, whose amicable disposition and courteous manners, won him respect even among those, who may have differed from him in political opinion.

Resolved, that to his surviving family we extend our heartfelt sympathies in this hour of sudden bereavement and sorrow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Natchitoches Times and New Orleans Advocate.

Charles A. Bullard,
President.

Information Wanted.

By Betsey Mayho of Aberdeen, Miss, of her son Henry O. Johnson, whom she left in New Orleans about twelve or thirteen years ago. He had a mole upon his upper lip. The knowledge of this may assist in finding him.

Any one possessing information of her son, will confer a favor upon the mother by addressidg her as above, in care of Rev. Wm. Holmes.

Sarah Elizabeth, of New Orleans, who was born in Holmes county, Miss., wishes to gain information of her mother, whose name she thinks was Ellie, from whom she was taken at the age of three years. She was sold from a Dr. Austin Cox, to a Mr. Hanly. Address as above, care of Rev. Henry Green, Pastor of First St. M. E. Church.

The Letter which accompanies the Photographic Views, to the Emperor Napoleon.

The following is the letter which has been drafted to accompany the portfolio of views to the Paris Exposition. It will be presented to the Emperor Napoleon:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, June 8, 1867.

To His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French:

Sire—By the direction of the honorable the City Council of New Orleans, I, as Mayor of the corporation, beg leave to accompany the presentation of certain memorials of our city, with the expression of the high respect entertained for your majesty and the great French nation, by the authorities and people of this city, which owes its foundation to French enterprise.

We presume to believe that the sovereign of the countrymen of the chivalric and devoted Bienville cannot but be interested in the fortunes of the city which he established a century and a half ago, on the banks of the "great Father of Rivers," in the midst of the swamps rescued from annual overflow by the energy of himself and his compatriots. To the fostering care of France and the devotion and endurance of her colonists, the success and prosperity of this settlement in its infancy, and for a long period of its struggling youth and manhood were mainly due. When your great predecessor determined to cede this territory to the United States, he displayed alike his wisdom and philanthropy. He knew that the rights of Frenchmen, who had under his protection and encouragement of their government, fixed their fortunes and homes in the territory, would be amply secured by the new power to which the colony was transferred. The guarantees of the treaty of cession of 1803 have been faithfully observed by the United States. The natives of France have enjoyed here all the rights and privileges of American citizens. Their original settlers and their descendants, have become identified with their fellow-countrymen of different races. No prejudices have under the beneficent influence of our republican institutions obtained any permanent hold upon the minds of the diverse races who make up our composite population. None of these have exercised a larger or more beneficial influence on the habits, tastes and many of the social ideas, of our community than the French founders of this city. Especially has this been so in regard to the ornamental arts, and the elegancies and comforts of social life. To the wisdom of your jurists, to that admirable code in the compilation of which your illustrious uncle bore so useful a part, we are indebted for the jurisprudence which governs their conduct and protects their rights in all their civil relations. Under these favorable circumstances the city of Bienville has greatly prospered, and become the fifth in population, and the second in commerce on the continent. Its immense geographical and commercial advantages are fully comprehended by your majesty. Recent political changes, by giving new vigor and variety to the pursuits of our people, will greatly increase the prosperity and activity. These changes will add new attractions to our city for the skilled labor, the cultivated science and art, the enlightened enterprise, and the various fabrics of the nations of the Old World, and especially of France. To promote this purpose we look for great aid to the Exposition which your majesty has wisely originated, and is so energetically directing to so many noble ends. A deep interest is felt by our people in the success and brilliant triumph of this Exposition of arts and products of all nations. We have sent many of our most esteemed citizens to bear personal testimony, and faithfully to report the result of this Exposition.

In further testimony of our interest in this noble institution, and of our high respect for you as the ruler of the ancient mother of our State and city, we beg your acceptance of accompanying photographic views of notable localities of our city, of our principal public buildings and industrial establishments, with portraits of the members of our municipal government. And with our sincere wishes for your imperial majesty's long and peaceful government, and for your success in your high mission as the promoter of peace and the arts and sciences of civilization, I beg to subscribe myself.

Your majesty's very obedient serv't,
EDWARD HEATH, Mayor.
Geo. T. Childs, Secretary.

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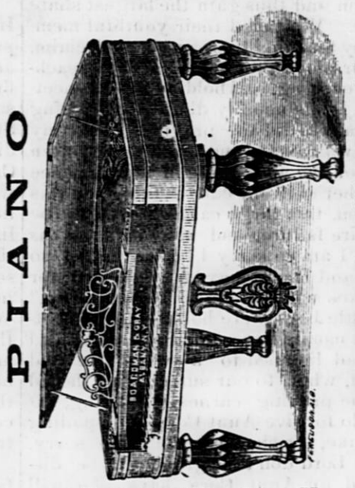
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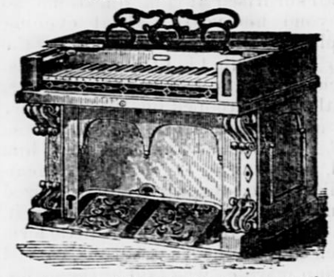
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NOTICE.

TO THE
VOTERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Registration Office

IS NOW OPEN, from 8 to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Every day, (Sundays excepted.)

Citizens of foreign birth must bring their naturalization papers with them. 67 6t

NOTICE.

Second District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Second District will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The Second District is that portion of the city comprised between Canal and Esplanade streets, the river and the lake.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, 13th April, 1867.
The Board of Registrars; EDWARD AMES.
E. C. THOMAS.
66:70 MICHEL VIDAL.

NOTICE.

Third District Registration Office

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY the 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Marigny buildings, corner of Marigny and Front Levee streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15 of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The Third District is that portion of the city comprised between Esplanade street, the river, the Lake and lower limits of the city.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, the 13th day of April, 1867.
The Board of Registrars, C. F. BERENS.
JNO. McWHITHER,
6671 H. STILES.

NOTICE.

To the Voters of the Fourth District.

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, appointed by Special Orders No. 15, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated April 10th inst., hereby give notice that they will open their office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 813 Magazine street.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

All voters who reside between Felicity Road and Toledano streets, and from the river to the rear of the District, will register at this office.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

JOHN L. DAVIES,
EDMUND FLOOD.
66-70 HENRY BENSEL, JR.

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This Soap is made from pure and clean materials, CONTAINING NO ADULTERATION OF ANY KIND, will not injure the most delicate fabric, and is especially adapted for woolens, which will not shrink after being washed with this soap. It may be used in hard or salt water. It will remove paint, grease, tar, and stains of all kinds. One pound warranted equal to two pounds of ordinary family soap. Directions sent with each bar for making three gallons handsome soft soap from one pound of this Soap. Each bar is wrapped in a circular containing full directions for use, printed in English and German. Ask your grocer for "B. T. Babbit's Soap," and take no other.

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B. T. BABBIT'S BEST MEDICINAL SALERATUS, "made from common salt." Bread made with this Saleratus contains, when baked, nothing but common salt, water and flour.

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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No 26. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867. Whole No.—76

Poetry.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

The Empress.

Brightly the sun, athwart the sky
Beamed down upon our noble river
On whose broad bosom, glided by
A boat-like arrow from the quiver.

And o'er the long and graceful curves
In which the grand old river rolls,
The goodly steamer onward bears
Her precious frieght of living souls.

The sun declines, his golden rays
In violet paint the evening sky;
Still moves the bark with stately tread
And peacefully the moments fly.

There hoary age and glittering youth,
The matron kind, and virgin fair—
The pastor good, the sturdy crew,
Are gathered in this hour of prayer.

There, too, are seen in crowded space,
Veterans of many a hard fought field,
Who've bravely borne the heat of war,
Who ne'er to traitors thought to yield.

A double star adorns their forms,
They claim a private's pittance slight,
Yet nobly have they bared their breasts
Twixt traitor's wrong and country's right

Now side by side they patient lie,
Forgetting all their toil and pain,
In dreams of home and loved ones there,
Whom soon they hope to meet again.

The scene is changed—a sound is heard
Like mutterings dire of gathering storms;
Behold! as they approach the shore,
The foul guerrilias' evil forms.

And from their treacherous guns rush forth
The whistling shot and shrieking shell,
In rolling floods of gleaming fire,
With shouts as from the mouth of hell.

The peaceful trav'lers prostrate fall,
'Mid flame and smoke, in anguish sore,
While the sick soldiers, in their beds,
With wonder hear the cannons' roar.

Now scenes of carnage rend the heart,
And screams of terror pierce the air,
The deadly balls fly thick and fast
To crush the strength and beauty there.

Make way! make way! a young man cries,
While dangling from his bleeding side,
A shattered arm appears in view
As on he comes, with frantic stride.

But oh! what awful thing is this;
A headless man, whose quivering frame,
With heavy force, falls on the deck,
Adding a horror none can name.

'Tis the stout Captain—thus alas!
Removed so swiftly from his post,
No more he'll steer with steady hand
The good ship Empress by the coast.

Who'll take his place? the afrighted cry!
When forward steps the bold McNeill,
"I'll guide the boat," he loudly shouts,
"And guard our flag thro' woe or weal."

Just then a case-shot eleft the guage,
The helpless craft floats toward the foe,
When far above the crashing noise,
A sailor cries, "what ho! what ho!"

Oh! joy, a gunboat heaves in sight,
Now see the cowardly miscreants fly,
Retreating from a martial foe,
These villains of the deepest dye.

Oh, God! that such a dread event
Should eer betide our own fair land;
O, would thou might vengeance take,
And stay the traitor's murderous hand

UNA.

New Orleans, Sept. 15th, 1864.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

Earnestness.

REV. E. DAVIS.

This word is from Saxon origin, from *eornest*, or *geornest*, of *georn*, desirous, studious, diligent, assiduous. The radical sense is to strive, to advance, to reach forward, to urge, to strain. It implies ardour or zeal in the pursuit of any enterprise. The blessed Redeemer in the garden, 'being in agony he prayed (*ektenesteron*,) the more intently, earnestly." Jude exhorts the Christian to "contend earnestly for the faith which was once delivered to the saints." The apostle of the gentiles says, "We ought to give the more earnest heed to the things which we have heard lest at any time we let them slip" Then we are to "covet earnestly the best gifts." And "Elijah, a man of like passions with us prayed earnestly that it might not rain, and it rained not on the earth, (*gegs* the land,) for three years and six months." And the child of God as he contemplates the bliss of heaven, in contrast with suffering of earth, "desires earnestly to be clothed upon with his house which is from heaven." Then James tells us that "the *ischuci dregsis*, the fervent, hot, or earnest prayer of the righteous man availeth much." Then we must "strive, agonize, to enter in at the straight gate."

So that zeal is necessary in every department of the Christian enterprise. Earnestness is called for to *enter, pursue,* and *end* the Christian life This earnestness gives an eager desire, yea, a burning zeal, for the accomplishment of the object, so that he who has it will not be easily turned aside from the pursuit. It will climb the mountains; ford the streams; wade the swamps, and thread the forrests. Yea, it will go through rivers of blood, and floods of sorrow. Yea, through fagot and flame. How all this is manifest in the life and death of Christ, spending whole nights in prayer, he finds and fulfills the saying, "the zeal of thine house hath eaten me up." It w s more than his meat and his drink to do, or suffer the will of God. Yea, in the approach of death he could say, "I have a baptism to be baptized with, and how am I straitened till it be accomplished."

The life of St Paul was a perfect example of ardor for God. He could not be delivered from going to Jerusalem to do his duty, and cried out, "What mean ye, to weep and to break mine heart? for I am ready, not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the ame of the Lord Jesus." So faithful and earnest was he in his pastoral work "that by the space of three years he ceased not to warn every one night and day *with tears*." For a more modern example mark the history of the Jesuits. Some three centuries ago, in France, Ignatius Loyola and a few others at the midnight hour, took a stern vow, by which they bound themselves to renounce the world for the purpose of preaching the gospel of anti-Christ, and their plans were so deeply aid and so earnestly carried out that they have affected the history, and shall yet affect the destiny of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. "In all their missions the order displayed an unconquerable energy, and a spirit of the most indomitable enterprise, as dauntless as they are versatile, and as unwearied, as they are dauntless, the door closed against them was undermined if it could not be opened, and stormed when it could not be undermined, Martyrdom for them had no terror." With such an earnestness their great succeess was the natural result.

In 1733, the Moravians heard that the people of Greenland had no knowledge of Jesus. Almost without an outfit they started. They were ridiculed at Copenhagen, and told that they could not live there, that the country afforded no wood to build houses to live in. They replied' "then we will dig in the earth and live there." For five long years they toiled in the face of disease and death, and saw no fruit of their labor; not a solitary conversion. There motto was, "We will believe though there be nothing to be seen; and we will hope, though there be nothing to be expected." Such a zeal at length gladdened their hearts with great success.

"Fired with a zeal peculiar. they defy
The rage and rigor of a Northern sky,
And plant successfully, sweet Sharon's rose
On icy plains, and in eternal snows."

"Indeed what will not a mind charged with downright earnestness accomplish? Whether we discover the force of this principle in the things of this world, as when it impels a Newton to pour over his problems till the midnight wind sweeps over his papers, the ashes of his long extinguished fire, or a Reynolds to hold in hand his pencil for thirty-six hours together, or a Dryden to think on, for a fortnight in a perfect frenzy, when composing an ode, heedless of privations, even which he did not so much as perceive, or a Hyne, the German scholar to allow himself no more than two nights of weekly rest, for six months in succession, that he might complete the perusul of old Greek authors; or whether we discover it in the concerns of religion; as when it urged on Martin Luther in his gigantic labors, preaching journeying, debating, writing, &c., till at the time of his death the number of works he had published was seven hundred and fifteen, or more than twenty-five for each year of his public life. Or William Carey, to think and ponder, and study, and weep, and preach, and pray about the poor heathen, till the ocean separated him from his native land, and then to toil and struggle in the dark habitations of cruelty, till he had furnished for more than three hundred millions of immortal beings the golden lamp of heaven; or John Wesley, to preach, study, and write, and travel five thousand miles a year, and read on horseback, history, poetry, philosophy; or George Whitefield, to exclaim at the close of his first sermon, "glorious God."

"Unloose my stammering tongue to tell
Thy love immense, unsearchable."

and for thirty-five years to traverse England, Ireland and Scotland, and cross the Atlantic thirteen times, preaching everywhere and at all times the gospel of God's grace; or Howard, to penetrate the haunts of poverty and disease; watch over sick and dying criminals, plunge into clamny dungeons, where existed madness and death, and sacrificed his life in deeds of philanthropy; or a Clarkson to lay aside the vestments of the priesthood, and with a few fellow workers, plead for twenty years, for the suffering sons of Africa till the cry of the oppressed aroused the sensibilities of the nation, and the Island Empress rose in her might and said to the foul traffic in human flesh, "Thus far shall thou go and no further." Wherever it is observed it seems to clothe one with a *kind* of omnipotence. We expect little from the opposite character, the sluggish, irresolute man, but here we always anticipate important results."

The sainted John Sutchiff has well said, "Ministers will never do much till they begin to pull sinners out of the fire," that is till they are so earnest that they will not rest till sinners are converted. These are the men that "turn the world upside down." Give us more of them. We are told that John Welsh used to keep a plaid upon his bed that he might wrap himself in when he arose in the night to pray; and John Knox cried out in prayer, "O, God, give me Scotland or I die." This is the earnestness we want in the ministry and among the people.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

The Criteria of Loyalty.

Mr. Editor—It was my fortune on the night of the 12th inst, to attend a quarterly meeting of the Literary and Debating Society at Lyceum Hall at New Orleans, which was opened by a very beautiful overture, after which an excellent essay was read followed by several other interesting and charming songs by sundry persons.

The programme was very well gotten up and the hall was thronged with a glorious assembly of blooming ladies that lent a halo of loveliness to the scene, and while the eye was wandering over the fairy throng whose bright eyes gave a far richer illumination than the chandeliers that adorned the hall, the mind was freely impressed with the belief that there is no more potent influence in society than that of intelligence and well cultivated female minds.

The addresses which were delivered were far more creditable in points of literature than in those of Loyalty, and your correspondent could not but feel saddened at the thought that the minds of the young should be compelled to receive perhaps their first impressions from remarks and addresses entirely sectional in their nature and which breathed forth no spirit of loyaty or patriotism.

The last address delivered was a eulogy on South Carolina, her people and her chivalry, recounting their incalculable sufferings and intolerable wrongs. Comparisons were drawn between the once happy prosperous and enviable condition of the country six years ago and now, and fresh appeals were again made to the magnanimity of the conquerors, desiring them to cease their fierce and vindictive persecutions and restore into our States the privileges of Freemen. The speaker seemed to exhaust his entire stock of sympathy and commiseration for devoted fallen South Carolina, while all the suffering in the other States was passed by, unregarded, and was entirely ignored. The first of the speakers wound up with some good counsel to young men desiring them to go to work and repair the fallen arches of the great Southern Temple, but the other proposed no remedy whatever and counseled no course, but seemed wholly desirous of keeping clothed in perennial green the remembrane of old South Carolina. One speaker remarked, "the present was not the time auspiciously to nail their flag to the mast head and go forth to great and mighty conquests," but your correspondent felt like the old flag that was lying unhonored that evening in one corner of that Hall, had been nailed to the mast head of the Great Republic, and that 400,000 loyal men had died to place it there, and that all the friends of Secession and disunion were unable to tear it from its high position.

If our people have honestly accepted the terms of the surrender and earnestly desire to return and dwell beneath the enduring folds of the great overshadowing Starry Banner when is the necessity for such loud eulogiums upon the State that inaugurated the great work of secession? She sowed the wind and she has reaped the whirlwind.

Thousands of her people have declared and vowed that they would rather see their noblest cities whelmed in ruin than see them desecrated by the triumphant exhibition of the hated "Grid Iron Flag' and God in his own incalculable wisdom gave them the iron tramp of beleaguring armies and made their highways desolate. We all appealed to God to judge our cause by the sword, and he has spoken out amid the glare of artillery and the shock of arms, "*Mene, mene tehel Upharsin.*"

We should now endeavor to soothe the public mind by the application of gentle emollients, and should endeavor to foster a nobler patriotism in the hearts of the young. The South can gain nought by desiring to perpetuate sentiments of hostility in the hearts of her people. She went to battle for opinion and a principle and the highest Court on Earth has decided against her, and in the language of Longstreet those opinions have been defeated and their opposites have become law.

The bonds of perpetual Union are beboming stronger through the Nation each successive day and hour, and the people must accept the situation in full conformity with the terms of surrender or they will live in continual perplexity. If there are those in the nation who feel their situations one of much discomfort, other lands are smiling round on every hand to receive them as citizens. Our country will lose nothing by their expatriation. Let them voluntarily seek an asylum upon distant shores where they may enjoy the fruition of those glorious privileges which they say are denied them here. But if they choose to remain, let them do so but not stir up discord and disquiet among their friends. Their dreams of a great Southern Empire are fled, and our Colossal nation stanes with her feet resting firmly upon every foot of her old domain and is shaking her victor flag in triumph over the head of her brave but prostrate enemies.

The simple moral influence of her power has bursted the fetters which trans-Atlantic tyrants strove to forge upon the arms of a sister people. The minions of tyranny who sought to stab our country when she was engaged in a domestic struggle, and unfurled the standard of imperialism upon the spires of the city of Montezuma, lost their entire manhood as they gazed in dismay upon the unterrified eagle of America reveling once more in undisturbed possessioon of its wide expanded territory, and the proud legions of the descendants of the conqueror of Austerlitz ignominiously abandoned the gigantic conquest they had so arrogantly undertaken and sought beyond the broad Atlantic a security from the terrific frowns of the maddened and insulted Colossus of the West.

Not only upon the continent of North America is the moral influence of the United States seen and felt. The frozen steppes of Autocratic Russia has been warmed by the genial influence of the Sun of Liberty, and her down trodden serfs have been emancipated and are now joining their loud songs of choral praise in the great anthem of Universal Freedom. Brazil, the land of broad rivers and snow capped monntains has caught the glorious infection and the poor slave who once wandered all bowed down in hopeless dejection, now joins the loud hosannah, and the banks of the lovely Amazon have become vocal with the songs of prospective freedmen. Political freedom is moving over the nations as the deep sea wave rolls along the bosom of the ocean, and close behind it will follow the onward march of the banner of Messiah—Religious conversion will follow fast in the footsteps of political regeneration, and the voice of God will soon be moving over the surface of earth and ocean, and most prominent among them all, and towering highest in the holy race that inaugurates the great movement will be seen, the dear flag that symbolizes freedom.

Slavery and oppression will every where flee away before the advancing star of civilization and republicanism, and

Peace shall o'er tho world her olive wand extend
And white robed innocence from heaven descend.

LOYALIST.

The Grumbler.

The most intolerable bore with whom society is afflicted, is the grumbler, who is continually complaining of the misery of this world; and who wails eternally over buried hopes and vanished joys. His joys are never in the present, but only discovered when he puts on the goggles of memory and searches over the pages of the past, and makes his present miserable in bewailing their departure. Time to his benighted vision is a monster who strtdes along, smashing at every step with grim delight, the idols of fond expectation, and scattering instead of joys, bitterness and sorrow. He looks at the world in this dark, gloomy light, until his heart has become soured and mouldy. He grumbles at morning, noon and night. When he awakes he grumbles because he has to get up; and if he does not find his slippers just where he looks for them, he breaks forth with redoubled energy. His breakfast is too soon or too late. He scolds the children for being so slow, and if they quicken their actions, he boxes their ears for making a noise. When he goes out he always grumbles at the weather. If the sun is shining, he groans inwardly for fear it may be too warm. If it rains, he grumbles because the sun dont shine; and if old Boreas in his glee gets up a little breeze he calls it a hurricane. He would be out of his element, if out of trouble. Like Rachel of old, he mourns and refuses to be comforted.

If the grumbler would be satisfied with being miserable himself, if he would confine his murmurings to himself for his own edification, he would be 'pardoned and pitied.' But when he seeks to spread a shade of discomfort all around him, when he thrusts all his grievances and grumblings on society, then he becomes a fit subject for the denunciation of all honest people.

The grumbler always carries a 'dampher' in society. His long, sanctimonious, sorrow-stricken face kills the natural joyousness of the heart, wherever he carries his doleful phiz. He creates a chilling influence wherever he goes. Everybody knows that if you want to make a sick man think he is dying, look half-dead yourself. Then if you would not exercise an Upas-like influence in society, don't be a grumbler.

The grumbler aims to keep a large stock of misery on hand, and if the present is not adequate for the supply he anticipates and peers into the future for something dismal on which he can feast his propensity. He stands on tip-toe with arms out-stretched to meet trouble half-way if possible. If he has any wealth he is constantly brooding over all the burglaries and robberies he ever heard, and if he should loose a few dollars, he would fancy he saw poverty and the poor house staring him in the face. He croaks about the wicked world, and hides his saintly face in misery as he predicts what a dreadful end to which people are coming. If one of his friends should start on a journey he relates him all the horrible accidents and steamboat explosions that he can conjure up, and prepares his friend to enjoy a delightful state of mind on the road, especially if he is of a nervous disposition.

Dr. Johnson once said that a habit of looking on the bright side of every event is better than a thousand pounds a year. Resolve that you will see this world on the sunny side, and you will find that the longer you live in it the better you will like it. It is a joll old world after all, if we will only think so.

"They err who say life is not sweet,
Though cares are long and pleasures fleet;
Though smiles and tears, and sun and storm,
Still change life's ever varying form,
The mind that looks on things aright,
Sees through the clouds a deep blue light."

You cannot underrate the necessity of being cheerful. It will brighten up your conversational powers, and make you an agreeable and desirable companion. If you meet a friend in good humor, don't throw a cloud unnecessarily over his happiness, and if you have a friend in trouble, don't picture it to him worse than it really is, but rather try to lessen the burden.

"A smile on the face and kind words on the tongue,
Will serve as a passport all nations among;
A heart that is cheerful, a spirit that's free,
Will carry you bravely o'er life's stormy sea."

—*Methodist Recorder.*

THERE IS ANOTHER RIVER.—A lady, walking out one day near a river, saw a man with his hat and coat off, and she thought directly he meant to drown himself. She prayed that the Lord would give her some word to arrest him. Accordingly she walked on until she came up to him, when he turned and said, "A beautiful river, ma'am."

'Yes,' she replied, 'but there is another river—a river that makes glad the people of God. Do you know that river?

'No ma'am,' he said.

She tried to speak more, but her tongue was tied, and she left him without another word. She went home to her husband, and told him what she thought and he sent some men to see if he was still there. No, he was gone, but the coat and hat were in the same place. They dragged in the river, but no traces of him could be found. They asked at the police-station about him, but no one knew what had become of him.

Twenty years after, that lady was in Baptist Noel's chapel, and saw a man looking very much at her. She thought, 'I know that face; where have I seen him?'

Whilst she was trying to remember, he leaned over her shoulder and said:

"There is another river. Do you know that river?"

She immediately remembered he was the man she had said those words to twenty years ago. He told her he had gone to drown himself, and her words deterred him from it. He had fled to Jesus, and found peace through believing.—*Methodist.*

Intelligence from our Mission Rooms.

MISSION ROOMS.—The Missionary Society is now occupying its new and eligible rooms on Broadway, on the west side of *Union Square*, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The address of the society and its officers will henceforth be No 35 *Union Place, New York.* Brethren having occasion to write to the Mission Rooms will please make a note of this.

INCREASE THE NUMBER.—It is most pleasant for us to comply with such an application as the following: "Our missionary collections last year were an advance of more than one hundred per cent. over those of the preceding year, when the *Missionary Advocates* were not taken. We carefully distribute the papers, writing the names of the parties upon them. We now wish you to increase to fifty the number of papers sent to our address"

THAT YE BRING FORTH MUCH FRUIT.—The mate of a ship was pointed out to us in the congregation of the Bethel ship surrounded by four men whom he had been instrumental in winning to the Saviour during his late voyage.

O FOR MORE AROUSEMENTS.—We have before us a letter from a friend in which the following passage occurs: "A member of the charge who had purposed to give $500 was so aroused under the missionary discourse of his pastor that he doubled the amount, giving $1,000, which has been sent to our treasurer."

THE OPENING.—"The Mission Rooms" were formally opened on Monday morning, June 10, by the calling to order of an assembly of more than one hundred ministers by the chairman of the meeting, Rev. J. S. Inskip. Bishop Janes being present, Brother Inskip invitedhim to conduct the opening exercises, previous to which Dr. Durbin addressed the president on the pleasure with which he could welcome the pastors to this place of gathering, and on the peculiar fitness of the presence of so large a number of the pastors in the "Rooms" of a society of which they are the principal agents and steadfast friends. Bishop Janes commenced the devotional exercises of the occasion by reading the 35th chapter of Isaiah. The assembly then united in singing the first hymn in our collection, "O for a thousand tongues to sing;" after which the bishop offered prayer, in which he was most marvelously drawn out in supplication for the spiritual renovation of our city, our country, and the heathen world. The hymn commencing "See how great a flame aspires," was sung, after which Dr. Foster led in prayer. These opening services, engaged in with great fervor by an unusually large company of pastors from various and distant portions of our work, made the occasion one of extraordinary interest for the cause of missions.

FORGIVEN WITHOUT A PRIEST.—A Priest after examining with a knowing look I colporteur's pack said to him, "Sir, a perceive that in your books a great deal is said about conversion and nothing said about confession, it is clear that yours are Protestant books." A notary who was present opened tne New Testament. "But do you not see," said he to the curate, "that Jesus Christ forgave the thief without the intervention of a priest to confess him? And when St. Stephen was dying, did he ask for a priest to confess him?" The dilemma was embarrassing. "Sir," answered the priest gravely, "the rules of the church in ancient times were different to what they are at the present day."

AN ANECDOTE OF MR. WESLEY.—At one time, Mr. Wesley was travelling in Ireland, his carriage became fixed in the mire, and the harness broke. While he and his companions were laboring to extricate it, a poor man passed by in great distress. Mr. Wesley called to him, and inquired the cause of it. He said he had been unable, through misfortune, to pay his rent of twenty shillings, and his family were just turned out of doors.

"Is that all you need?" said Mr. Wesley, handing him the amount: "here go and be happy." Then turning to his companion, he said pleasantly, "you see now why our carriage stopped here in the mud."

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"L'Etat c'est Moi."

Such is the heading of a leader in the New Orleans *Times* of the 25th inst., on Gen. Sheridan, on the subject of registration in Louisiana. The article is a savage attack upon Gen. Sheridans's civil administration in this district. Its design is to create the impression that Gen. Sheridan is a conspirator against the lawful authority of our government, *and, therefore, should be at once removed* In the "classic bombast" of the *Times*, he is denoneed as "ignorant and inexperienced in civil and political affairs"; that he is a "bold, defiant, self-reliant, partizan leader" ; that he is "arrogant, presumptuous, insulting, and insubordinate to his superiors" ; and it is more than intimated, that he is vain, proud, and "hath a vaulting ambition" which can only be fully expressed in a foreign language—"L'Etat c'est Moi!"

Were the circulation of the *Times* confined within limits where its antecedents and present controlling principles are known, we should not deem the article worthy of our notice; but unhappily having the greater power where it is *least* known, we therefor should not allow this slanderous assault to pass unrebuked,

Since the days of Gen. Butler in New Orleans, no military commander in Louisiana has displayed a profounder sagacity and a riper knowledge of men and things than Major Gen. Sheridan. Known throughout the nation as a bold, dashing, victorious cavalry officer, his warmest admirers little dreamed that their favorite general would prove no less a statesman than a soldier. The successor of Banks and Canby, it is no easy task to supervise the reconstruction of Louisiana, which in view of past failures and their attendant difficulties, is the most difficult of the "ten states" to reconstruct. If the character of the men chosen to fill subordinate offices, is a safe rule by which to test the administrative abilities of a general in command then Sheridan has no superior among those chosen to command the military districts created by the reconstruction bill. Both for the office of mayor and for that of governor, there was a choice of men; for many names had been suggested for these positions; yet Sheridan's rare penetration of human character and his correct estimate of practical fitness led him to appoint Edward Heath, Mayor of New Orleans, and Benj. F. Flanders, Governor of Louisiana. No man can converse with Gen. Sheridan for half an hour and not be impressed with his marvellous knowledge of our "political situation" and with his wisdom in the choice of the best men and means for the speedy pacification and prosperity of our State. Instead of "inexperience" we are surprised at his wondrous powers to plan and execute.

Few men in this or any other land could have *endured* his rapid promotion and nation-wide fame, and not have "lost their heads." While he commands the respect of all who enter his presence, yet he is simple in his manners, frank in his spirit, straight forward in his words and deeds. Rarely referring to those exploits on the field of battle which the greatest of chieftain might justly be proud, he addresses himself to the subject in hand; the supreme executive of a law which confers unlimited power upon him, he cannot speak otherwise than in the "first person," yet always without vanity or egotism or pride. Having accepted the appointment of district commander, he feels bound to carry out the will of Congress; yet he is no partizan and his appointments have not been in accordance with the wishes of the "Clubs of a radical faction and of irresponsible demagogues." The statement comes with bad grace from the *Times*, that "neither the history of this Republic nor of any modern government affords such an instance of flagrant, arrogant, presumptuous and insulting insubordination and defiance by inferior to superior officials, as this letter exhibits." Without containing a vestige of truth when applied to Sheridan, such a wholesale assertion is worth *naught*, but as a winding sheet in which to wrapt the dead confederacy with its treason, arrogance, presumption and insubordination. Has the *Times* forgotten Davis and Floyd and Lee and Cobb and Muray and a host of others as "flagrant instances of insubordination, defiance and arrogance!"

If we now turn to Sheridan's letter to Grant, of which the *Times* so bewailingly complains, and analyze the same with care and candor, we shall fail to discern a single count in the indictment founded in truth. The President's order to Gen. Sheridan to extend the time of registration was conditional, that is, "unless" as the commanding general says, "I show some good reasons to the contrary." And what are his "good reasons" for not extending the term?

I. All the citizens of Louisiana have had ample opportunity to register.

II. The extention of the term of registration would incur additional and unnecessary expense.

III. If other district commanders are tardy, Louisiana should not therefore be cheated out of the honor of being the first of the "ten states," reconstructed and the first re-admitted into the Union.

IV. The people of the South have never confessed their guilt of treason and rebellion against the government of the United States; they still firmly deny having taken up arms as rebels; they call that loyalty which the North calls treason, and, therefore, according to their political faith and their interpretation of the oath prescribed by Congress in the military bill, they claim that they can *conscientiously* take the oath of registration ; hence General Sheridan considered that the application of Mr. Stanbery's opinion, would open a "broad macadamised road for perjury and fraud to travel on."

In a burst of indignation, the *Times* declares this is casting upon a "whole people the stain of one of the most odious offences to law and morals" It may be in the estimation of the Southern people, but they are not in a condition to determine what is treason or perjury or fraud. It is a question which of right belongs to the victorious North and to a loyal Congress to decide; that decision has been made, and as the representative of the one, and the agent of the other, General Sheridan frankly utters his opinion and assigns the same as one of the reasons why the term of registration should not be extended.

Conscious of the delicate position he occupies, the Commanding General declares with great sincerity—"I regret that I should have to differ with the President." Nothing could be more courteous and even kind. If we understand the English language, there is nothing in these words that smacks of "boldness, or defiance or disrespect." And with singular appropriateness, he requests General Grant to recollect the President's "bitter antagonism" to the bill which he is called upon to execute. This is done not in disrespect to the President, but to illustrate the difficulties attending the work of reconstruction in his department. And like a true soldier whose first duty is obedience to his superiors, General Sheridan pledges himself to obey the *President's positive* order to extend the time of registration, if the "good reasons" he has given are not deemed sufficien. to close the registration by the 15th of July. Such are our candid views of the Commanding General of this department.

Who are the Republican Party of Louisiana?

We are somewhat surprised to observe of late a slight degree of misunderstanding on this point among a few af our friends which it may be well to clear up, before it has led them into any practical mistakes which may injure them. It is not infrequent that the zeal of new converts to a sound faith is somewhat disproportioned to their knowledge, and betrays them into unsound doctrines and bad practices. In such cases the cool sober judgment of the body of the church usually anticipates serious mischief by a gentle and timely admonition. The Republican party in Louisiana, we infer from some late outgivings, contains some younger members, who in the novelty of their faith are perhaps a little apt to forget that the principles and the policy of the Republican party were framed some time since, and were in active operation while they were yet owners of slaves, and uniting with their section to war upon its principles.

The history of parties in no country has perhaps witnessed such a sublime and majestic uprisal of all the purest, noblest and best elements of a people, into a lofty broad and compact organization, like the sudden uplifting of an unbroken mountain range across a continent, as was presented in the rise of the Republican party of the United States.

The preparation of the elements, and the growth of the componet parts, were the work of years and the fruit of much heroic toil and unrewarded sacrifice. The true fathers of the Republican party were the patient, earnest conscientious doers and thinkers, who for thirty years have been quietly and perseveringly informing the minds of the people with just principles, while the froth and scum of parties were waging their battles of bubbles on the surface.

And to-day it is emphatically true of the Republican party, and we call the attention of mere politicians to the fact, that the true heart and soul of Republicanism lies deeper than any committees, conventions, or any other party machinery. The vital spirit and authoritative will of the Republican party which can make and unmake conventions, committees, platforms and greater things than these, resides in the conscentious convictions, the ardent love of justice, liberty, and the equal rights of men, and the undying devotion to the Union, of the great majority of the people of the United States, and in their unalterable purpose to make these principles and sentiments, a fixed and enduring part of the fundamental law of the Republic, and of the fundamental law of each rebel state.

It is the enthusiasm which springs from these deep settled convictions and from a great and righteous cause, which gives to the Republican party that solidarity of purpose and irresistible momentum, that tossed aside, like foam from the prow, the power and patronage of Andrew Johnson, and that standing at the back and guiding the plucky arm of sturdy Phil. Sheridan, sends a shiver and a howl throughout rebeldom North and South, as each "bad man" or fraculent malfeasant measures the sod.

It is this party with their high aims and purposes, which has abolished slavery, put down the rebellion, protected loyal men, decreed equal rights, to all men before the law in the rebel states, and prescribed the rules and conditions under which those states may resume their state organizations in the Union, and which now invites all loyal men who are willing to act with it, without distinction of any kind, whether of former politics, religion, race or color, to join its ranks. And it is of all such men, that the Republican party of Louisiana will be composed, and it is from those men collectively that all committees, conventions and other party machinery must derive their authority, and to them they must when demanded lay it down. And it will rest not with any Committee or sub committee of New Orleans to determine the Republicanism or the conditions of membership of any men, but that question rests immediately with the Republicans of Louisiana, and ultimately with the Republicans of the Union. They will decide who are and who are not Republicans.

These few first principles are sound. and are the voice not of an individual but of the party through all its conventions since it has had an existence, They have a few practical corollaries adapted to present circumstances.

I. There was no permanently and definitely organized Republican party for the State of Louisiana until recently, and the late Republican Convention was the first Republican state convention assembled in Louisiana, and the Committee it appointed was the first regularly appointed Republican State Committee in the State, and will retain its authority until it is superseded by a regularly called and authorized convention of the Republicans of the State.

II. That convention did not derive its power to meet, nor its authority to act from the collection of gentlemen who styled themselves a Republican State Committee, but from the Republican people of Louisiana and its acts are possessed of authority only so far as they represent the wishes of the people, and are liable to be repealed or disapproved as the people may direct.

III. The action of the gentlemen who called that convention, had precisely so much authority and no more than that of any other set of gentlemen, who volunteer to take the initiative in forming a new political organization; that authority was self imposed, and simply advisory, and every semblance of it ceased with the assembling of the Convention.

IV. A convention assembled for a certain purpose, once adjourned sine die, is *functus officio*, and has no power to reassemble, but the people when they wish a convention will elect a new one.

We are led to the foregoing remarks by an article in a contemporary upon the Republicanism of Gen. Sheldon and others, and another in which it advises the Hon. Rufus Waples and the gentlemen who have acted with him as a quasi State central committee in the absence of a regular one, to make the extraordinary assumption of being the permanent "executive and legislative head" of the party and the source of all authority.

As to the Republicanism of any person or persons we have merely to say that so long as the Republican party of the United States requires no test of membership but adherence to its principles, and action with it, we doubt the authority of the *Tribune*, or of any committee or convention to read any one out of, or into the party. And besides we think that so long as the great mass of Republicans are agreed to unite with late slave owners, as are some of our friends, who are advising this singular action, and with original secessionists, as were others of them, provided they are now of one mind with us, they will hardly acquiesse in the reading out of original Republicans of 1856, and 1860, who carried their Republicanism through four years of toil and danger, while our friends were either opposing them or on neutral ground. We submit that there would be danger in following the rash advice of the Tribune of the ruled out being the larger and better portion of the party.

As to the *Tribune's* advice to certain gentlemen to assume to act as the "executive and legislative head and assembly" of the Republican party in opposition to the Central State Committee, appointed by the Convention, that is simply child's talk. We represent the great majority of the Republcan vote of this city, white and black, and we speak for both, when we say that should any persons be so forgetful of the great purposes of the Republican party, and so oblivious of the respect due to public opinion as to venture the attempt to make the Republican party a close corporation to be wielded for the ambitious purposes and self-aggrandizement of a few persons, to the detriment of the interests, the just hopes, and the deliberate will of the people of Louisiana, they will be rebuked in such a manner by the Republicans of Louisiana in convention assembled, without waiting for authority from the *Tribune* or from the "executive and legislative, council, board, or assembly," or whatever other titles it may assume, which is waiting so condescendingly to be "refreshed," that they will not repeat the experiment in haste.

We wish to turn our attention to fighting the common enemy. We have the endorsement of the party. We desire to secure the triumph of Republican principles in Louisiana. Those whose support is necessary to the organs of Republicanism here, will expect such organs to aid the common cause and discountenance faction and schism. Such of these as pursue an opposite course will be understood and rebuked at the proper time and in an effectual way.

The Destiny of Mexico.

Another actor has passed off the Mexican stage. Maximillian's empire lives in the past. Through the treachery of Lopez, in delivering to the enemy the fort of the convent of de la Cruz, Queretaro has fallen, and with it the representative of the Third Napoleon. Deserted by Marquez and Miramon, it but required this Judas act to give o Juarez not only absolute control over the country, but possession of the European and Mexican generals who stood true to the last to the cause of Maximilian and monarchy.

Opposing the empire, we admire the man. Of undoubted courage, refined manners, his whole Mexican experience was that of self-sacrifice.

Ever in the front rank of his army, the fatigues and hardships of war were borne by him without murmur. And if personal prowess in the head of any movement is laudable or worthy of emulation, we think Maximilian's example merits imitation. Should his bloodthirsty captors insist upon death as the penalty of his temerity, the whole civilized world will quake with horror at the act, and a speedy retribution will quickly overtake his destroyers.

In the overthrow of the empire European sovereigns have been taught an important lesson. Taking advantage of our internal struggles they foisted their form of government upon Mexico. Our difficulties settled, the moral force of Republicanism convinced them that they had calculated without their host. And now we opine they are perfectly willing to leave the regulation of Mexico to the Mexicans or to us, if we are willing to undertake it.

Will we undertake it? Will the United States quiet its own local quarrels by uniting its own forces and marching across the Rio Grande and throwing its starry banner over the halls of the Montezumas ? Santa Anna's seizure leads the mind to this belief. Troublesome and irregular neighbors must be either ejected or made peaceable—and though Uncle Samuel did display much patience under James Buchanan, with his own rebellious children, his ire when aroused convinced them that age had not palsied his right arm.

Mexico once ours, the elevating influences of Christianity would ere long display themselves among her people. Men whose only aim appear to be the issuance of a pronunciamiento and the levyance of a prestano upon their countrymen, the former demanding their lives and the latter their property—would take pride in assisting to develop the vast industrial resources of the nation; and each being a sovereign in his own right, the wreckless ambition which these leaders have displayed, would be without object.

The ball is in our hand, pray God it may roll so as to insure ultimately peace, progress and prosperity.

A friend writing from Paris, states, that there were present at the Opera, one evening, nineteen crowned heads. When will it be said that nineteen crown-heads were presented at a prayer-meeting or at a missionary meeting to consult on the conversion of the world to Jesus?

Editorial Items.

Congress will probably meet in July.

President Johnson is in New England, swinging around the circle.

The following is the 3d section of Dr. Goldman's School ordinance for New Orleans:

Sec. 3. Said board shall provide for the education of all children between the ages of six and sixteen years, and shall have the power of establishing new schools for the education of colored children at such points and in such parts of the city where they may be required.

Gen. Sheridan on Registration.

[Telegram.]
Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., June 22, 1867.

General U. S. Grant, commanding armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

General—I am in receipt of a telegram from the president, through Brevet Major General E. D. Townsend, assistant, adjutant general United States army, directing me to extend the registration in this city and state until August 1, unless I show some good reasons to the contrary, and ordering me to report such reasons for his information. Also stating that, in his judgment, this extension is necessary to a full and fair registration and that the time should be thus extended because the other district commanders will not get through before that time.

My reasons for closing the registration in this city were because I had given the city two and a half months, and there were no more to register. I have given the state two and a half months, and registration will be exhausted by that time.

I did not feel warranted in keeping up boards of registration at large expense to suit new issues coming in at the eleventh hour.

The registration will be completed in Louisiana at the time specified, unless I am ordered to carry out the law under Mr. Stanbery's interpretation, which practically, in registration, is opening a broad macadamized road for perjury and fraud to travel on.

I do not see why my registration should be dependent upon the time when other district commanders get through. I have given more time for the registration of Louisiana than they propose to give to their commands; for 1 commenced six weeks before they did.

I regret that I should have to differ with the president; but it must be recollected that I have been ordered to execute a law to which the president has been in bitter antagonism.

If, after this report, the time is to be extended, please notify me and it will be done. I would do it at once, but the president's telegram was conditional, and there is sufficient time left to issue the necessary order.

P. H. Sheridan,
Major General Commanding.

To Northern Republicans.

We ask our friends at the North and in Congress to weigh well the significance of General Sheridan's last telegram to Gen. Grant. It means simply that there is but one barrier interposed in Texas and Louisiana, between an anxious horde of unrepentant rebels who are angrily and impatiently waiting the opening of President Johnson's "broad macadamized road for perjury and fraud," and the loyal people and their liberties, which the former only await the Presidential signal to overwhelm and tramp out. That barrier is the honest, straight-forward purpose of Gen. Sheridan. He is resolved that by him the Military Bill shall be executed as understood by Congress, the people and the President when it passed.

Let the people in the North and Congress see that Sheridan is sustained. If President Johnson wishes to make him the next President, let him remove him.

Important Message of the Mayor

State of Louisiana,
Mayoralty of New Orleans,
City Hall, June 25, 1867.

To the Honorable Board of Assistant Aldermen:

Gentlemen—It has just come to my knowledge from an official report made to me by Mr. Joseph Hernandez, city treasurer, that there has been issued by him and the city controller, Mr. P. G. Mohan, since the 13th of August 1866, one million two hundred and thirty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars of city money, without any authority whatever.

In answer to my inquiries, Mr. Hernandez states that this large amount of money was put into circulation "by virtue of resolutions of joint committees of the common council, and which action was duly approved by said common council under date of November 16, 1866, resolution No. 309." This resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the common council does hereby approve and sanction the

course pursued and action taken by the joint committees of both boards during the adjournment of the common council, from the 26th of July to the 2d of October, 1866, as per report of said committee presented and adopted this day.

An examination of said report shows that said joint committees made no mention therein of having authorized the issue of any city notes, and it therefore follows that the treasurer and controller have greatly exceeded their powers, and issued obligations of the city without warrant by law.

With this exceedingly large volume of paper money thrown upon the market, in addition to that already issued by the city, it it not hard to account for the great depreciation which has taken place in the value of city paper, and cannot help shaking the confidence of the public in it. If it was sanctioned officially or otherwise by the joint committes, they, too, far exceeded their powers, and must be viewed as equally culpable with the officers already named; and I look to the council to make an immediate examination of this matter, and to take speedy measures for the impeachment and removal of the parties guilty of perpetrating this fraud upon the corporation and the community.

For the further and full protection of the treasury of the city it is also necessary that all officers of the city should be instructed not to receive any of the money in question in payment of sums due the city. The same having been issued without authority and by irresponsible persons, is of no value in law, and the city can never legally be made liable for it. No authority having ever been vested in the present treasurer and controller to issue any new notes of this city, their illegal notes can be readily distinguished by the signatures of themselves or their deputies.

It is to my personal knowledge that, besides the large amount of nearly a million and a quarter of dollars already illegally issued, the treasurer and controller are at the present time engaged in making more of this money; and even now we have nothing to guide us as to the amount actually put into circulation except the statements of the treasurer himself; and it is also necessary that you should take immediate steps to stop any further issue of new city notes.

I regret that from those illegal proceedings the citizens of New Orleans will suffer greatly; but it is of the utmost importance that the people should be apprised of the illegal doings of its officers, and that the promptest action should be taken by you to protect the good faith and credit of the corporation.

Very respectfully,
E. HEATH, Mayor.

The above message has created some excitement in town; from its nature, the effect could not have been otherwise. But we trust that the Mayor will not allow himself to be clamored out of his purpose to bring to public notice the dishonest acts of those designated in his message. Let him pursue his quiet, straight-forward official course and the people will sustain him. After the first blush of excitement is over, the good citizens of New Orleans will discover that their Mayor has acted for the public good. This is all that they require, and all that he seeks to accomplish. Those who so violently denounce, him should be reminded that the Mayor stands ready to prove at any moment, the charges contained in his message. The material questions involved in the controversy are: 1. Were the city treasurer and controller authorized to issue the $1,232,772, named in the Mayor's message. 2. By whom was the authorization made? It is a question of *official record*. Where are the records? But as it is not likely that these questions can be answered satisfactorily to the respective parties concerned in the dispute, we trust the Commanding General will appoint a commission to investigate the whole subject.

In the mean time, we caution those who hold the city notes in question, not to dispose of them at an unreasonable discount; for although the Mayor considers them illegal, yet we feel confident that he will do all that he can to save the holders thereof from serious loss.

Republican State Central Executive Committee.

The Committee held its second meeting at Economy Hall last Monday evening. Mr. Dunn's resignation as one of the vice-presidents, was accepted and the gallant Captain J. H- Ingraham was elected to fill the vacancy. This is an admirable choice, and will add strength to the committee. President Flanders is now supported by two able vice-presidents, viz: Messrs Ingraham and Marie. Mr. Aristide Marie is a refined and educated gentlemen, and is capable of filling any position within the gift of the people.

Governor Flanders, chairman of the body, being called away after the opening of the meeting, Captain Ingraham was called to the chair.

Judge Hiestand offered a series of resolutions sustaining General Sheridan in his recent letter to General Grant, characterizing Secretary Stanbery's opinion or interpretation of the reconstruction laws as in the interest alone of the rebels, etc., etc. The Judge sustained the resolutions in some pungent remarks. After some amendments and a lengthy debate, in which General Bussy opposed the passage of the same as impolitic. and a weight upon the Republican party of the North, they were adopted.

The resolutions were directed to be forwarded to the officers of Congress, as well as resolutions passed by the Louisiana Republican convention favoring a constitutional amendment forbidding distinction on account of race or color.

A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a committee from the Loyal League and from the Grand Council, in making arrangements to celebrate the approaching 4th of July.

Mr. A, D. Grief sent in his resignation as member of the commttiee. A special committee was appointed to attend to filling vacancies occurring in the committee by what means soever.

The secretary of the committee was authorized to call upon that of the old committee to turn over the records and other papers.

The several wards of the city and of Orleans parish were instructed to hold elections June 28th for an additional member of parish committee.

General L. A. Sheldon, having heard that a resolution was to be offered for his expulsion from the committee, owing to certain testimony of his in the report of the congressional committee of investigation into the New Orleans riots, took the floor to show his Republican record to be a true one, and to repudiate anything in the above testimony to the contrary. He said, on being questioned as to his present views of the negro suffrage, that the law granted suffrage to all, and he should sustain the law.

The meeting adjourned to meet next Monday evening.

For the New Orleans Advocate,

Opelousas District.

CHRISTIAN HOME—THE REGISTRY—PISTOL OR PAPER.

At Monroe I found a home and the privilege of family worship, with a family who are old residents and have managed to be loyal all through the late struggle between light and darkness. The registrars were on duty here, and two old friends being on the board, it was quite homelike at their quarters. Crowds of colored men stood about the door and within, all eager to be made citizens. They appeared to have quite an appreciation of the privilege, some had travelled all night, others starting before dawn, had journeyed until dark Many of them had been in the Union army, one who had a revolver hung to his belt, after taking a lecture on the folly of carrying it, was asked by the officer, "which would you rather have, the pistol or the paper? when he at once laid his revolver on the table. It had cost him $25 very recently. Occasionally one would have wrong notions of the registry. An old man asked whether he could draw rations on his paper; another if he might bring his wife to get one; others had been told that by registering they would put themselves in the army. Several were refuse because of having been run off to Texas, during the war by their masters and had not since been a year in this State. (Is this right?) Very few whites have registered, the proportion so far is 50 to 500 colored, but among these are many true Union men.

UNEASY REBELS—FLAG OF FREEDOM—GENEROUS DONATION.

Some restiveness has been exhibited by parties in this parish, about the appointment of gentlemen from New Orleans as Registrars for fear their influence is "calculated to destroy that harmony and good feeling, which has hitherto existed, unbroken between the races" which is very likely to be the case if they mean, instructing the new citizens that they will be protected in voting as they please and in preferring at the polls men who have been true to the Union and freedom. I heard a number of complaints made to the Registrars by laborers, of ill treatment, and some of being beaten and threatened with death for going to be registered. The beautiful flag of our country flying from Capt. Merrills flag staff, seems to speak of justice to all. These complainants were sent to the Freedman's Bureau, and by the Agent referred to the civil authorities, but under the present system, not one case in a score receivs attention.

Through the kindness of the late Bureau Agent, Capt. Morey, a gentleman has been induced to give us a fine lot for church and schoolhouse, and a burying ground. He has laid out in building lots, a large tract near the town, for the freedmen and others of small means. Many discharged soldiers are only waiting to receive their bounties, to purchase and make themselves homes. It is a politic as well as a benevolent act; for the lots will sell the more readily, that these people will have so near them, a neat church, comfortable schoolhouse and their own minister.

1ST WASHITA QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—THE OLD OAK—CHRISTIAN LIBERTY.

The time for Conference came, but no room could be found. A planter who has done former kindnesses to the laborers of his place, gave us permission to hold our meetings under a grand old oak near his house. At 11 o'clock Saturday we had preaching; at 3 o'clock the Conference was held, 235 members were reported, 8 appointments, 18 conversions, 29 baptisms, 1 death, 5 marriages, 2 Sunday schools, 48 scholars, 5 local preachers, 2 exhorters. A board of trustees was elected, all having property, 3 being church members, 2 are not, but useful respectable citizens, who will do their duty. They will get an act of incorporation, and be an efficient board of church officers. I had the pleasure of receiving from Capt. Morey, the deed to the M. E. Church, of our lot 60 by 140 feet, and work is at once to be begun upon the house. Brother Fenner has a good official board, he and brother Sims of Bastrop are doing good on this large circuit. Brother Jackson of Carroll could not reach us because of the water, which has also stopped his work. It was a novel scene, that little company under the old oak. There was talk of toils and perils in the past and plans for the future. It was asked "will we be protected? may we worship, vote, labor as we please?" Some reported outrages and feared persecution, but the little band were hopeful. Some of the preachers had been at it 39 to 50 years in Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana, and all rejoiced at the liberty in Christ, that was now enjoyed.

SABBATH SERVICES IN THE WOODS—A GOOD BEGINNING.

Our night meeting was held in a cabin near town. Brother Fenner preached a good sermon, several persons came forward as seekers, and one professed conversion. The Sabbath services were held in the woods farther out, reached by a walk through fields and crossing a Bayou several times on logs. It was a place fit for camp meeting. Here a new cabin was thrown open to us and all day the work of the Lord went on gloriously. First a Sunday school of 40 children was organized, an excellent superintendent was appointed Then the love-feast, a happy, happy time, some curious and thrilling testimonies were given. Then the preaching and Sacraments, a large number came to the Lord's table, two infants and one adult were baptized, three more were candidates for immersion, sixteen joined class, $128 was subscribed for building, principally in small sums of one to four dollars, for our people are poor. The stewards have on their list $300—one planter gives $50, many citizens and our friendly registrars have given sums of $10 and $5—and if we can get help from the Missionary board the Church will soon be built. On Monday the Board of Trustees organized, all accepted the office. A resolution of thanks to M. Tilhout for his donation of the lot, was passed, and one petitioning the Missionary board for an appropriation to aid them in building; $500 was asked. A contract was made with a builder, to erect a house for about two thousand dollars.

BLIND PREACHER—BENEVOLENCE.

One of our local preachers here is an old man from Baltimore, who is entirely blind. He was owned near Monroe for many years, and was a good blacksmith. The blindness was caused by cateract. His master dying, left directions in his will for all the slaves to be kept together and for the comfort of Uncle George; but the parties into whose hands the estate fell, turned off the old man, and he has since been kindly cared for by Mr. Fargout, the gentleman who has given us $50, and who is noted for kindness to his people. A country surgeon lately operated upon one of Uncle George's eyes, destroying it. The remaining one, may be partially restored and measures have been taken to send him to New Orleans for the best surgical aid. One colored men told me he would pay $25 towards restoring Uncle George to sight.

ITINERANT.

Ladies' Department.

Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER XVII.

Mama, in resuming her story, said: "Before you journey with me to another Circuit, I will relate to you a little incident of Miriam, which occurred when she was seven years old. She was attending school about a mile distant from our house. It was my custom to have the girl accompany her in the morning, and to go for her in the evening. But this day, which was cold and windy, the school closed earlier than usual, and the teacher with the best intentions, as the girl had not yet come for her, secured an opportunity for her to ride part of the way, supposing she could, with safety, walk the rest of the way alone. She did so, but on arriving at the house, the frail little creature sank down exhausted, too weak to call, too cold to open the door, and thus was rapidly sinking into that frozen sleep that knows no waking; and would have soon expired, while we were all warm and cheerful within, had I not imagined I heard a cat mewing, and opening the door, there sat our little girl perfectly motionless—and oh! may kind heaven save me from such an another moment. I caught her up in a frenzy of emotion, but to my joy found that she was alive, for she faintly begged me to let her remain quiet, an expression common to any one at that point of freezing. As we placed her in cold water she suffered the most acute pain, and rubbing her for some time we were blissfully relieved by knowing no serious effects would follow.

Miriam was delighted to accompany her Papa, which she was often allowed to do, when he had not far to go; for my duties now detained me at home. Every new house was blessed with a new *treasure*, and here Addison was added to our number, bringing joy and gladness to our hearts.

There were many amusing circumstances connected with marriages and weddings. At one wedding the company was regaled with a cup of tea, which was in those days considered a great treat, as tea was very expensive, and only used on extra occasions. Before the company had left the room, an old lady passed around the table and drank from each cup what was left that none of the precious beverage might be lost, and which she seemed to enjoy wondrously, smacking her lips as she drained the contents of each cup. Your Father was sent for in great haste to marry a couple at a hotel, not far distant. They were called public houses or taverns in those days, in the country, and very reputable when kept by a good man. The bride and bridegroom made a great dash, and put on any amount of airs, but when he came to pay the fee handed your Father fifty cents. Just as your Pa was seated in his wagon to return, the landlord asked him how much he had received. Your Father hesitated, and at first refused to inform him, but said he, "I will hold your horse until you tell me," and when he learned it was only fifty cents, he turned to his groom and commanded him to hold the horse until he returned. He plainly told the newly married man that if he did not give the Elder (as ministers were often called) more, after making such a display, that he would see before he left the place that he had a coat of tar and feathers which would be more becoming to such littleness than the one he had on. To this feathering allusion he handed over fifty cents more, which the landlord brought out exultantly to your Father, saying, "take this, it was all I could scare out of him, and it will do a little better than nothing." On another occasion in the case of a poor, but honest man, who asked your Father after the ceremony was pronounced if he would not take his pay in some white beans he had on hand, which he accepted very cheerfully.

Our next Circuit was G—, in Conn., and on arriving there found there was no Parsonage; but some good brother allowed us to have one room, and a bed room until we could do better. There were now eight in our family, including the girl. We remained there until Autumn and then moved not far from the village, and near meeting and school.

While in this house we had a very narrow escape from having it burned down over our heads It had taken fire near the chimney, in the chamber that we seldom used, and burned into a bag of flour or corn meal which was standing near; as the fire burned the bag, the flour poured out and extinguished the flames as was afterwards discovered, and thus it was that God watched over us with more than a father's care.

In the village there were large woollen factories, and a great many girls employed in them who attended our church. I now not only made plain bonnets for the good old Methodist sisters, but as the annual Conference was held every other year in New York city, my friends there often sent me many of the more fashionable styles by your Father, which I made up for the girls employed in the factory. Thus we enjoyed many little comforts that our small salary would not allow, as we seldom if ever received that in full. At nearly the close of this year, Fisk was born making a quartette of boys. And now Olin and Wilberforce were old enough to attend school with Miriam and Edith, leaving me alone witth Addison and Fisk during the day.

As cold winter came on I was often alone with my children for weeks, while your Pa was absent on his extensive Circuit. Often the snow would fall at a great depth, and some kind neighbor would come wadding through the drifts "to shovel us out" as he would say, and take care of the cow and pig. Some of these Circuits extended away up into New Hampshire and Vermont, and at times when his return was delayed, I would become so anxious I could scarcely work by day, or sleep at night. As a relief to my anxious heart, I have often called the children around me several times during the day, and read from the Bible some precious promise, and then lifted my heart in earnest prayer, in which all the little ones joined, that their Father's precious life might be spared in the midst of the storm and cold. I was not the only one praying for him, as I must tell you. There was an excellant sister Mary, known as the Preacher's friend, who lived at a remote part of the Circuit, and like Anna of old, continued in supplications night and day. One day the snow had fallen to a great depth, and as the evening came it increased with wind, heaping up the snow into fearful mountains, obstructing the highways, and rendering them almost if not entirely impassable. This holy woman had been engaged in prayer nearly all day, and when night came on with its infuriated storm, she piled the logs on the large fire place, and kept a kettle of water boiling, and ever and an anon would go to the door, and listen amid the howlings of the storm, then return and kneel in prayer. Being asked why she did this, she said, she had an impression that brother E—, the minister, was out in this storm, and that God would direct him to their house before morning, and that she had resolved to sit up all night and keep the fire burning, and a hot cup of tea ready for him. She said also that she would keep the candle burning, which light might aid him to find the house. It was nearly midnight while repeating her listening at the door, that she heard a faint cry for help at a distance. She instantly aroused the family, and sent the men out; and ere long the weary and worn Itinerant in the person of your Father was brought into their comfortable home He had started in the morning, hoping to reach his appointment during the day, but night and the storm had overtaken him, and baffling with storm and wind, he had lost his way. His faithful horse would flounder in the drifts until both horse an rider were for a time buried in the fleecy covering; recovering a little, they would proceed until again lost sight of; continuing thus until almost ready to give up in despair, and while on the verge of hopelessness, he espied a light in the distance, and making a desperate effort, the horse and rider again plunged forward that if possible they might find a haven from the fury of "such a storm," little dreaming that true and warn christian hearts were keeping faithful vigils and that beyond was a light in the window for him. Judge of his surprise on being met by stalwart forms before reaching the house, who carried him all fainting in their arms; then imagine the gratitude that must have inspired his heart while he was nursed as tenderly as a child until after many days when he had recovered from his exhaustion, and the storm had abated. When his faithful horse who had first saved his life while baffiing with the snow and storm, and who had not been forgotten in the abundance the stable afforded, came up in his nobility to the door and received the refreshed Itinerant as if proud to bear the burden, and both went on their way rejoicing.

EVANGELINE.

General Monthly Meeting of the Union Sons Relief Association of Louisiana.

New Orleans, La., June, 17, 1867.

Meeting called to order by the President at 20 minutes to 7 o'clock P. M.

HENRY CLAY, President presiding.

Meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Emperor Williams; Constitution read

Proceedings of last General Monthly meeting read and approved.

Proceedings of the Board of Finance meeting read and approved.

Proceedings of Female officers', meeting read and approved.

Proceedings of Quarterly meeting. read and approved.

Proceedings of Board of Officers' meeting read and approved.

After which the Secretary called the Roll and collected dues and fines.

The President then said as this was the end of our year, and as the reports of all business, and transactions of the Association done during that time, should be read at this meeting, but as it was adopted at the Officers' meeting that the election for Officers should commence not later than 9 o'clock, and as it is very near that time now, he would ask the Association to postpone reading said reports until the next Quarterly Meeting.

Moved by Wm. B. Runel, seconded by W. H. Alexander, that the annual reports be laid over until next Quarterly Meeting. Adopted.

The President stated that there was a vacancy in the nomination for Board of Trustees caused by Mr. Fields being nominated as Vice-President. Mr. Henry Edwards nominated Edward Johnson to fill the vacancy. Adopted unanimously.

The President announcod the house in order to receive new members.

The following persons were received as members of this Association after conforming to the Constitution and By-Laws.

Mrs. Clara Jackson, age 39 years, born in Louisiana, Residence 127 Congress street. Mrs. Menta Brown, aged 40 years, born in Maryland, Residence 117 Basin street.

The President then called the Commissioners of election to prepare the polls, he then announced the house in order for election, the President then withdrew from the chair, to allow the Vice-President to preside over the meeting during the election.

The Vice-President said to have order, and to avoid confusion, he will not allow any more than one bench of members to come at the polls at once.

The Secretary and Commissioners said they were prepared to receive the votes of the members for President and Vice-President.

The Secretary then read the names of the Candidates for the office of President and Vice-President:

Henry Clay for President, David Douglas for Vice President; W. P. Runel for President; Edward Fields for Vice-President.

The Commissioners then proceeded to receive the votes for said candidates, after voting was over, the tickets were counted by the Commissioners and Secretary with the following result.

Henry Clay and David Douglas received 154 votes; W B. Runel and Edward Fields received 44 votes

The Vice-President appointed the Commissioners to notify the candidates to come to the stand and hear the result of the election.

The Secretary then announced the result of the election to the house which was received with great applause.

The Secretary then administered the Oath of Office to Mr. Clay and Mr. Douglas, after which they were installed into their seats as President and Vice-President of the Union Sons Relief Association for one year from this day.

The President elect then addressed the meeting thanking them for the honor and confidence that they show they have in him, by electing him again as their President, and said he has taken the oath to discharge the duties of President, and defend the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association, and he interds to carry out every law, and do all the good he can in maintaining peace and harmony in the Association.

Mr. Douglas, Vice-President elect then made a short address to the meeting thanking them for the compliment shown him in electihg him Vice-President saying that he will always aim to do good, and harmonize, and can always be found when wanting, and wanted the members to know that he is a Republican and stands on the Radical Republican Platform. Mr. W. B. Runel made a few remarks to the members thanking them for their votes, and said he had run before against the President, and said he was the only one that could get near the President, but he congratulated him on his success, and hope when they elect a Treasurer, he hoped they will elect a man who will fill the office as he tried to do.

Mr. E. Fields also addressed the meeting, and said he advocated that there ought to be a new president, and the society required it, but as its members have seen fit to re-elect their old President and his party was beaten, he congratulated the blue ribbon on their success.

The Commissioners then proceeded on with the election of Trustees.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Trustees to serve one year.

Rev. Emperor Williams, Henry Edwards, W. H. Alexander, Floyd Calhoun, Aaron Washington.

The Secretary then administered the oath of office unto them, and they were installed into office. Rev. E. Williams then addressed the society giving a history of the Society from its foundation to this day and felt proud to see the confidence of the members by re-electing him, as a Trustee, an office held since the society was incorporated, and was glad to see the old President re-elected, he then made a few encouraging remarks on the duties of each officer and member.

Mr Edwards and Mr. Alexander also made a few pleasant remarks to the meeting.

Mr. Peter Joseph late Vice-President made a few remarks before retiring from his officer, and said that within the past year he has always strived to fill the duties of his office as far as it lay in his power, and hoped the members were satisfied with him during his reign as an office, he said he was the first that said we ought to have another man for President in place of Mr. Clay, and see if they could not do as well as Mr. Clay, but as the members have seen fit to retain him by re-electing him again, he congratulated them on their success and choice.

The Secretary then read a letter from Mrs. Nancy Jacob, asking relief of the members. The members voluntarily contributed six dollars for her.

The Secretary said he had collected $60 for dues, fines, initiation fees which he paid into the treasury.

The President said he thought the minutes of this meeting should be published.

It was unanimously adopted that the secretary have the minutes of this meeting published on Sunday in the N. O. Advocate, Republican and Tribune.

Benediction by Rev. Jos. Jones.

Meeting adjourned.

CHAS. E. LEHMAN, Sec'y.

CHRISTIAN GROWTH BY LABOR.—Health of body can be preserved only by outdoor exercise, and cheerful labor gives a tone both to mind and body. Spiritual health is equally dependent on labor, and the idle Christian is exposed to many more perils. An exchange says: We have tried to make Christians without giving them anything to do; which is like trying to make swimmers without the use of hands or feet. The churches are all full of religious dyspeptics, feeble of purpose, weak in faith, indifferent, languid, listless, of little use to themselves or anybody else, and all for want of the natural exercise which would come from doing God's waiting work in the world. Admit that Christian character is the great thing; that piety and personal holiness are the very highest states and attainments; but to acquire those qualities, and rise up to that serene elevation, we must do something more than to sit even in a closet.

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

A Branch of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, incorporated by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, by President Abraham Lincoln, was opened in this city a year ago, at No. 114 Carondelet street.

The gallant manner in which it has weathered the late panic and financial storm should alone commend it to the colored population, for whose benefit it was created, as the proper place for them to deposit their savings.

Section five of its charter orders that a portion of the sums deposited (not exceeding two-thirds) be invested in the stocks, bonds, treasury notes, or other securities of the United States, and the Cashier HAS FULL AUTHORITY TO DRAW THE FULL AMOUNT OF HIS DEPOSITS, at all times.

The following named gentleman are the actual members of the Advisory Board of this Branch:

HON. THOS. J. DURANT, Chairman.

Hon Edward Heath,	Rev John Turner,
Rev J P Newman, D. D	Anthony Ross,
Dr L C Roudanez,	O J Dunn,
Wm Baker,	W R Crane,
B Soulie,	Lewis Banks,
Hon Rufus Waples,	Dr A W Lewis,
Rev Emperor Williams,	Robert Bowie,
Wm Finney,	Henry Francis,
Paul Trevigne,	C H Hughes,
P G Dupuy,	Henry White,
Griffin Littlejohn,	Samuel Lewis,
W H Pemberton,	J L Montieu.

The Bank is open every day from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

N. O., June 6, 1867. C. S. SAUVINET,
je 15—4t Cashier.

Act of Incorporation.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it known that this day, before me, Ferdinant B Earhart, Notary in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter undersigned.

Personally came and appeared, the parties hereinafter named and undersigned, who declared that they have resolved themselves into a body corporate, in law, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Louisiana, and entitled "An Act for the organisation of Corporations for Literary, Scientific, Religious and Charitable purposes, to wit:

To nurse the sick and bury the dead, and to make fast in love and union towards each other, so far as it lays in their power, and they have adopted the following Articles of Incorporation.

ARTICLE 1st.

The corporate name of this Association shall be the "Zion Sun Society No. 2."

ARTICLE 2nd.

The legal domicil of this Corporation shall be located in the City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans.

ARTICLE 3rd.

The officers of this Association, shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, also a Board of managers, six in number, which said officers and board of managers shall be elected at the general meeting of the Association,

ARTICLE 4th.

Until their successors are duly elected, the ollowing persons, shall be the officers and members of the Board of managers of this Association.

President—Frederick Reels. Vice-President—William Finney. Treasurer—William Finney. Secretary—George Smoot.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

William Finney;	Frederick Reels,
Joseph Goulds,	Samuel Hopkins,
Jacob Wilson,	Jesse Quarand.

ARTICLE 5th.

It shall be the duty of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Managers to form such By-Laws as may be necessary for the success and Government of the Association.

ARTICLE 6th.

The officers of this Association shall be elected annually and serve until their suecessors in office are duly inaugurated.

ARTICLE 7th.

The entire business affairs of this Association shall be conducted by the Board of Managers, of which the President shall be Ex-Officio the Chairman.

ARTICLE 8th.

The President of this Association shall be the proper officer upon whom citations may be served in all suits against this Association, and the President is the only authorized person to institute all suits on behalf of and in the name of the Association.

ARTICLE 9th.

The Association shall not hold property of a value exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 10th.

This Association shall continue in legal force, and corporate existence for twenty years from the date of this act of incorporation after which time has expired the within named corporators or their legal successors shall have power to reorganize this Association for another given period of years, but in the event that it is desired to dissolve this Association before the expiration of the time for which it is created, liquidators shall be elected to settle up the entire business of the Association, to pay all its indebtedness, sell all property and divide the proceeds if any among the regular members of good standing whose names are on the rolls of the Association, and who are not indebted to the Association in any manner whatsoever.

This done and passed, in my office, in the city of New Orleans aforesaid, in the presence of Thomas J. Earhart, Edward H Morrow, domiciliated in this city, who hereunto signed their names, together with the parties, and me, the said Notary, on this thirtieth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

[Signed]

Frederic Reels,
William Finney,
Jesse Quarard,
Archie Moor,
Samuel Hawkins,
Jacob Wilson,
Hornton Butler.
Thos J. Earhart,
Edward H. Morrow,
F. B. Earhart,
Notary Public.

I, the undersigned Notary hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act existant in my current register.

New Orleans, May 30th, 1867.

F. B. EARHART,
Notary Public.

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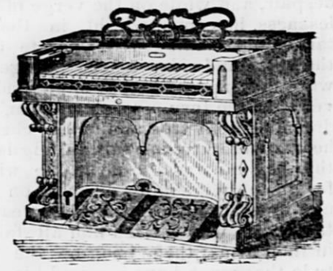
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NOTICE.

TO THE

VOTERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Registration Office

IS NOW OPEN, from 8 to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Every day, (Sundays excepted.)

Citizens of foreign birth must bring their naturalization papers with them. 67 69

NOTICE.

Second District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Second District will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The Second District is that portion of the city comprised between Canal and Esplanade streets, the river and the lake.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, 13th April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars; EDWARD AMES,
E. C. THOMAS,
66:70 MICHEL VIDAL.

NOTICE.

Third District Registration Office

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY the 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Marigny buildings, corner of Marigny and Front Levee streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15 of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The Third District is that portion of the city comprised between Esplanade street, the river, the Lake and lower limits of the city.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, the 13th day of April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars, C. F. BERENS,
JNO. McWHITHER,
66-71 H. STILES.

NOTICE.

To the Voters of the Fourth District.

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, appointed by Special Orders No. 15, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated April 10th inst., hereby give notice that they will open their office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 813 Magazine street.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

All voters who reside between Felicity Road and Toledano streets, and from the river to the rear of the District, will register at this office.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

JOHN L. DAVIES,
EDMUND FLOOD.
66-70 HENRY BENSEL, JR.

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The New-Orleans Advocate.

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No 27. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1867. Whole No.—77.

Poetry.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

Death of Gen. Jas. C. Rice.

This gallant christian soldier, in leading a desperate charge at the battle of the Wilderness May 10, 1864, fell mortally wounded. His friends, desiring to relieve his acute pain, asked how he would be turned? He answrered: "Turn my face to the enemy!"

Upon a blood-stained, mossy couch
The wounded hero, dying lay,
While 'round him stood in silent grief
His stalwart warriors of the day.

And as the booming cannons roar,
Came pealing from the neighboring hill,
The chieftain brave, faintly essayed
To intimate his dying will.

They bent the ear to catch the sound
So feebly made in death's last throe,
And heard in tones of living fire,
"Oh! turn my face unto the foe."

In mournful cadence deep and sad,
Requiems on every breeze arise,
Around us are the notes of woe,
Our braves are summoned to the skies.

UNA.

New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1864.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

An Acrostic.

TO THE HERO OF THE VALLEY.

Peerless leads a Union chief,
His warriors to the fight;
In serried ranks of glittering steel.
Like flashing meteor light—
I see them sweeping up the vale,
Proudly their chargers go;
Huzza! they've gained grim Fisher's hill,
Stronghold of rebel foe.
High on its crest they plant the flag:
"Espoir! bright hope!" they cry,
"Restore we will our Father's trust—
We'll conquer or we'll die!
Dawning with our historic day,
A star appears of dazzling ray,
Ne'er may its brightness fade away!"

UNA.

New Orleans, October 13, 1864.

Funeral Sermon,

ON THE DEATH OF MILLIE SCOTT, HARRIET TAYLOR AND ALEXANDER LEWIS.

Preached by Rev. Anthony Ross, in Wesley Chapel, June 30th, 1867.

Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.—John 11:25

This Sunday is set apart to pay our last respects to and commemorate the sainted dead of our Church. Its what, has been our habit from the earliest ages, to pay our respects to our good members who have died in the Lord. They have had joy and sorrow, bitter and sweet, deep and shallow waters, just as we now have; they have fought through all and have left us a good testimony. They have gone and will not come us, but we must go to them. This world is God's plantation, and he must have the fruit that grows thereon. The saints are the fruit and he gathers it home.

Millie Scott was the Lord's old embassador, who walked *circumspectly* before the world, and when she came down to the bed of death, she shook hands with a world of troubles, and cried, "let go the line," and sailed for glory. She saw the heavenly squad on the other shore, and there was not a dot of a cloud between her soul and Jesus. She is now in the Lord's dressing room. *Does* you know what that means? That means Paradise. We don't go to heaven till after the resurrection; not until the crack of the last trumpet sounds "awake." We first go to the dressing room and wait for our bodies to come and then be clothed with immortality.

Harriet Taylor died happy in the Lord, and is gone where the angels are. We shall see her no more on earth, but we shall see her in glory. And Alexander Lewis, son of Dr. Lewis, also left a good testimony behind. Their leaders speak well of them all. They were the buds of heaven—not buds bitten by the frosts of persecutions, but buds that are now blooming in paradise. What a thing it is to be a Christian. not a half-done one, but a whole-done Christian, with the sweet leaven of grace in the heart.

"I am the resurrection and the life." Believe thou this? These words dropped from the lips of Jesus. Not spoken by a man, for he was a God-man. He was addressing a poor feeble vessal, a woman, the sister of Lazarus. The penman of this gospel, wrote three epistles. He was originally a fisherman, and being called to be one of our Lord's disciples, he was his *peculiar* favorite. He lived longer than any of the other disciples, and saw the first denial of Christ's divinity. His aim was to establish the fundamental principles of Christianity, and excuse the rejection of the Messiah by the Jews. He tells of the Lord's miracles, which were wrought to convince the Pharisees. Water was turned into wine; the temple was purged; the dead raised to life, and he healed the blind. In all his carriage and movements he sought to convince the jews. By working these, he showed one great step in the foundation of his church.

But the resurrection of Lazarus was his mightiest miracle. Never before, had he so explained about his own resurrection as he did to Martha and Mary. He comes to Bethany where he was well known; and it is a happy thing to be acquainted with the friend sinners. The Church must imitate his footsteps. Hence, therefore, Lazarus was sick and his sisters sent word to Jesus. This was a great trial for them. They were like us, passing through a howling wilderness, but God afflicts those whom he loves. They grieved for their brother. It is just like us. It combines so in us, that we grieve for our dead and cant help it, when the Lord takes away our darling from our breast. But they sent for Jesus and at the *lap* of two days he said to his disciples, "Lazarus is dead and I am glad." I will now prove that I am the true Messiah, sent from the bosom of my Father. "Ah!" said the sisters, "Lord if thou hadst been here our brother had not died." "Ah! Ah! I know it," said Jesus. His sympathy was moved. "Where have ye laid him." They came to the grave and rolled away the stone, and Jesus looked up to heaven once, and cried, "Lazarus, come forth." Death gave up its victim, and the sheeted dead stood before him. What cant our Jesus do? (Great shouting.)

Now there is great meaning in these words. We must be resurrected twice, the heart must first rise and then the body. By the first resurrection we cry Abba Father, and by the second, we are made perfect. Any here to-day who have been resurrected? Our sisters who are gone were resurrected. Sister Millie had no one to send and say, "Jesus is come," but there was a voice within that cried, "cut loose the shore-line and let the little bark go." With the eye of faith she saw the angels standing on the distant shore, waiting for her coming. Just as she was dying, some one said, "How do you feel?" when she said, "All is well; hoist up the window and let in the king of glory. Angels are all around my bed; I hear the bells on the other shore ringing; I shake hands with a world of trouble; the stamp is on my forehead, and the sword is in my hand and I cut loose my little bark. Fare ye well, fare ye well." (Great rejoicings.) We believe our good sisters are hovering over us. Only a veil betwixt us. No chilly winds nor poisonous breathe there; no dogs nor hell-hounds their to chase the poor slave; no nigger-traders there to sell them at the auction-block. But all is joy in paradise, and there the angels are flying through the lips of heaven crying, "glory, glory." This is the religion that brings down the high mountains and brings up the valleys. God is now reigning and we are free. Don't give back. We shall stem the billows of life's ocean. We may be separated here. Ah wife! your old slave husband may be buried under some old sugar-mill where he died in his toils, or thrown in a swamp with the aligators, but at the first crack of the tall angel's trump, he shall come up all in white. I am so glad there is to be a judgment. At that day we shall sit on the clouds of glory, and then, could I meet with an angel, I would sing him a song. This religion makes a nice Christian; makes him die nice, and makes the grass grow nice over his grave. This religion is for every body, and no body can break the seal of our faith. If it were not so, the big-bugs would have it all and would not give us a tea-cup full.

There are a great many of these tall people in this city who want a nice religion, a nice preacher and go to heaven in a nice way. But old Paul was not one these of nice preachers. He was the highest kind of a preacher and of the right stripe, and wanted his crown decked with the stars. There is as much difference between some preachers as there is between a mocking-bird and a whip-poor-will. Some people want to know all about the stars; how high heaven is; but I want Jesus and him crucified. What is this? It is, wife obey your husband, and husband take care of your wife. It is to cut loose from fashion; to take off *them* turtle shells from your heads, *them* fancy skirts, that paint, and don't make the Lord's house a flower-garden. O Lord give me another peal so I can fire one more shot at these high-headed christians. Now such christians are not genuine, for a genuine saint is one who is double jointed, sure footed, and who has eyes before and apt. He has been resurrected and has the keys of the kingdom. Now I dont want you to be high-headed christians. For God has done a great deal for you. He *sot* you free and nobody else, and you are *responsible* for your freedom. Then put on the whole armour of righteousness, for the rule of the gospel is, believe and you shall be saved. This is true, the world over, way over in England and over here in Annopolis and *Connecticut*. This is my message to you to-day, and may God crown you with his blessing.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

A prelude—"Follow copy"—Map of Louisiana rivers, lakes and bayous—A tour—Ouchita, Sisters and Tributaries—Crops, corn and cotton—Towns—Revenue—Beautiful stream—The country—companions in travel—Croakers—"Yankee" haters—Constitution lovers—"Union men"—Postal affairs—School-houses and Churhces—Reconstruction, etc., etc.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:

Learned essays and labored discussions, of questions, theological or political, is to be feared, may produce dyspepsia among the numerous readers of your very popular paper, unless you occasionally, make room for more *miscellaneous articles*, such as running notes of travel, written off-hand, and in a style, "free and easy." And hence, as a sanitary measure, I submit this hurried epistle, and ask you to

FOLLOW COPY.

Indeed, if you would keep in the good graces of your correspondents, you must whisper in the ear of the printer, authoritatively, to "follow copy," and to do so *verbatum, literatum, et punctuatum*. For very often, the very pith of an article, as well as the meaning of the writer, are both lost, by not doing so. And the same is true as to words and phrases, intended to be in *italics*, or designated by quotation marks. As no one knows, so well as the writer himself, provided he is capable of writing for the press, how an article, or sentence, should be punctuated; what should be in italics; where a capital letter, and where quotation marks should be used. Hence, I repeat, "follow copy," and print this paragraph as a standing admonition to the type setter, and the proof reader.

MAP OF LOUISIANA.

Now, take up the map of Louisiana, and you will be struck with astonishment at the almost endless number of rivers, lakes and bayous, which check the State all over, from center to circumference, all navigable, too, for a good class steamer, the greater portion of the year. So that you can go to almost every nook and and corner of this banner State, of sugar and cotton, by steamboat, from New Orleans, the great commercial metropolis of the Southwest, thus placing each and every plantation all over the State, almost equally adjacent to the market.

ACTUAL OBSERVATION THE BEST KNOWLEDGE.

But you do not fully realize this great advantage, untill you break away from your cloister, in the crowded city, and take a few trips into the interior, if Louisiana has any interior, for nearly every large plantation is adjoining some navigable water—river, lake or bayou.

A TOUR UP THE OUACHITA.

I am off now, on a tour—steamer "Idahoe," Captain Blanks and Clerk Frisbee, gentlemanly officers, a nice commodious boat, good rooms, and splendid fare—company, *miscellaneous*. Well, the first 200 miles, is up the Mississippi river, traveled over by all, so often, that everything is familiar, without description. We reached "Red River Landing." Here we make a short turn into what is called "Old River," supposed to have been the former channel of the Mississippi. But this, soon brings us into "Red River," which at present, on account of the unprecedented over-flow, seems to be, figuratively speaking, "without bottom or shore." We pass up, amid the wild waste of waters, 40 miles, to what is called "Black River." Here we leave "Red River," so named, by the way, on account of the color of the water, colored by the peculiar characteristics of the soil along the shore, when the water is low enough to have a shore, and pass into "Black River," so named frow the color of its water—a dark colored, yet clear stream. On and up we go, still in the wide expanse of water, from overflow, for 70 miles, which is the entire length of this river. Here we come to where three rivers, all navigable, come together—"Little River," "Ouachita," pronounced (Washita,) and "Tensas," forming the Black River. Here the flourishing town of Trinity is located, so named, from the trinity of rivers. It is situated in the forks, between Little River and Ouachita. Our course is up the Ouachita, one of the most lovely streams and running through one of the most fertile regions of country, in the world, leaving the Tensas, between us and the Mississippi, to our right, and the Little River, to our left. Twenty miles up, brings us to Harrisonburg, behind which, stands a high, romancit bluff, on which may be seen, the ruins of "Fort Beauregard," which, in the time of the war, was an elaborate, expensive, and as was supposed, an impregnable Fort, to prevent the *screaming, screeching*, and *much dreaded*, "Yankee gunboats," from penetrating the rich and fertile regions of the Ouachita country. Yet, although, it is said the Fort was erected, and its guns mounted, at an expense of two millions of dollars, when the Federal army, or rather a few "Yankees," as the boys say in playing marbles, "took roundenses," on them, as Grant did at Vicksburg, and came up in the rear, they blew up their own Fort, and took to their heels, before the *villainous gunboats* came up, and left Harrisonburg to perish, at the hands of the Yankee troops, right under the guns of their own Fort, deserted and destroyed, by its own builders.

BŒUF RIVER—CORN AND COTTON.

A short distance above, comes in still another river, called "Bœuf River." But we continue on our little lovely queen of rivers—the Ouachita. And having passed the overflowed region, our eyes are continuously greeted, on either bank, with the sight of the most lovely plantations in a high state of cultivation. The crops are principally of corn and cotton—all looking well, with the most inviting prospect of an abundant harvest. No soil could be more fertile, and I am free to say, that, in my judgment, corn and cotton could not look better than it does, in all the Ouachita country. And everything about the plantations, indicate no great scarcity of labor, and that the people are determined, in the future, to raise their own "bread and meat," and not rely, as heretofore, on their cotton, to supply them with everything—corn, hogs, cattle, and stock of every kind, will certainly be abundandt in this part of the State.

TOWNS—REVENUE.

Above Harrisonburg, we pass the towns of Columbia, Monroe, Trenton, &c. The principal business points, however, apart are Monroe and Trenton, both in the parish of Ouachita, but a few miles apart, but on opposite sides of the river, and seem to be alike prosperous. But Monroe, being on the line of the railroad, in course of construction from Vicksburg to Shreveport, and the present terminus of the road is destined to be the great town of all that rich, improving country. It is at present, the headquarters of the Third Internal Revenue District, for both the Assessor and Collector. And here too, I met your old friend Edwards, who is one of the Registers, for that Parish, who is "magnifying his office," and regards himself as one of the principal agents, in the reconstruction of that part of the State. And Captain Norcross, the vigilant and efficient Assessor, for the District, is bringing in an immense revenue to the government, which must cause the New Orleans District, to look well to its laurels, with all its superior advantages.

THE BEAUTIFUL OUACHITA.

We go up the Ouachita, over 200 miles from its mouth, at Trinity, and reach our destination, at Ouachita City, an infant village, where still another navigable stream comes in, called "Bayou Bartholomew," which is said to be remarkably accommodating in that, that it runs by almost every planter's door, so circuitous is it in its windings. It thus becomes one of the great feeders of the Ouachita River trade.

For hundreds of miles further, this beautiful river extends, away up into Arkansas, and through a country, as beautiful and productive as was ever washed by water course, or upon which the sun shines. But I am content. And withal, am in love with the "Idahoe," so I will return by the same route, and on the same boat.

OUR COMPANIONS IN TRAVEL.

Our companions in travel are not the miscellaneous, speculating, professional travellers, but the *bona fide*, residents of the country—the "yeomanry" the "bone and sinew" of the country. Almost to a man, they are ex-Confederate soldiers, or such as were in some way identified with the Confederate army, in the great war of the rebellion. And it is marvellous, to see how many of them retain their bitterness toward the government, and the Universal yankee nation. Indeed some of them seem to nurse their wrath, to keep it warm. This class, can see no good in the freedmen, and can scarcely tolerate any thing said in commendation of their conduct, and litterally scout the idea, of their ever being capable of self-government, or of exercising the right of suffrage. And it is worthy of note, that I noticed some, who talked in this way, had to sign their own names with a mark—unable to write. If it were not deemed too personal, I would mention one loud talker, on the Boat, of this class, whom I had occasion to know, could not write his name, yet he seemed never to tire, in talking of the incapacity of the Freedmen and abusing the "d—d yankees." He was complaining about the want of a school for his children—although an Indiana yankee, was teaching a School within a stones throw of his house—yet he said, with a terrible oath, my children shall live and die without ever learning to read, before I will let them go to any *yankee teacher*. Being a hoosier, that is, an Indiana yankee, myself, I probably felt unduly sensitive, but considered prudence the better part of valor, and simply exclaimed, "O Tempora! O Mores!" which, to him, meant anything, or nothing, as he seemed to think it was an expression, signifying my approbation of his undying devotion to the South, and the lost cause.

And yet these people claim to be the best friends, the negroes have, that they are their special guardians, to whom they are to look for "every good and perfect gift."

THE DEAR LOVERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Here, too, are a group of war-worn veterans, of the rebel army, who spent four or five years, in trying to overthrow this Government, and set at naught the Constitution, and who are now deeply distressed, over the present condition of the country, and the terrible jeopardy, in which the Constitution of our fathers, is placed, by the Radicals. They are expressing to each other their great fears that our government is gone, our institutions are in peril, and the constitution destroyed. Poor creatures! They would enlist your sympathies, to hear their doleful lamentations over the wrecked and ruined institutions of the country. O, such ardent patriots—"if you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now", while you hear these patriots (?) who have fought, bled, and almost died, to destroy their country, and now having had a purer patriotism whipped into them, by yankee valor, are so sorely distressed at the way in which a Radical Congress is trampling on the Constitution of our fathers, and overturning the Government. In all candor, to hear these men talk, as I have, on this very tour, you would be lead to suppose that they were the Lord's annointed, and elect, chosen guardians of the Constitution, to whose hands have been committed the keeping of the Palladium of all our liberties. But when you come to enquire, more minutely, into their status, you will find that all this apparent alarm for the safety of the Constitution and the country, arises from their mortification at the failure of the "lost cause"—and their deep, undying hate, of the yankees, with a qualifiying epithet, which is a household word, in this connection, and constitutes their grace, before and after meals.

ANOTHER CLASS—THE TRUE MEN.

But there is a far different element in this country. A class of true men, who are Union men and patriots, in deed and truth, who are giving themselves, heart and soul, to the re-construction of the country. They mourn over the folly and wickedness of the past; and are seeking to retrieve lost fortunes, adapt themselves and their families, to the new order of things, and bring their State full fledged, like a dove, into the *ark* of the Federal Union, and thus, secure rest, quiet and happiness, to the whole country.

This class are disposed to extend a helping hand to the Freedmen, in their efforts to elevate themselves in the scale of intelligence, and that mental and moral culture, so essential to the proper exercise of the rights, and the enjoyment of the immunities, of American citizens. And this is the class that is winning the confidence of the freedmen; and, in my judgment, will control the destinies of Louisiana, in the future—wear her honors, heir her blessings and make her rich alluvial vales—"bud and blossom as the rose." *So mote it be.*

SCHOOL HOUSES AND CHURCHES.

One thing, especially attracted my attention, and that is, the almost perfect dearth of School Houses, and Churches. Even where large, luxurious, and thrifty plantations, were stretching out, on every hand, scarce a school house, or a church, was to be seen. I could but enquire what are you preachers—Missionary preachers, too, about, educated as you have been, and gifted with the eloquence of Apollos, and the logic of Paul, why is not your voice heard, like peals of thunder, calling on a slumbering church, North and South, to awake, awake, and come to the rescue of this country, *morally*, religiously. In this way, you would do more for the proper and permanent reconstruction of this country, than by all your political clubs, and party, organizations, upon which so much reliance is being placed. Look out upon this field, as I have done, for the last few days, and in your heart, you will exclaim, "the harvest truly is great." And no man need say, "four months, and then cometh the harvest." But, lift up your eyes, and see, "lo, the fields are already white to the harvest." Such an inviting field, I have never before seen. And woe, woe to the Church, if she enter not in, speedily.

Where is the burning zeal that fired the hearts of the Christian commission, in time of war? A little of that same zeal, expended on this country, now, would soon make the "wilderness and solitary places, glad for them and the desert to blossom as the rose." Why sir, everything is needed, books, papers, tracts, periodicals, bibles, testaments, teachers, colporteurs, preachers, all, all are needed, and needed everywhere. And I have thought, Louisiana must have been specially intended by the Prophet when he said, "blessed are ye that sow by the side of all waters." As in every part of the State, you will find yourself sowing by the side of waters. It has been said of Texas, that she has more rivers, and less waters, more cows and less milk, than any State in the Union. But not so of Louisiana—hence the field is easy of cultivation.

I am concerned about postal affairs, somewhat, and in conversing on this subject, an ex-member of the Legislature, and a preacher, informed me that there was great "disparity" in the mails in this country—meaning *derangement*, or *delays*, if he meant anything, and that the "i-rée" of the people, kept them from having Post Offices—meaning *ire* or *wrath* of the people, if he meant anything. And yet such men are looked up to, as *leaders* and *guides*. Surely, then, I am not mistaken, when I tell you of the great demand, all over this country, for a new order of things, in the way of schools and churches, mental and moral culture. And if you could put your talking tongue in thunders mouth, you should speak to the whole church, and bid her, at once to "go! go! come! come!" and come at once, into all this country, and "preach the Gospel to every creature." You will thus do more than all your "Ben. Butler Clubs," or "Republican" organizations in the city, for the evangelization, reconstruction and salvation, of this beautiful State.

"Where every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

I am hopeful for the future of Louisiana, but having finished my tour, I close my letter.

GULIELMUS.

On steamer Idahoe, Ouachita River, Louisiana, June 24th, 1867.

The Republican of the 23d ult., thus refers to our new church:

The new Methodist church, now being erected at the corner of Calliope and St Charles streets, is now almost under cover, and it is expected it will be ready for occupation about the first of September. Its progress has been before mentioned in these columns. The *Crescent* regards it as a very great improvement to the neighborhood, and as the pioneer of many similar enterprises on the same street, above Tivoli Circle.

Under the head of "Accessions to the M. E. Church," the Charleston *Advocate* says: "Rev. Thomas Evans, of the African M. E. Church, and some five hundred his of pastoral care, have recently connected themselves with the M. E. Church on Cooper River in this State. Rev. John Wesley Johnson, of Mars Bluff, and his charge of two hundred, having learned the difference between the African and the old Wesleyan Church, have, in a body, joined the M. E. Church."

The treasurer of our Orphan's Home, Captain W. B. Armstrong, has received the $3,000, appropriated by the city common council. Thanks to the council.

New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D. . . . Editor.
Rev. W. M. HENRY, ... Asst. Editor.

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SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1867.

The New Orleans Advocate can be obtained at the News Room of A. Simons, 85 Baronne street.

"Who is this?"

Such was the question that once passed from lip to lip through an excited multitude assembled in the metropolis of Judea. Slowly descending from the Mount of Olives, a mighty procession was seen moving toward the city, bearing the symbols and uttering the rejoicings of a royal coronation. In the midst, riding in meek, yet kingly glory, was an illustrious character, the fame of whose wisdom and mighty works was spread throughout the land. The fulfillment of prophecy, the triumph of Christ, the public declaration of his claim to the Messiahship, all centered in this hour. His disciples were overjoyed; the people rent the air with acclamations, and as they entered the holy city the joy sped even to the children in the temple, who echoed back the glad hosannas to the son of David. The entire city was moved; the wave of excitement rolled through its whole extent, and the sudden surprise awakened a universal questioning among the people. Happy, if at this auspicious moment they had known their day of visitation, and accepted as their promised Messiah, him who came with such grand testimonials of his mission.

We are not to suppose that at this time, either spiteful Jews or the exultant friends of Christ fully understood the nature of his mission, or the design of that kingdom he was about to establish. Rather, we may say, that none of them understood the spiritual purposes of the great Restorer. They had before them a vision of temporal magnificence, and were unable to ascend to the elevations of thought necessary to grasp those vaster, grander spiritual results, which rise so infinitely above the poor things of human crowns, conquests and empires. Nor are we as yet so far elevated in our views as to appreciate the immense superiority of spiritual and moral, over worldly grandeur. We often turn with far more interest to the history of human conflicts, of strifes for power, of kingdoms and nations established or overthrown, than to the incomparably grander scenes of moral conflict and victory But, though disciples as well as Jews fell far below a true estimate of the real purposes of the expected Deliverer, they each regarded his coming as an event unequalled in its bearings on the destinies of the world. The appearance of one who claimed this high character, and especially of one whose wisdom and power measured to the highest demands of this great mission, and who was accepted amid such demonstrations by the people as their Messiah, would naturally awaken interest, and rivet popular attention.

No man can be fully estimated, even in his personal character, much less in the influenece he exerts upon his age, till he has completed his mission and passed away. If that mission be a grand one, if its connections reach out to the entire human race and stretch far down into the future, generations must come and go before his work can be truly judged. So Christ, whose broad mission spreads over all continents to ocean's farthest isles, and reaches through time to the destinies of eternity, may now be better estimated, both in his character and work than when he trod the vales and hills of Judea's land. As in estimating the grandeur of a mountain, we should stand not at its base, but far out in the distant plain, so to us of this age, the character of Christ rises up to vast hights of grandeur and glory, which those of his own age could never see.

Who then is that great personage, along whose path such acclamations ring? He is the central figure of the Prophetic Scriptures to whom "gave all the prophets witness;" He is the burdened of inspired vision and enraptured song, the Antetype of symbols which shadowed the bringing in of a better hope; He is the Light of the world; the unrivaled Reformer, the mighty Savior, the triumphant Victor; He is the root and offspring of David, the bright and morning Star; the wonderful, the counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.

Join all the glorious names
Of wisdom, love, and power,
That mortals ever knew,
Or angels ever bore;
All are too mean to speak his worth,—
Too mean to set the Savior forth.

The Prize Fight.

We write now, not to chronicle the late prize fight at Plaquemine between King and Turner; that crime against public morals, has been committed by the daily press of this city. The *Times*, *Crescent* and *Republican* did their best to place before the youth of our city, one of the most shameful scenes in which *human beings* can *participate*. What we have now to say on the subject, is not so much in reference to the "brutes" in human form, whether principals, seconds or spectators in the horrid scene, but it refers to the offence committed by the press in giving detailed publicity to this brutal combat. We are aware that the offending papers will attempt to justify themselves with the plea that it is their business to daily chronicle the passing events of the times. It may be difficult to draw the line between that which should be published and that which should be omitted. We are not of those who think that the publication of crimes against society is wholly an evil and should not be allowed. The evil is in the *manner* of the publication rather than in the publication itself. Acts of charity, and of virtue may be so published as not to encourage them, and crimes may be so published as not to condemn them. The Bible records many horrid deeds, but never without a pointed rebuke and a solemn warning.

But this rule is not followed by the secular press in chronicling the disgraceful scene at Plaquemine. With one exception there is not a line of condemnation in the papers to which we have alluded, but on the contrary, the brutal event is given to the public with all possible notoriety and *eclat*. Special reporters were dispatched to the bloody scene, and their reports given to the public to the extent of three columns, written in the termonology of the pugilistic art. The exception alluded to, is an editorial in the Republican of *eighteen lines*. More expert to *teach* than to practice, the editor concludes that such "melancholy spectacles, can only be frowned down by public opinion; but we are sorry to say that the prospects from this source are not at present encouraging." Yet what has the *Republican* or any other of the city dailies done to create this public opinion? Where is the scathing rebuke that such a "spectacle" justly demands? Where is the fervent appeal to the better moral sense of the community? Where is the invocation either to the civil or military authorities to interfere and prevent the "spectacle ?"

The prime mistake of our dailies was in sending a reporter to the scene. This was of itself a tacit approval. The presence of these repotorial gentlemen was a license to the pugilists and their friends. The glory of seeing their names in the public prints was a powerful incentive to endure the "mauling" incident to the "ring." Had they known that their combat would have been held up to the execration of an offended public, these pugilists would have sought the cover of privacy; but well knowing that the press would emblazon their "fiendish sport," they gloried in their shame. We conceive it to be the duty of the press to chronicle a prize fight in the same manner as a street fight is recorded, and then denounce it with its almost unlimited power. And the public demands this of the press. Ninety-nine hundredths of our citizens will in conversatoin, disapprove of the Plaquemine affair, but this disapproval is impotent unless fearlessly denounced by the press. Were the press of our city to do its duty in this regard, a healthful, vigorous public sentiment would be created against the "ring;" the mayor of the city and governor of the State would feel confidence in attempting to prevent such disgraceful scenes, and the courts to try and punish the offenders

And while on this subject, we may be pardoned for adding a few remarks of another kind. It is customary to designate pugilism by the false descriptive of the "manly art," while just the opposisite is true. There can be nothing manly in an art, in which a combatant takes every advantage of an antagonist which no rules can reach. The gladiatorial sports of Rome in its worst days had points of relief, both morally and esthetically, as compared with this. A Spanish bull-fight, or a South-American cock-pit, though of the same family, is far less brutish and degrading, while prize-fighting is degrading to the whole man to the last degree. And the only redeeming feature of the prize ring is in itself, its greatest condemnation. For weeks prior to the "mill" the pugilists go into training for the fight. During these seasons of preparation they are temperate and chaste, and self-denying to an astonishing degree; they develope a magnificent physique, and for the time being are examples of self-denial and of great pains taking; but so soon as the victory is lost or won they return to all the immoralities of which human nature is capable. We say that this self-denial in the practice of chastity and temperance is their greatest condemnation. If they can thus reform for three months, they can for a year and a life-time, and because they evince their ability to do so, but do it not, therefore God and society hold them accountable

Yet the all absorbing question connected with this "manly art," falsely so called, is its fearful influence upon the youth of our land. Such is human nature, that every boy who reads the details of the match at Plaquemine will itch to *achieve laurels at fisticuff's; for lawlessness of all sorts is epidemic, and, spreading by a stranye attraction of sympathy, runs through its season whenever well started.* Forgeries, for example, spring up in quick succession, murders beget murders, the dishonesty of clerks or bankers incites dishonesty in others, and we all know, in English penal annals, when the gallows was busiest, the footpads were busiest too. So, we say, for the common weal, and for the peace and safety of our thoroughfares, such battles as that between King and Turner ought to be put down.

TAKE NOTICE!

To end a controversy with a cotemporary, we desire to say a few plain things in a few plain words :

1st. We believe that a white ex-slave holder and a white ex-rebel may be as good a man and may be as safely trusted as a black ex-slave holder and black ex-rebel :—that is to say, that General Longstreet, who fought in the rebel ranks for slavery, is as worthy of a place in the ranks of the Republican party as old Jordan Noble, who held as slaves some of his own race, and who applied to General Lovell, for permission to escort to prison the first "batch of Yankee prisoners who arrived in New Orleans."

2d. That while there may have been some black slave holders as there were some white ones, who treated their slaves kindly, yet it is commonly reported by the freedmen themselves that the worst masters they had, were those of their own race and color.

3d. That we are and always have been in favor of colored men for office, and as in the past so in the future, we shall do what we can to give them an equal chance for all positions of political trust, asking but two conditions of them as of white men—honesty and capability.

4th. That the Republican party is the party for all sincere men, without regard to their political status in the past; and we cordially welcome to its ranks all who will accept its great principles. That such men as Brown of Georgia, and Longstreet of Louisiana, together with every other noted secessionist, whether he be white or black, should be heartily received, for "there is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance."

5th. That we are now as we ever have been opposed to *caste* both in the church and in the state; and this part of our creed has been put to the test several times, since our residence in New Orleans, and was not found wanting. Once on a sacramental occasion in the Carondelet Street Church, a poor colored women with her child in her arms, came to the altar for baptism. This was unusual and so thought the white congregation present ; but we baptized the child in the name of the Holy Trinity, notwithstanding the frowns of the whites On another occasion, when a little colored girl found her way into our sunday school, and when some *southern white teachers* threatened to leave the school if the child was not turned out, we refused to comply with their unchristian demand. Those teachers left the school but the child remained and is now preparing to be a teacher for her race. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

The Times.

The New Orleans *Times* sees fit in a long and, for its columns, not unusually untruthful and scurrilous article, to express its approbation of the *Tribune's* recent attack upon the Republican party. There is one feature of difference between these two papers; the abuse and billingsgate of the *Times* are distributed with that graceful ease and naturalness of manner, which betoken the hand of the master artist in the exercise of its native born vocation. That of the *Tribune* shows an earnest mind and masterly pen, capable of greater things in an honest direction, but temporarily, we trust, misdirected. The *Times* spares us the labor of a contrast of the two styles, by printing a part of the *Tribune's* article along with its own. The *Times* will be held in lasting memory as the pertinacious advocate of the intellectual inferiority of the black man. The printing of these two articles side by side, will be instructive to its readers. The one written by its representative editor and favorite champion of the late dominant class of the South and the other by one of the lately enslaved race, undoubtedly demonstrate the superiority of the *Times* editor in his chosen and peculiar line of literature.

Congress.

To the relief and great joy of all Union men in the South, Congress met on the 3rd inst. A quorum of both houses was present long before the regular hour for meeting. The members spent an hour before the houses were called to order in friendly talk and congratulations.

It is reported that there will be three different reports from the judiciary committee on the subject of impeachment.

A majority of the committee—five members—will be against impeachment.

Of these, however, three members will favor a severe censure and condemnation of the president. Four Republican members of the committee, under the lead of Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, will report in favor of an immediate impeachment.

In the Senate, Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on military affairs, offered a bill vacating all the civil offices in the rebel states thirty days after its passage, but gives the military commanders power to retain such of the present incumbents as they may deem proper, appoint new officers, and order elections to fill vacancies.

The bill also authorizes boards of registration to reject persons whom they believe guilty of trying to evade the requirements of the law and procure false or illegal registration as voters, and to strike from the roll within twenty days all persons found disqualified after registration.

The members of both houses express their determination to frame such laws as will prevent, beyond all doubt, Mr. Johnson from turning over the governments of the southern states to the enemies of the couutry. There was much excitement, and a large crowd of spectators in each house.

We shall wait patiently for the final action on the Military Bill and trust that said action may relieve the whole country of present anxiety.

The Freedmen and Whisky.

HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN & ABANDONED LANDS.
District of Louisiana.
No. 154 JULIA STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 24th, 1867.

(CIRCULAR LETTER.)

The attention of all sub-Assistant Commissioners and Assistant sub-Assistant Commissioners of this Bureau is called to the following Circular Letter.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDM'N & ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, May 15th, 1867.

(CIRCULAR LETTER.)

"I have information from Virginia and South Carolina, that intemperance among the freedmen is on the increase. Already a movement is on foot in this city, having in view a thorough organization so as to enable the colored people to exert all the power possible to prevent the evil in question."

"I find that the "Sons of Temperance" in their grand divisions retain the old bigotry, and decline to extend their order to save men of dark skins from drunkenness, except it be done on condition that there shall be complete and enforced separation.

"I therefore hope that officers and agents of this Bureau, and the Agents of the different benevolent associations working for the elevation of the colored people will take immediate measures to organize associations of colored people, never excluding the white, under the name of the "Lincoln Temperance Society." There is great appropriatedness in the name from the well known character of Mr. Lincoln and from the love the freedmen bear him."

"Please see to it that Officers or Agents of this Bureau who may be intemperate men, be immediately reported to this office.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
(Signed) O. O. HOWARD,
Maj. Gen. Commissioner.

It is hoped that all persons having influence over the freedpeople will endeavor to carry out the wishes of General Howard in this matter.

By order of
Brevet Maj. Gen. J. A. MOWER.
WM. H. STERLING,
Capt. 1st U. S. Infantry,
Act. Asst. Adj. General.

The above letter is timely, and the thanks of the country are due Maj. Gen. Howard for his deep interest in the cause of temperance. Intemperance is on the increase among the freedmen, and especially are young men of color, contracting the ruinous habit of using intoxicating drinks, which will destroy both soul and body. This is the abuse of their liberty, and should be corrected at once. We earnestly call upon the christian pastors of this city and throughout the state, to organize temperance societies in their churches, and if necessary to go out side of their churches and persuade the people to save themselves from the *slavery* of intemperance. Let them preach on this important subject and pledge themselves, not to drink intoxicating beverages. This is the scriptural work of the Christian church. God's word is full of solemn warnings to the drunkard and replete with motives to "look not upon the wine when it is red; when it moveth itself aright."

Shall we have in this city a grand temperance demonstration? What say the pastors? What say the people?

And we respectfully recommend to Maj. Gen. Mower, the removal of all those Bureau Agents in our country parishes, who are notorious drunkards.

Let "judgment commence at the house of God." Let agents be appointed in stead, who are sober men, and who will practically and personnally obey the instructions in General Howard's circular letter.

We hope our preachers and presiding elders will remember that the second half of the year begins with this issue of the Advocate. Collect the six months subscriptions now due, and send on new subscribers.

Mayor Heath and the Common Council.

His Hon. the Mayor, has addressed a second communication to the Common Council on the subject of our city finances. This document is one of marked ability and in every particular becoming the dignity of the office which he so honestly and honorably fills. We rejoice that he has not condescended to reply to the "vilifications" of his official course, as publised in the N. O. *Times* and other city papers. He can confidently await the full development of facts and confide his reputation to the public, who, sooner or later, will crown him with the enviable title of "honest Mayor Heath."

In his manly and lucid message of July 2, Mr. Heath reiterates and proves the statements contained in his message of the 25th inst. He declares that the same "were derived from an officiall etter written to me by Joseph Hernandez, Esq., city treasurer, with the single exception of my statement that that officer and the controller were at the present time still issuing more new currency, which fact I ascertained from personal observation." He then clearly shows that not only were the city notes in question not authorized, but that the city treasurer and city controller disagree as to their respective sources of authority—the one for issuing and the other for countersigning the notes declared by the Mayor, as unauthorized. In conclusion, his Hon. deprecates the depreciation of the city currency, and promises soon to suggest some method by which the credit of the city may be redeemed.

Editorial Items.

Mayor's Receptions.

Since Mayor Heath has been in office, he has held receptions at his residence to afford our citizens an opportunity, not only to form a personal acquaintance with the chief magistrate of New Orleans, but also to interchange friendly greetings with each other. On these occasions, Mayor Heath and lady have been honored with many guests, and in turn have received all who came with courtesy and cordiality, while Mr. and Mrs. Fox, have spread a sumptuous board, to the delight of all. Such refined social gatherings have been productive of happy results, and we hope that they will be resumed after the heated season is over.

Rev. N. L. Brakeman, will preach in the large hall of the Mechanic's Institute, to-morrow, at 11 A. M.

Fourth of July

In New Orleans was hot and made up of rain and sunshine. The nation's birthday was celebrated by a military parade and by a Republican celebration in the Mechanic's Institute. Our Southern neighbors did not honor the day in a formal manner. The Union ceremonies in the Institute were highly interesting. Judge Hiestand presided; Rev. N. L. Brakeman offered a fervent prayer; H. C. Dibble read the Declaration of Independence, and Rev. Mr. Smith read the Proclamation of Emancipation to the satisfaction of all present. Mr. Pitkin delivered a brilliant oration, and J. W. Menard recited an original poem amid applause.

The Sunday-school of the First street Church, had an exhibition on the Fourth, which was very interesting. The children appeared well and the girls especially were prettily dressed. The Church was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers. Brother Robinson presided and Father Green, the pastor, was the happiest man there. His good wife served us with ice cream and pound cake.

Judging from the following extract from a recent letter by Bishop Pierce, we infer that he is in favor of diocesan bishops in the Church South:

"If the services of a Bishop are so desirable, as these numerous calls indicate, then the church must meditate a change in her economy, multiply her Bishops, and give each a territory for labor, (I will not say convenient,) but with some reference to the *possible*. At present there is a prodigal waste of time and mustle in mere travel, without any compensating advantage."

Last Saturday afternoon we attended the examination of Mrs. Williams' colored school on the right bank, five miles below Algiers. There were present, Mr. and Mrs. Drenan, the Provost Marshal and lady, Rev. Mr. Henry, and Mrs. Newman. The school is located on Dr Puissan's plantation, and is a great success. The fifty-four pupils present were neatly dressed and recited their lessons in a very satisfactory manner. Mrs. Williams deserves much praise for her earnestness in this good cause. After the examination, the guests sat down to a good dinner, spread under the shade of some noble trees.

Rev. Joseph Welch, the superintendent of our mission work in Texas spent last Sabbath in this city. With his family he left for the North, the following day. Brother Welch has accomplished a noble work in Texas for God and the Church. We commend him to our Northern friends and hope that he may be successful in the object of his trip.

Rev. Brother Darnell, Presiding Elder of Mississippi district, has returned from a brief visit to his afflicted family in Minnesota. We wish him great prosperity.

Tidings from the Churches.

Rev. S. M. Small writes from *Alexandria*, La., "We have had an interesting Sunday school exhibition. There were two hundred children and three hundred adults present. Fifty-one children took part in the speaking, and after four had spoken, the whole school sang beautiful pieces. The citizens say the like never was known here. We are so crowded that the people want a gallery put in the church. An old citizen, Curtis F. Lewis made us a donation of a thousand feet of lumber. The Lord reward him, sixty dollars in cash has been given by others. The attendance at Sunday school is 130, we have commenced to use the books and catechisms. The day school is improving fast under the new teacher, Miss Jones. I expect to start for Holmesville on Thursday."

Rev. M. Boyd, in charge at *Shreveport* says: "the society is prosperous. Meetings are held regularly, and attended to overflowing, last Sabbath we had sixty children at Sunday school, but they stand much in need of books, catechisms, cards, etc. Our work here has caused no little stir, we have had some abuse and Rev. M.——has used hard language about the yankee preachers, says he will build an opposition church, stand at the door and ring the bell himself, but we are not alarmed. They are many difficulties, about political matters, threats being made freely; loyalty is not popular.

Rev. Mr. Kennedy writes from *Donaldsonville* and *Napoleon* circuit. "We have got about ninety dollars for the lot at Napoleonville. On the Bayou the water has hindered us in building. We hope, soon to have a school house up, at Pughs. The box of school books, and of Bibles is received. The Sunday school examination was a great success, the attendance continues to be very good. In the day school we have 150 scholars. On the 9th I had a large baptising, 12 were immersed and 5 sprinkled.

From *Thibodeaux* and *Houma* circuit, we have the following:

"Things in general look discouraging, the people at both places are greatly impoverished. Our Freedman's agent has no sympathy with our schools or other labors, and recently efforts have been made to break up the republican party by arresting and putting in jail several of its members. The day and Sunday schools are quite large; still many children run the streets and are growing up in ignorance. We are to have a Sacred concert this evening in the School room for the benefit of the Church. The Houma Church is getting along pretty well. The glass is in all the windows but two, we have bought lamps, curtains and will have it complete in ten days. Brother Jessie Cook died happy in the faith, he was over 100 years old. We have now a benevolent society of over 200 members. The school is doing well under the new teacher.

General News.

PARIS, July 1.—The prizes were distributed yesterday. Napoleon said: People and Kings have come here to crown the ideas of peace and conciliation.

France is proud to be great, prosperous and free, and not unnerved by her material joys.

The thoughtful can see the national fibres vibrate for the honor of France, but this noble susceptibility should not create fear for the world's repose, as we here prove our anxiety for peace.

He added that this Exposition marks an era of harmony and progress and the triumph of grand moral principles, which, with justice alone, can establish thrones and enoble humanity.

The speech was followed by "Vive Napoleon! Vive L'Empereur?" which continued for some time.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—The Emperor entered the capital at noon to-day, and was welcomed with immense popular demonstrations.

LONDON, July 2.—Lord Stanley announced in the House that but little progress had been made in the settlement of the Alabama claims.

HOME, June 30.—The religious ceremonies here, in celebration of the eighteen hundredth aniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom, and the canonization of the martyrs in Japan, was one of the most gorgeous spectacles witnessed since the days of King Solomon. The observances commenced with the general illumination of the city, St. Peter's shining like a great church on fire. At 7 A. M., a grand procession of prelates, priests, monks and soldiers moved from the Vatican to St. Peter's, the Pope being carried on his throne. The great church was magnificently decorated with cloths of goid, silver tapestries, paintings, and 200,000 yards of crimson silk; a million wax candles lighted the building.

One hundred thousand people are inside the church, including the ex-king of Naples, foreign ministers, five hundred cardinals, archbishops and bishops, many thousand clergymen, priests, friars, monks, nuns, and soldiers from all parts of the world are present. The Pope celebrated the Gregorian mass in Latin and Greek. Two interruptions occured. The curtains of one window took fire, but was promptly extinguished. A man became crazed by the splendor and cut his throat. The Pope at once reconsecrated the church that was stained with the blood of a suicide.

GALVESTON, July 2.—The trial of Maximilian, Mejia and Miramon ended on the 14th. They were sentenced to be shot on the 16th, but Juarez suspended the execution for three days. They were shot on the 19th at 11 A. M. Colonels were sentenced to six years imprisonment; lieutenant colonels to five years, and minor officers to two years. Brigadier generals and exceptional officers are to be tried by court martial.

The city of Mexico surrendered to Diaz on the 21st. Juarez sent him a congratulatory note with the following directions for the disposition of prisoners:

"The native prisoners you will transfer to your own command or put them at liberty according to the circumstances in which you find them; the foreign prisoners you will retain for the further disposition of the government."

In the archives taken upon the occupation of Queretaro they have found some documents relative to the last will of Maximilian wherein, in case of his death, Teodosio Larez Jose Maria Lacunza and Morquez, the assassin of Tocrobaya, are declared regents.

Escobedo writes from Queretaro:

"I have, by the execution of these master traitors, made terror the order of the day everywhere. I have imposed large contributions upon the rich, and confiscated their property and their all. When I could not do it in person my delegates have strictly complied with my orders, and I hope before closing my military career to see the blood of every foreigner split that resides in my country."

Recollections of the late War.

BY A MUSICIAN.

NO. V.

First view of Vicksburg—Camp at Young's Point—The canal—An incident—Something from home—The magic word—Marching orders—A Southern gentleman—The march—An adventure after honey—"Laughing all over."

Were the history of the war written by a Western soldier who was in the Vicksburg campaign he would no doubt consider our first view of Vicksburg as an epoch in its history. Although many who now compose the assailing army were in the battle of Yazoo Bluffs, but few had ever beheld the city which possessed such formidable natural defences. Accordingly, when we had passed the mouth of Yazoo river and came around in full view of Vicksburg, every eye was turned toward the doomed city. If the yellow, stubborn looking hills caused our hearts to sink within us somewhat, it should not be attributed altogether to our timidity. That first view was enough to make brave men shake their heads in doubt

There was also a gloom in the weather corresponding to that on our brows. We had scarcely landed when it commenced raining, and it continued almost constantly for three days. After the rain ceased we came down from our retreat upon the levee and began preparations for going into camp. In a few days we were nicely and comfortably situated; the sun shone out brightly and had it not been for the vast undertaking before us, we should no doubt have enjoyed ourselves very well. At first there was a great deal of sickness in camp. Our having been huddled together so long on the boats, and the necessasy exposure and hardships attending thereto, were now producing their legitimate results. But as we marched down the line every day, we observed they gradually lengthened until in a few weeks our regiment presented a very respectable numerical appeareance.

But a new source of trouble began to loom up before us. The reader will pardon our simplicity, but we really thought the canal was going to do wonders. We imagined that the great Father of Waters was about to leave the deep channel he had made along the Vicksburg Bluffs, and turn into a little shallow ditch just for our own accommodation. But as one and another of the boys visited the canal and came back shaking their heads knowingly, the impression became prevalent that the great enterprise would be a failure. After visiting it myself in company with a friend of mine, Mr. Brown, and on asking his opinion and receiving from him in reply simply the word "humbug" my own mind was made up permanently as to its utility.

I do not know what Gen. Grant said, when he heard that the dam at the head of the canal had given away, but suppose he did not shed many tears over the accident. Indeed were I allowed to guess, it would be that he and a good many others were almost glad of it. It was but a short time after the water had began to flow into the canal that news came of a break in the levee made of the new dirt excavated from the canal. It was fortunate for our regiment that the break was below the railroad which prevented the overflow of our camp. A few regiments however, that were encamped near the railroad got away in surprisingly quick time. As soon as I heard of the catastrophe, my yankee curiosity was aroused and I started for the scene of action. The water was pouring through the rent, with a strong current. Just as I arrived some men came to the other side who wished to cross over. By rowing round a considerable distance to avoid the suction; they had manage to swing round the circle safely, and were in the act of getting out of the skiff when it suddenly slipped from the bank and glided towards the opening. What was to be done? One of the men as if determined to save his gun, if not himself, threw it upon the levee, thereby sending them further from the shore. I was beginning to think their fate was sealed, when a person in the crowd happening to have a rope, threw it to them and barely succeeding in catching it they were with difficulty pulled to the shore.

Returning to camp in a few hours I found it gone. Alarmed at the steady encroachment of the water, our superior officers had ordered a movement two or three miles up the river. After being safely ensconced in our new position, an event occurred which created quite a commotion. It was nothing less than the arrival to the boys of several companies of some eatables from home. Among the good things were apples, potatoes and eggs. It was not surprising that the two former articles should come through safe without being gobbled up, but to think of eggs running the gauntlet! "Well I never," as Mrs. Bedat would have said. In dividing them it so happened that they did not go quite around which raised a large family quarrel that raged till it was discovered the eggs were *spoilt*. Often since, when tempted to assert my rights I think of the spoiled eggs and let the matter drop.

But although the soldier can appreciate the good things that strengthen the outer man, it is not that which gives him the greatest pleasure, *Letters* is the magic word in camp. It spreads like wild fire and draws the company as by a spell to one place. Then the orderly, holding the bundle of letters in his hands, repeats the names on the back of each distinctly and the "lucky fellows" come promptly forward to receive their treasures. Sometimes I have seen among the expectant group an eager, wistful face, watching the pile of letters as it dwindled down and down, until all were gone. I have seen hope die out of the face, and the heart-sickness of a bitter disappointment take its place. O, ye, who, dwelling in ease at home, forget the soldier in his rude tent and scanty privileges, little did you think of the heavy heart-ache which a few lines from your pen would have lightened.

After the running of the blockade at Vicksburg by our transports and gunboats, and other occurrences too numerous to be recorded here, we received marching orders and began to swing round from Vicksburg in front, to Vicksburg in the rear. From Milliken's Bend our regiment marched to Richmond, a small town west of Vicksburg. Here we halted, and intending to remain a few days, we established ourselves snugly around the residence of a Southern gentleman. He was really a good fellow as the phrase goes, kindly permitting us to help ourselves to chickens and—in short to what we liked best. He seemed to regard himself as a fine specimen of a good old Southern gentleman, and his urbanity and good humor was rapidly winning our favorable opinion, when the marked resemblance between himself and several of his yellow girls arrested our attention, and furnished a new commentary on the status of Southern society.

From Richmond we proceeded to Grand Gulf; and crossing the river there made our way towards Jackson, Miss. Proceeding to Clinton, we met our division returning from Jackson; faced about and started once more for Vicksburg. We arrived at Black river in the night, and went supperless to bed. Eatables were becoming disagreeably scarce, which fact caused the boys, when opportunity occurred, to make fearful raids on onion patches and bee stands. At one house not twenty miles from Vicksburg they scattered the hives along the road and so enraged the bees that our regiment had to take a circuitous route to escape their wrath. Like an adventurous knight I thought to keep near the road with impunity; so near indeed that I found part of a hive and in it plenty of honey. Here was a "good thing," so I, with several others "pitched in" regardless of the wrathful bees on and around the honey.

I was walking away slowly and thoughtfully, when the hum of several bees flying around my head and uncomfortably near it, caused me to increase my pace. From this time misfortune and the bees followed faster and faster till at length I got into a furious run, threw away my spoil and became almost frantic. Hearing one of the bees buzzing in my hair I clapped my hat, which I had been swinging violently in the air, upon my head intending to take him prisoner. Pressing the hat rather closely to my head I killed him; and was now free, the rest having given over the chase. I retired from the scene of conflict with a very *elevated* and *touching* argument on top of my head against robbing bees.

When but a few miles from Vicksburg we found a "darky on a wood-pile" looking at us with evident satisfaction, and exhibiting two bright rows of ivory.

"Where's your master?" asked one of the boys.

"Dun no," he replied, with a broad grin, "massa dun gone away dis mornin."

Some of the boys then commenced singing, "Say darkies have you seen de massa." As the chorus to the first verse was concluded, the broad grin terminated in a regular chuckle, not loud, but deep. Never did I see a person come so near "laughing all over." The look out of his eyes increased the comical appearance of the fat, old fellow, and the laugh became general. Altogether, the scene was about as laughable as any that can be imagined.

Analysis of the Military Bill.

BY J. P. BOYD, ESQ.

Mr. Boyd makes the following clear snmmary of points expressive of the intent of the bill:

First. That the State governments organized since the cessation of active hostilities in the ten rebel States are only *de facto* governments, Congress having solemnly declared "no legal State governments exist in those States."

Second. That *de facto* applies to each of the co-ordinate branches of government, legislative, executive, and judicial. Good during sufferance.

Third. That the State governments organized by President Johnson in said rebel States, were so organized by him without authority from the constitution or any law of Congress.

Fourth. That said attempt to organize State governments in the rebel States by President Johnson was a palpable infringement on the plain prerogatives of Congress, wherein the constitution lodges the power to declare war and make final and permanent adjustments upon the termination thereof.

Fifth. That it was the plain duty of President Johnson, on the cessation of hostilities to have convened Congress in extra session, to lay the ground work of final adjustment; and his failing to do so, but undertaking it himself, was reprehensible and unwarranted on his part.

Sixth. That Congress has wisely and justly set the President's work of reconstruction all aside by this "military bill," and properly asserted their own legitimate authority under the constitution, by divising and promulging a plan for final adjustment, and complete restoration in a manner akin to territorial organizations.

Seventh. That the military bill plainly and unmistakably points out the President's duties, beyond which he cannot go, and that it is manifest that Congress jealously guarded against him, that they predetermined that neither the President, nor the Secretray of War, nor the Attorney General, who are simply executive appointees, should have power to peremptorily instruct the district commander in matters plainly within the sphere of his duty laid down by the law.

Fighth. That the military officer, after being assigned to duty of district commander under the military bill, has a new orbit in which to act, distinct from the ordinary army routine, not being, however, entirely severed from the latter.

Ninth. That when the supplement to the military bill declared it to be the duty of the officer in command of the district to "cause a registration to be made," Congress did not mean that the President should have again power to intermeddle, by peremptorily directing and instructing who shall be registered, or how registration shall be conducted.

Congress has predetermined that matter themselves, leaving much to the good sense and discretion of the officer in command.

This idea does not preclude suggestion, counsel, and advice.

Tenth. In this matter of reconstruction of rebel States, the district commander does not render an "account of stewardship" to the President or Secretary of war, or even to General Grant.

He accounts alone to Congress by showing final results in the formation o new State governments, to be submitted to final approval of Congress alone, where the paramount authority rests

Eleventh. This brings us to the point before asserted, that the district officer must consult the will of Congress alone, as to be understood from laws enacted.

Twelfth. That each district officer, in his orbit created by the military bill is superior to any *de facto* rebel State government, or any branch thereof over which he is placed, and that he can permit the continuance of any branch of such government or tribunal, or he may remove, suspend, or displace any *de facto* officer of State government within his district, upon such causes as he shall deem satisfactory to himself, as in the case of the removal of the late Governor Wells by General P. H. Sheridan.

Thirteenth. *That it is highly improbable that the Secretary of War will counsel interference by peremptory instructions. He is himself too good a lawyer for that.*

Fourteenth. That the military bill does not mention that it shall be any part of the duty of the officer to revise or modify any decree of any civil court adjudicating purely civil matters relating to collections, etc., but by virtue of the injunction of the law that it shall be his "duty to protect the rights of person and property;" in order to perform such duty he may suspend or annul the execution of a pretended judicial writ issued in pursuance of a colorable judicial decree founded in fraud, collusion, or political prejudice, and made to subserve the petty spleen of some individual or individuals, and that the execution of such colorable judgment or decree would result in trespass or other tort to the rights of property of any individual or individuals.

What has been said as to the power of removal of officers, etc., is, of course, confined to State governments and tribunals—not meant to apply to the United States district or circuit courts, they having been established by Congress, and consequnently their origin is coequal with the military bill.

Ladies' Department.

Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER XVIII.

Mama, not feeling very well, and wearied with the toils of the day, said to Papa, "will you not relieve me this evening by relating some of the incidents connected with your traveling on those extensive Circuits, and of the remarkable horses you rode upon, that I was telling daughters of last evening? But before you proceed I will say, it used to be remarked, that Methodist Ministers rode the finest horses the country afforded, and sometimes that they were proud of them.

"Yes my dear," said Papa, "I will with pleasure continne the story, for all day I have seemed to live over other years, and can very readily commence where you left off last evening. In regard to the horses, was it any wonder that we sought the best? and pardoned, even if we were sometimes proud of them. For many a time they appeared to be our only reliable earthly friends. In the midst of dense forests, sometimes with an Indian for a guide, and again only his trail to lead us, or a few marked trees to direct our way; again in the swamps and mud, and snow, and often the only bridge across the swollen streams.

I remember once of reluctantly exchanging a fine large horse for a younger one; but on using him, found that the former owner had deceived me, and that he was what is called staky or balky. He once stopped in the middle of the road and refused to advance one step. I reflected a moment on the dilemna in which a wicked man had placed me; then instead of using the whip as I was at first inclined to do, I sat deliberately in the saddle, and sang one of our good old fashioned Methodist hymns, but before it was concluded the horse started off at a gentle pace, and never repeated it again, doing me noble service afterward.

While traveling in Canada in particular I had many streams to ford, and would, without hesitation, plunge in, and the faithful horse would be sure to bring me out safely. One day on reaching a stream that had swolen during a previous heavy rain, causing the current to be very rapid, but knowing the ability of my noble horse, and his success on other occasions, and being anxious to reach my appointment that day, I dashed in as at other times, but had not proceeded far when I found that the head of my horse was turned down stream, and we were being carried without any effort of our own. Knowing the danger of such a course, as there were high falls not far below, I managed to disentangle myself from the saddle, and sprang into the water leaving the horse to his own fate. It was with desperate swimming that I reached the opposite shore, and fearing that the horse would become engulfed in the vortex below, and yet hoping that he might follow me, I whistled and called him by name, and it was not many moments before he came neighing and troting up to me. He had such an interesting look, and knowing air I imagined that he listened to me as I smoothed down his long dripping mane and said as if to him, "my noble fellow. I thank God we are both saved."

At another time I was not quite as fortunate; after having successfully crossed the stream, on reaching the bank of the river, my horse gave a spring to escape sinking in the mud, just at that moment the girth gave away, leaving the saddle, myself and the saddle bags quite deep in the mud, to extricate ourselves as best we could, while the horse stood on *terra firma*, looking whistfully at us, as if to say, I regret the fearful predicament you are in, and wish I could relieve you. After getting out as best I could, I gathered up my mud-besotted effects, and taking my horse by the bridle, proceeded to the nearest house, which was a little hut. They were very kind to me, assisted me in dislodging the mud of which I had been encumbered.

In traveling thus for miles through the forest where there was not a house, I have suffered intensely from hunger, and have felt that almost any food would satisfy the cravings of appetite, and when I reached my appointment the good friends would give such as they had; sometimes a bowl of brown bread and milk, and sometimes mush and milk which was as great a luxury as I ever enjoyed, for what is sweeter than food to a hungry man?

At one time night overtook me traveling through a new country with only here and there a house. At about nine o'clock, a terrific thunder storm came up, accompanied by the most vivid flashes of lightning I had ever witnessed. I urged my faithful horse rapaidly along, if possible I might reach my journey's end before the threatening shower would fall upon me, when he stopped suddenly, coming near precipitating me over his head, and stood as firmly as ever did Balaam's animal, refusing to advance one step. I did not beat him, neither did he speak to tell me what he had seen in the way. I did not even imagine that he could have seen anything for the darkness was as profound as an Egyptian night, but pausing a moment, a lurid flash revealed to me an object lying almost under the horses feet, and one step more he must have trampled upon it. I at once dismounted and to my surprise, found it to be a child, about two years of age. I took the little frightened, palpitating creature in my arms, and wonderingly rode on, for the child was not old enough to tell me of its home. Full a mile distant I came to a log house and halting at the door, asked if they had lost a child, and was told that they had not; but informing them that I had found one, thep began to bluster around in the one room which served as apartments for the entire family, as did the one bed. After counting heads of those asleep and awake, they decided that one was missing. The Father then came out as appeared to me, rather stupidly, that is, with none of the joy that filled my heart at bringing home a lost child, and taking the little wanderer from my arms simply said, "I suppose it has been playing during the day and got strayed off, and when night came on has not been able to find its way back to the house. I wonder that the old woman did not miss the young one." This little event was to me a serious comment on the ignorance of these backwoods people. A faithful shepherd would not fail to miss a lamb when folding his flock at evening tide. But here a dear little lamb of the household was not missed, having strayed from the fold and exposed to the fearful storm.

EVANGELINE.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.—The official statement of the number registered in the parish of Orleans up to and including the 29th of June last:

	WHITE.	COL'D.	TOTAL.
First District	5886	4912	10798
Second District	2979	3836	6815
Third District	2641	3373	6014
Fourth District	2546	1308	3854
Right Bank	367	1229	1596
Total	14419	14658	29077

In forty-eight parishes of the State 73,049, of whom 18,957 are whites, and 54,092 negroes. This number, added to those registered in Orleans, gives a grand total of 102, 126 for the State, with a negro majority of 35,374.

Total number registered in Caddo Parish up to June 27th is as follows:

No. of Whites	466
No. of Freedmen	2300
	2766

Information Wanted.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25th, 1867.

Frank Jackson desires information of his brother Joseph Jackson, who was born in Washington City, District of Columbia, in the family of Andrew Hoover, on Peunsylvania Avenue opposite the Seven Buildings, and was sold to Louisiana in the year of our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and forty-eight. Any person or persons knowing anything about the person mentioned, will please direct their information to the Rev. N. D. Saunders, corner of Howard and Cypress streets, New Orleans, and oblige FRANK JACKSON.

By Henry Quary who belonged to Judge Isaacs in Caldwell county, Maryland, and his father Henry Quary who belonged to James Kent in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, his brothers Bordley, George and Jeremiah, his sisters Susan and Jane. He was sold away from them about 17 years ago, any information may be sent care of Rev. Edward Jackson Opelousas, La.

Alfred Wade formerly owned by Vincent Rover of Pierce's Creek, Wilkinson County, Miss., and who enlisted at Fort Adams, on U. S. S. Chilicothe in 1863, wishes to hear from his wife and children who were last heard from in New Orleans—wife's name, Alzada Wade.

MARRIED.

Married at Franklin, Louisiana, by Rev. R. K. Diossy, June 16, 1867. James Rice and Sally Johnson, also Henry Steward and Rosine Swardon.

Married June 13th, in Alexandria, Louisiana, by Rev. S. M. Small. Richard W. Good and Victoria Baily, also Anthony Clarkson and Ellenia Kerr, all of Rapides Parish.

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

A Branch of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, incorporated by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, by President Abraham Lincoln, was opened in this city a year ago, at No. 114 Carondelet street.

The gallant manner in which it has weathered the late panic and financial storm should alone commend it to the colored population, for whose benefit it was created, as the proper place for them to deposit their savings.

Section five of its charter orders that a portion of the sums deposited (not exceeding two-thirds) be invested in the stocks, bonds, treasury notes, or other securities of the United States, and the Cashier HAS FULL AUTHORITY TO DRAW THE FULL AMOUNT OF HIS DEPOSITS, at all times.

The following named gentleman are the actual members of the Advisory Board of this Branch:

HON. THOS. J. DURANT, Chairman.

Hon Edward Heath,	Rev John Turner,
Rev J P Newman, D. D.	Anthony Ross,
Dr L C Roudanez,	O J Dunn,
Wm Baker,	W R Crane,
B Soulie,	Lewis Banks,
Hon Rufus Waples,	Dr A W Lewis,
Rev Emperor Williams,	Robert Bowie,
Wm Finney,	Henry Francis,
Paul Trevigne,	C H Hughes,
P G Dupin,	Henry White,
Griffin Littlejohn,	Samuel Lewis,
W H Pemberton,	J L Montieu.

The Bank is open every day from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

N. O., June 6, 1867. C. S. SAUVINET,
je 15—4t Cashier.

Act of Incorporation.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans,
City of New Orleans.

Be it known that this day, before me, Ferdinant B. Earhart, Notary in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter undersigned.

Personally came and appeared, the parties hereinafter named and undersigned, who declared that they have resolved themselves into a body corporate, in law, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Louisiana, and entitled "An Act for the organisation of Corporations for Literary, Scientific, Religious and Charitable purposes, to-wit:

To nurse the sick and bury the dead, and to make fast in love and union towards each other, so far as it lays in their power, and they have adopted the following Articles of Incorporation.

ARTICLE 1st.

The corporate name of this Association shall be the "Zion Sun Society No. 2."

ARTICLE 2nd.

The legal domicil of this Corporation shall be located in the City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans.

ARTICLE 3rd.

The officers of this Association, shall be a Presider, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, also a Board of managers six in number, which said officers and board of managers shall be elected at the general meeting of the Association,

ARTICLE 4th.

Until their successors are duly elected, the ollowing persons, shall be the officers and members of the Board of managers of this Association.

President—Frederick Reels. Vice-President—William Firrey. Treasurer—William Finney. Secretary..-George Smoot.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

William Finney;	Frederick Reels,
Joseph Goulds,	Samuel Hopkins,
Jacob Wilson,	Jesse Quarand.

ARTICLE 5th.

It shall be the duty of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Managers to form such By-Laws as may be necessary for the success and Government of the Association.

ARTICLE 6th.

The officers of this Association shall be elected annually and serve until their successors in office are duly inaugurated.

ARTICLE 7th.

The entire business affairs of this Association shall be conducted by the Board of Managers, of which the President shall be Ex-Officio the Chairman.

ARTICLE 8th.

The President of this Association shall be the proper officer upon whom citations may be served in all suits against this Association, and the President is the only authorized person to institute all suits on behalf of and in the name of the Association.

ARTICLE 9th.

The Association shall not hold property of a value exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 10th.

This Association shall continue in legal force, and corporate existence for twenty years from the date of this act of incorporation after which time has expired, the within named corporators or their legal successors, shall have power to reorganize this Association for another given period of years, but in the event that it is desired to dissolve this Association before the expiration of the time for which it is created, liquidators shall be elected to settle up the entire business of the Association, to pay all its indebtedness, sell all property and divide the proceeds if any among the regular members of good standing, whose names are on the rolls of the Association, and who are not indebted to the Association in any manner whatsoever.

This done and passed, in my office, in the city of New Orleans aforesaid, in the presence of Thomas J. Earhart, Edward H. Morrow, domiciliated in this city, who hereunto signed their names, together with the parties, and me, the said Notary, on this thirtieth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

[Signed]

Frederic Reels,
William Finney,
Jesse Quarand,
Archie Moor,
Samuel Hawkins,
Jacob Wilson,
Hornton Butler.
Thos J. Earhart,
Edward H. Morrow,
F. B. Earhart,
Notary Public.

I, the undersigned Notary hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act existant in my current register.

New Orleans, May 30th, 1867.

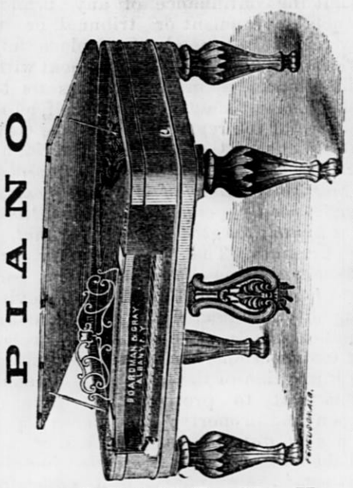
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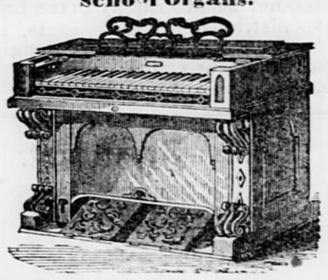
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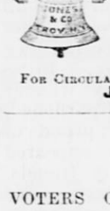
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NOTICE.

TO THE

VOTERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Registration Office

IS NOW OPEN, from 8 to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Every day, (Sundays excepted.)

Citizens of foreign birth must bring their naturalization papers with them. 67 69

NOTICE.

Second District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Second District will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The Second District is that portion of the city comprised between Canal and Esplanade streets, the river and the lake.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, 13th April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars; EDWARD AMES.
E. C. THOMAS,
66:70 MICHEL VIDAL.

NOTICE.

Third District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY, the 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Marigny buildings, corner of Marigny and Front Levee streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15 of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The Third District is that portion of the city comprised between Esplanade street, the river, the Lake and lower limits of the city.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, the 13th day of April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars, C. F. BERENS,
JNO. McWHITHER,
66-71 H. STILES.

NOTICE.

To the Voters of the Fourth District.

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, appointed by Special Orders No. 15, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated April 10th inst., hereby give notice that they will open their office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 813 Magazine street.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

All voters who reside between Felicity Road and Toledano streets, and from the river to the rear of the District, will register at this office.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

JOHN L. DAVIES,
EDMUND FLOOD,
66-70 HENRY BENSEL, JR.

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Manufactured by himself.

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Strangers visiting the City would do well to give him a call. 65-89

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LABOR SAVING SOAP.

This Soap is made from pure and clean materials, CONTAINING NO ADULTERATION OF ANY KIND, will not injure the most delicate fabric, and is especially adapted for woolens, which will not shrink after being washed with this soap. It may be used in hard or salt water. It will remove paint, grease, tar, and stains of all kinds. One pound warranted equal to two pounds of ordinary family soap. Directions sent with each bar for making three gallons handsome soft soap from one pound of this Soap. Each bar is wrapped in a circular containing full directions for use, printed in English and German. Ask your grocer for "B. T. Babbit's Soap," and take no other.

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B. T. BABBIT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 & 74, Washington st., New York.

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B. T. BABBIT'S BEST MEDICINAL SALERATUS, "made from common salt." Bread made with this Saleratus contains, when baked, nothing but common salt, water and flour.

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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

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Poetry.

For the "New Orleans Advocate."

"The Spider's Web."

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

Back and forth she swayed and swung
From the rafters, brown and bare.
Like a silken shuttle to and fro,
In the gray and dusky air.

Weavin and weaving the whole day through,
Never a thread to waste;
Misty and dim the fabric grew,
A delicate bit of lace.

Like a fairy's handkerchief, small and fine.
Up in the rafters gray;
There it glistened and there it grew,
All through the whole, dim day.

Fatal alas! to the bumbling fly,
Caught in the silken snare;
Fatal alas! to all but her,
Keenly alert in her lair.

Thus, I thought in the shadowy mill,
Watching the weaver high;
All are weavers of God's mankind,
Weavers of destiny!

Weaving and weaving our whole lives through,
Never an hour to lose,
Some weave fabrics as black as night,
Some of heavenly hues.

Weavers of destiny, weaving their thoughts,
Actions, sentiments, words;
Back and forth our shuttles go,
Catching our motives unheard.

And when our fabric is woven out,
And the shuttle has ceased to swing,
Death unfastens the fitful web,
And carries it up to Him.

Happy the weaver whose web be fair,
Woven with watchful zest;
Never more in this world of care,
Peacefully, sweetly at rest.

[For the New Orleans Advocate].

Thoughts on Family Training

BY H. C. ANTHONY, A. M. OF ALBANY, N. Y.

We are sure our readers will be pleased with the subjoined article from a forthcoming work by Professor Anthony. The author is one of the best thinkers in the land, and his new work will deservedly rank him among the ablest writers on ethics in our country. ED.]

The true character of the Deity ought to be made known to the child as soon as he shall be able to comprehend it. The love that protects us, and supplies our daily wants, can be commended to his notice at a very early age. Afterwards he can be taught, as occurring circumstances supply suitable illustrations, the various other forms under which that principle is manifested. The beauties and bounties of nature, and the more obvious occurrences of Providence may soon be presented as evidences of divine love; but the utmost efforts must be used when the proper time arrives for speaking of the moral law and its demands, to impress upon the mind of the child the fact that these are based upon a broad and deep laid foundation of love and that they call for the exercise of a corresponding spirit on the part of those to whom they are addressed.

What renders this the more necessary is the natural repugnance of the soul to the discipline of restraint which the law imposes upon our desires and action at almost ever turn in life.

It will not do to say that, since the feeling cannot be overcome, by any course of reasoning, it is therefore a waste of labor to attempt, in the use of reason, to modify or weaken its power. Those who argue this, seem to forget how greatly the mind is swayed in after life, by impressions made upon it in childhood; and how much pre-occupation of thought at this period, has to do with the prevailing drift of thought during the succeeding periods of man's earthly existence. A little reflection on this point will, I am sure, induce the conviction that it is, to say the least, perfectly safe to try the effect of well-timed and proper instruction, while a fatal risk may be incurred by its omission.

Another argument presents itself in favor of the early inculcation of this view of divine government, and indeed of everything that tends to hold up before the mental vision a representation of God as he actually is. The mind receives with wonderful facility, and retains with remarkable tenacity, erroneous ideas of the nature, attributes and designs of the Deity.

No one needs to travel far to find proof of this. We all have, even at our doors, some striking illustration of the distorted images that are sometimes allowed to occupy the place in human conceptions, that rightfully belong to the God whose character is so faithfully delineated in the Bible. What safeguards may be used for the prevention of this evil? Manifestly, the most efficient one is that which has already been suggested. Should this be faithfully tried, and proved to be a failure, there will remain but little ground for hope, that success will attend such expedients as we may resort to in the more advanced stages of life. But such a contingency as failure is not to be apprehended except where the conditions essential to success are either neglected or misapplied. Let these be carefully observed, and good results will inevitably follow. Should these, however, fall below the expectations we cherish, it will be more wise to chasten our too sanguine anticipations, than to lay blame upon the means we have employed.

It is incumbent upon all men that they attentively consider the wonders and also the more ordinary ways of Providence, and this should be done whether we are actuated by the higher motive of right, or the inferior one of self-interest. Every one whose eyes are not willfully closed against the light of truth, will learn from a few years of experience that

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will;"

and so become prepared to observe with a constantly increasing diligence, and to interrupt with a judgment that acquires accuracy in proportion as it is brought into exercise, the indications of a superior wisdom that rules in the minuter no less than in the more important concerns of human life. And these observations are not without their practical uses, even if our desires ascend no higher than to the attainment of temporal good. For, connected in sentiment with the maxim quoted above, the Poet has given us another, which persons of any considerable degree of sagacity do not fail to follow while "looking out for the main chance."

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune."

Now, there is no good reason why such teachings should be made applicable to the lower purposes of life, and be forgotton when we are striving for the accomplishment of its higher aims. Hence we say that parents should with sedulous care impart them to their children, showing by their instructions how the wisdom of the serpent is to be united to the harmlessness of the dove. And there is a pressing necessity that the young should be taught to "watch for Providence," which no one can deny who has witnessed the countless wrecks cast upon the strands of humanity. Who shall say that all these lost ones might not have been saved if the watch had been duly kept, the soundings observed, and the bearings taken at the appropriate season?

But let us hear the immortal bard as he speaks once again:

"We defy augury: there is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow."

Do you note the connection of thought here? how true it is to the highest deductions of reason? how consistent with the results of our best experience? "We defy augury." We are not bound as slaves to signs and omens; we are not of those (abjects that they are!) who "seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that peep and that mutter," and why do we differ from those? Is it, because we hold in constant recognition the guidance and protection of an outstretched hand that moves along at the bidding of infinite Wisdom? Is it, because we know of a truth that "There is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow?"

Parents, would you have your offspring live under the bondage of superstition, trembling with forboding of ill at the occurence of events which convey no significance of harm? fearful of sights and sounds which silly tradition alone has made ominous? Would you have your ears pained with their daily talk of presentiments, signs, dreams and other prognostications—in short, would you see those you so dearly love plunged into the mortal abyss of fatalism? If you would, you have only to say within yourselves, "These dry subjects of God and his dealings with men, are naturally distasteful to the young, and I cannot make them interesting; I will, therefore, amuse my children with tales of faries, witches and giants, which I know they will be delighted to hear." Reason thus, resolve thus, and put your resolution into practice, and the bitter fruit will appear long before you are prepared for its garnering.

But if you would avert this evil, and secure a real blessing, seek out and store your minds with facts illustrative of providential care, of remarkable deliverances from peril, and of human purposes overruled for the bestowment of greater good. Consult also, if necessary, some popular and entertaining work on Natural History; and learn, for instance, how the sponges and the corals grow in the sea; the enormous size to which the trees of some countries attain; the wondrous habits of certain animals; especially those which are more familiarly known to both the young and the old; study these things and others of a similar nature, and you will be furnished with an interesting as well as profitable theme for discourse, whenever the demand comes for a "good story."

You will not be obliged, as with older auditors, to use means for arousing a dormant curiosity; for you will find that mental appetite always on the alert, and ready to give entertainment to whatever bears the charms of novelty. Only observe this rule: Seek to entertain and amuse; and have no cause for suspicion that you are acting the part of a Mentor. If these things are talked about in the same simple, earnest and sympathetic manner that you adopt while conversing with children on other subjects, their attention will be attracted, and in many cases, habits of thought will be formed, which will extend to later years the apitude for observation, and the taste for the study of nature, which had their germs in the well-devised entertainments of the nursery.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

Sic Transit Gloria Ecclesia.

In the North Western portion of the Parish of Washington in the State of Louisiana, stands an old hewed log house, which has long been known as the Shilling Church. It was erected almost two score years ago by the pioneer settlers of the country, and has been celebrated in its time for the old fashioned revivals that have from time to time taken place within its walls, and for the numerous conversions, warm class meetings and other acts of devotion, that characterized the congregations that usually assembled there.

For some years past this Church has been upon the wane; God saw fit to call home the few faithful members who were its chief pillars, and the Mississippi Conference of the Church South for some cause unknown to the writer, ceased to give the old grey church a place among their appointments.

For several years, ever since in fact the war for slavery began, this once precious and ancient charge has been neglected, and no choral hymn, or swelling anthem, rose upon the yielding air as offerings of praise to the great God of the Universe, and the owl and the bat at length became its only, its solitary visitants.

The Church being thus entirely abandoned by even the semblance of *white* worshippers, a few pious blacks occasionally met their for the purpose of comforting themselves, and telling each other of their hopes and fears, and speaking in their rude and uncultivated speech of the story of Jesus and his dying love.

These meetings had never been characterized by any misconduct and had resulted in injury and discomfort to none, but served to keep burning the lamp of Christian love, which had almost entirely been extinguished in the community, so far at least as the Blacks were concerned.

A few months ago and since public opinion has become awake ed upon the present, all absorbing political interests of the day, a *white* minister attended one of these monthly meetings and aided in giving some more intelligent direction to their devotions. This ordinarily would have have created no usual al wonder, but the minister who has attended and officiated was known to be an out and out Republican, and he was anathematized accordingly and feared and denounced as an emissary of evil, although he was known to have been a quiet unobtrusive man who had been working in the gospel harness for more than a half a score of years and had hitherto been honored with the confidence and esteem of his brethren. The *finale* of the matter was that when the blacks assembled at the Church on on Sabbath last as was their wont, they found the old Church doors, instead of standing open as in days past, were fast *nailed up*, and admission thus entirely prevented.

Comment upon the above is wholly unecessary. It is but one of a thousand facts that have occurred to show with what a hearty good will and full concurrence our people are joyously conceding to the blacks the rights demanded for them by Congress.

LOYALIST.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

A Few Words to Men of Color

Great was the rejoicing when the rebellion was crushed by force of arms, even many of those who had supported it, were glad to see its termination. But no class was more joyful than that, which, having been for ages held in bondage, now felt the loosening of its fetters, and saw the dawn of a beautious day. Many realized however, but imperfectly the idea of freedom; they expected every care to vanish, every sorrow to cease, and peace to fold her wings and nestle forever in their bosoms. But two years of partial freedom have doubtless satisfied all that this rose is not without its thorn; that new and fearful responsibilities, many and dangerous enemies, formidable adversities, untried positions and a wearisome struggle are part of the results of emancipation. Nevertheless the future is by no means without its promise, in its mature fruition, are within your grasp. Still the work is but just begun. It is true that the seed has been planted and signs of verdure already appear, but months, nay years of careful tending will be necessary to ensure the bounteous crop.

There are many ways of defeating the purposes of your friends and blighting your prospects as a race, and but one course that promises success. A source of danger and an error into which some of you have seemed to fall, and which your enemies would gladly fester, is the belief that your friends are such, because you are *colored*. But this is a mistake, they are your friends because you are *men*, because you have been oppressed, and because their principles oblige them to extend to every man equal rights. Their protracted efforts in this direction have secured increased respect for their principles, and as a collateral result you are free. They have maintained, not only that every man was entitled to freedom, but that freedom would be to *every man a benefit*.

The first proposition is now almost universally acknowledged; the second you must sustain by your consistent deportment, by your success in the race of life, or else you will relapse into a condition more hopeless than slavery, more dark than its gloom. Your enemies represent that we have made you the nation's special pets, and seem anxious that you should exhibit all the inordinate vanity, and reckless disregard of others rights, which such a view would tend to create. In this way they hope to gain a signal victory over us and you, and show that freedom has been a curse. But be not misled. By patient endurance of a gigantic wrong, you have enlisted in your behalf the united sympathy of the christian world. But should you exchange this for arrogant assumption of your rights, and clamorous or belligerent demands, for even these privileges which both law and equity should now accord, you will only embarrass your friends and render more intense the hatred of your enemies.

On the other hand if you receive with meekness and some degree of thankfulness the privileges which the efforts of your friends have already secured; if you wait with patience the growth of public sentiment, and the subsidence of passion and prejudice, you will retain your place in general sympathy and respect. Meanwhile let every effort be put forth to secure to yourselves real merit. The problem of patient, heroic. yea christian suffering has been already solved successfully. The world awards to all honor for such virtue. But this is only passive merit. The world is waiting and eagerly watching to see if the other problem will be demonstrated with equal clearness. Has the race positive merit? will you achieve worthy deeds? These are the questions which await reply.

While your friends, some with confidence and others hesitatingly, answer these questions in the affirmative, hosts of jealous, malignant and powerful enemies scornfully say, no!

Every menacing action or word upon your part, every boastful harangue by some would be leader of your color, every street row, every act of revenge, every instance of baseness or lawlessness is to them a delectable morsel; the envenomed tongue of slander hastens to exact each act to a position of prominence, and multiplies it to a score. The only remedy is that you *show real merit*, Scorn all shoddy, all aping the manners of the educated and refined, and become educated and refined. Repress all undue desire for position or power and seek to be worthy of both by undoubted ability. Give us, not empty talk nor flippant promises, but veritable deeds; deeds that shall convince the most obtuse of your worth; deeds to which your friends may point in triumphant vindication of your manhood and ability; deeds that shall startle the drowsy indolence of opposers and cause them to strive for worth themselves lest you outstrip them in the race for glory.

Be strict in your obedience to the laws; fear God and keep his commandments; stretch every nerve in efforts for the right, and future history shall not fail to record your greatness, and the brilliance of your achievements, your friends will be proud of your position, while your enemies will be confounded; and in your success shall be verified the truth of your declaration. "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

H. G. B.

La Crescent, Minn.

Worth Better than Show.

A young oriental prince was visiting at the castle of a duke in one of the finest counties in England. He looked from his window into a beautiful garden, and inhaled the fragrance which was wafted toward him by the gentle breath of June.

"What exquisite perfume!" he cried. "Bring, I pray you, the flower that so delights my sense. See yon stately stalk, bearing on its shaft those gorgeous lillies, whose snowy petals are veined with blood-red lines and with violet shade; that is undoubtedly the plant I seek."

They brought him the curious lily of Africa. "Its oder is nauseating," he cried; "but bring me that flower of a hue so much deeper and richer than even the beatiful roses of my own fair land. See how it glows like flame. Surely a rich odor should distil from that regal plant."

It was a dahlia; its scent was even less agreeable than that of the lily.

"Can it be, then, the large white blossoms clustered on yonder bush, or the plue-cups on the neighboring shrub?" he asked.

No, the snowball and campannia proved alike scentless. Various plants yielded their odorless buds or broad-spreading petals for his inspection. But, he found not what he sought

"Surely, it must be that golden ball," he said, "for so snowy a bloom should at least charm the nostril as the eye."

"Fough!" it was a marigold.

At length they placed in his hand a wee brown blossom.

"So unpretending a thing as this cannot surely be that for which I seek," exclaimed the prince, with a vexed air "This appears to be nothing better than a weed."

He cautiously lifted it to his face.

"Is it possible?" he cried. "Is it really this unobtrusive brown weed which gives forth so precious an odor? Why, it hangs over the whole garden, and comes fanning in at my window like the very breath of health and purity. What is the name of this little darling?"

"Precisely that your highness," answered his attendant—"this flower is called mignonette, the little darling?"

"Wonderful! wonderful!" repeated the astonished prince, placing it in his bosom.

"Thus, your highness perceives," remarked his tutor, gravely, "that the humble and unpretending often exhale the most precious virtues."

The King's Charger.

[Correspondent of the London Times.]

PESTH, June 10.—It was observed on the coronation day that the charger on which the king was mounted was very restive at times. His majesty is said to have reproached Count Grunne for furnishing him such a very rampant Bucephalus, and no doubt it was trying enough to have to sit on a curvetting steed nearly 17 hands high, with the crown of St. Stephen who was a large headed man, apparently, on his front, and the robe of St. Stephen, which is not exactly a summer-day's mantle, on his back for so many hours. When the king dismounted to take the oath in the square before the Rath House of Pesth, the horse was very much excited, and it became necessary for two grooms to lay hold of his head as his majesty mounted, which he did with difficulty. Before he was well in his seat the cannon of the Blocksberg opened with a salute. At the first report the horse made a furious bound and rose high in the air, dragging the grooms off their feet, and lighting in a prodigious leap in the center of the throng far away. At the sight, when the horse sprang up, a thrill went through the multitude. What a catastrophe if the king were unhorsed. What an omen if the sacred crown were to fall from his brow just as he had taken the oath! To their surprise and delight, the king, without an apparent struggle, sat firm and lightly in his sadle, and bore the shock unmoved as the horse came to the ground, then shouting to the struggling grooms, who were dragging along, "*Auflassen!*" ("Let go!") he wheeled round in the midst of his affrighted courtiers, and ruled his charger in its impetuous bounds, amid applause which contended with the thunder of the guns, and rode away in a hurricane of popular delight. His skill as a horseman, and the air with which he drew his sword and spurred his horse up the Kronungshiigel, and wheeled him around while he thrust his deflant point at the four corners of the world, won him golden opinions on the Franz Joseph Platz; and it was remembered how, when Ferdinand was crowned, his majesty could not induce his horse to descend from the mound, although he had got him up very easily, the reason being that for some time previously the animal had been fed at the top by the groom every morning, and was led down afterward. A state y bearing serves a monarch in good stead even among the most unpoetical people, and these things have done as much good to the king as a stroke of state policy, combined with his forcible and solemn manner of taking the oaths and making all the declarations in the coronation ceremony.

Relation the Sexes.

It may be laid down as a general rule that amusements which separate the sexes are dangerous. I would not press the truth too narrowly and literally; but undoubtedly it is a general truth that where women seek their amusements in one way by themselves, and men seek theirs in another way by themselves, there is both ways a tendency to degeneration and temptation. God meant that man and woman should live together, work together, and, in all the functions of life—civil, social, religious, artistic and intellectual—co-operate with each other; and their mutual relations are harmonizing and balancing, and nowhere else more than in the seeking and prosecution of amusements. I believe that boys and girls should go to school together. As they sit together in the household, so I think they should sit together in our temples of learning. Colleges should not be for all men or for all women, but the same buildings and the same professors should be provided for both in common. And as it is in everything else, so it should be in amusements. There is much greater liability to temptation and immorality where amusement is sought in the isolation or separation of the sexes.

Therefore, all exhibitions of pictures and statutes, all provisions for public recreation, all institutions for public amusement, should be such as to enable the people to go in groups and families.

I do not think amusements can be good generally in a community in which a man is ashamed to take his whole family to them. If there is anything you would not like your wife and children to participate in with you, the presumption is that it is wrong; and if there is anything you would like them to participate in with you, the presumption is that it is right. And this might be made a rule of judgment far more widely than it now is.—*H. W. Beecher.*

NEW IBERIA, LA., July 2, 1867.

To Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D.

DEAR SIR:—Herewith I send you a report of the condition of our church and Sunday-school during the last two years. From May 1865, to May 1867, we numbered 72 church members, from May 1866, to May 1867, we numbered one hundred church members. I opened Sunday-school in May 1866, and in the space of two months I obtained the number of one hundred regular attendants. I have nine exhorters, and three assistant teachers. The daily schools are dull and poorly attended. I want a discipline book, also a hymn-book, and if you can furnish me with a record-book, I did not get the papers you sent me, until lately, they should be directed in care of J. L Lewis I have not seen the Rev. Mr. Bryant but once. I have a revival in my church now, and am receiving a good many candidates.

Respectfully yours,
STEPHEN TILLMAN.

PEST, July 1.—Great agitation here. It is reported that Carloutz and Vakovar Stratimiravitz have been declared dictators by the Serovian population. Gen. Bohlentz has been ordered to evacuate.

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TO OUR PREACHERS.

We call the special attention of our Presiding Elders, and of all our Preachers to the importance of circulating the New Orleans Advocate throughout the bounds of our conference. Some of our brethren have done nobly, and we heartily thank them for their successful efforts; but there are others who have done but little. It should be your high and earnest resolve to place the Advocate in every family on your station or circuit. It is your guide in religious and political matters, and brings to your homes the latest news. Among your people, it is a silent but earnest teacher of God's truth, and one on which you can rely. Therefore dear brethren, be in earnest in its circulation. Remember the second half of the current year has just commenced. To accommodate the poorest of our subscribers, we consent to have them pay quarterly. Brethren remember the presents of valuable books you are to receive at Conference, for a given number of subscribers. Then be up and doing, and let us hear from you soon. Who will report the largest number of subscribers to our conference?

Origin of Religious Knowledge

To him who denies a Divine Revelation, the question whence the origin of religious knowledge, is one most difficult of solution. To the christian there is a clear and full answer in the declaration that "holy men of old, spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." But the unbeliever rejects this; he denies inspiration, and asserts that he who created man has left him without communicating to him any religious truths As the existence of religious knowledge among men is an undisputed fact, it devolves upon those who deny that there has been a supernatural communication to man to offer some reasonable solution of this acknowledged fact He must admit not only the prevalence of religious information, but that theology is a science as truely as mathematics or chemistry. As a science its boundaries are clearly defined, its truths logically classified, its place among the great departments of knowldge distinctly allotted, its teachers and pupils thoroughly appointed and its high rank universally allowed.

Whence then the origin of this vast and comprehensive system of religious truth? If its supernatural origin be denied, what rational account can be given of its existence? What explanation can be offered which shall prove so much more reasonable than the one already accepted, that we shall yield the cherished faith of the past, to receive this new solution? If it is urged as a satisfactory account of the origin of religious knowledge that Theology like other human sciences was formed by observation, reasoning and experience, we ask.

1. How is it that Theology as a scientific system reached a state of completeness so far in advance of all other sciences of human origin? Astronomy, Mathematics, Physics, Jurisprudence, Political Economy and other sciences can be traced back, if not to their origin, at least to a very rude state. One science alone comes down to us with the stamp of completeness upon it so absolutely perfect, that for near two thousand years, not an iota has been added or taken from it; and though reaching back into the past beyond the trace of all history, except its own, is yet so perfect that even in its allusions to other branches of knowledge, it gives sanction to no views which have been discredited amid all the improvements and discoveries of succeeding ages. Can it be possible that while all other sciences have reached their present imperfect development through ages of experiment and reasoning, of mistake and gradual discovery, that this most difficult science of God and Divine things should leap at once to completeness merely through human wisdom?

2. But how is it possible that a system of theological science could have ever been formed by human investigation Other sciences are and must be mainly formed upon the basis of *experiment*, but here is one which must have been formed, if we exclude the idea of revelation, absolutely without any data whatever. It is, if infidelity be true, the science of a world we never saw, and of a Being we never knew. And yet this perfected science to which modern investigation can neither add nor take away a single principle, comes before us invenerable grandeur, not only with no history of its development, but without the possibilities of a gradually expanded growth, Far back in the remote past, it rose at once upon the world a full orbed sun, with no spot upon its disk and like the glorious luminary of day has shone with a steady ustre, which no ingenuity of man can either dim or brighten. But if the disbeliever in the divine origin of christian knowledge still insists that like other sciences it must have had a progressive growth we ask,

3. Why is it that the only complete publication of religious truth is found in but one book, and that book the oldest in the world? Who was it, in the distant past, that rose so far above his times and of all succeeding times, as by his superior understanding to send forth a system of theologic truth that no after generations could improve? Could his name be known he would deserve a place high above earth's most honored ones. But history records no such eminent discoverer of religious truth. While along the progressive periods of all gradually developing sciences shine brilliant names who have added to the stock of human knowledge, in this alone none pretend to have made discoveries. The early religious teachers simply taught what had been communicated to them. Their knowledge came not through reasoning and induction. It was an inspiration from above, and hence the Bible alone is a completed treatise upon a completed science. The grand science of Theology refuses to be bound within the limits that restrain all merely human sciences, and stands apart and alone, an emanation from the mind of God to man

Maximilian.

Count Montalembert, in his late brilliant essay, states a fact, which, though well known, is still curious and suggestive. It is, that during the late rebellion, the line of demarkation between the sympathizers with the rebellion and the friends of the Union in Europe, was no new or arbitrary one, but followed a long established and well defined groove of separation running through all the circles of life, political, social, and religious. The advocates of reform, the liberal and progressive men in the church, the state and society, sided with the Union. The haters of liberty and the leriders of republican ideas, the partizans of Cæsarism and "strong government," the "elite" and aristocracy generally, everywhere sided with the rebels. This was a suggestive division. It told more of the real nature of the issue than tolios of elaborate argument.

Not less suggestive is the division of the press and of public opinion in the country now, upon the fate of Maximilian. The rebel press, from the N. Y. *Day Book* down to the N. O. *Times*, unite in one dolorous howl of rage and chagrin, which would be frightening did not their impotence make it ludicrous. Listen to the ravings of the *Times* as it calls on the United States and the governments of Europe to "trail all their banners in the dust," and march "on to Mexico" to avenge Maximilian.

While on the other hand the Union press of this country, and we doubt not the liberal sentiment of Europe, while they are divided in opinion as to the wisdom and generosity of the course pursued by Mexico, and do not withold that sympathy which the misfortune and personal qualities of the unfortunate Maximilian and the still more unfortunate Carlotta, are calculated to excite in every human breast, nevertheless admit that justice, albeit stern and relentless justice, yet after all, simple justice, was executed upon Maximilian, the invader, the filibuster and the usurper.

It is true that Maximilian was an Imperial Prince, connected by ties of blood with more than half of the crowned heads of Europe. Yet we doubt if American or European republicans will see in this fact any palliation for his crime, or any good cause for his exemption from its accustomed penalty. Not many years since two Americans, it is true not princes, but of those whose blood we have been taught to regard as equally sacred with that of royalty, went on similar expeditions, with similar invitations, with equally respectable surrounders and backers, the one to Cuba, and the other to Nicaragua, experienced similar failures, and met similar fates. Yet we do not remember, that the governments of the civilized world, questioned the right of Spain and Nicaragua to punish these invaders, or "trailed their banners in the dust," or undertook a crusade against them.

The time chosen for Maximilian's invasion, just when in the eyes of Napoleon and other foes to Republicanism the government of this country was in the throes of dissolution; the object of the invasion, to subvert a sister Republic and erect a monarchy on its ruins; the animus toward the United States, to establish an unfriendly empire on its borders which should extend moral and perhaps material aid to the rebellious States, and result in the restoration of Louisiana and Texas to French rule—all these facts so deeply felt and resented by all loyal Americans at the time, have not been forgotten; and we venture to predict that the mourners for the fallen Mexican Empire will not be found among those who were upholding the starry flag in the hour when its deadly peril led the Imperial usurper of France to offer it the flagrant insult of the Mexican expedition. As to the efforts of the rebel press to make the rejection by Mexico of the intercession of the United States for Maximilian's life, a *casus belli* between the two countries, we heartily endorse the answer of the New York *Tribune*, that we hope it will teach our government to mind its own affairs and let other people's alone. We have no doubt that the editor of the *Times*, and every other man who sympathized with the defunct Confederacy, in whose interest the Mexican Empire was projected, would be glad in their inmost souls to embroil this country in a foreign war, and that confederate hopes and stocks would rise simultaneously upon such an event. Gentlemen, the Republic of the United States, which you sought to destroy, will not go to war with the Republic of Mexico, to avenge the fate of the Empire which you wished to see established.

R. H. Shannon.—This gentleman leaves to-day for the North, as U. S. Commissioner, Mr. Shannon has discharged his duties with credit to himself and to the country. In his court the poor freedmen have received even-handed justice. This honor cannot be accorded to other of our city courts. We shall regret the absence of so honest and honorable a judge from our city, but hope for his return after his summer vacation. Mr. Shannon is feared and hated by the disloyal, but respected by the true friends of our government.

2,253 citizens have been registered in the parish of Terrebonne, of whom 740 are white, and 1,513, are colored.

Our City Currency.

In deference to the natural anxiety of the tax-payers and holders of the city currency to get at the facts of the controversy between Mayor Heath and the City Council on this important subject, we subjoin a table of all the amounts issued and cancelled from July, 1861, to ——— 1868, together with the No. and date of the Ordinances authorizing them.

Ordinance 5763, Sept. 21, 1861. Old issue		500,000
" 5 31, Feb. 21, 1861. Old issue		500,000
" 6027, May 7, 1862. Redemption of printed shinplasters		435,104
		1,435,104
Ordinance 6079, Aug. 9, 1862, redemption of cut notes.		
" 6169, Dec. 16, 1863, " " old notes.		
" 6250, Oct. 12, 1864, issue of $20 in place of small notes.		
" 6090, Oct. 24, 1862, redemption of notes then cancelled, 185,760.		

The issues under the last four named ordinances were denominated new issues, and as they were issued merely in place of old notes taken up, they added nothing to the volume of the currency.

Ordinance 6106, Dec. 8, 1862, authorized an additional iss e equal to ¾ of taxes due Jan. 1st, 1863. Issued under this ordinance,	419,940	
Cancelled as per controller's printed report	209,768	
		210,172
" 6252 Nov. 12, 1864, authorized additional issue equal to ⅔ taxes then due.		
" 6369, Nov. 12, 1866, authorized additional issue, equal to full amount of taxes then due. Issued under the two last ordinances	600,000	
Cancelled as per controller's printed report	74,893 75	
		525,105 25
" 6146, July 20, 1863, authorized new issue, to be securred by batture property. New issue under this ordinance	500,000	
Cancelled as per controller's printed report	695	
		499,305

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of old issue and New issue in place there of up to Oct. 24, 1862,	1,435,104 00
Uncancelled issues under ordinance 6106	210,172 0.
" " " " " " 6252 and 6369	525,105 25
" " " " Batture issues	499,305 00
Total amount of authorized issues up to	2,669,686 25

We now take the statement of J. Hernandez, City Treasurer, dated June 20th, 1867, which gives the amount of

City notes now outstanding as	3 742,926 00
Deduct ammount of authorized issues	2,669 686 25
Amount of unauthorized over issues	1,073,.239 75

It will be seen that the total amount of outstanding notes, authorized by all ordinances up to date, should be 2,669,-686 25. The total amount of the original issues under military government, termed the old issue, outstanding Oct. 24, 1862, was 1,435,104 Since that time, the only *additions* to the volume of the currency authorized by ordinance were the tax issues under ordinances 6106, 6252, and 6369, and the batture issue ordinance 6146, which were respectively

419,940 less am't cancel'd	209 768	bal. outst'd'g			210,172
600,000 " "	74,894 75	" "			524,105 25
500,000 " "	695	" "			496,302
1 519,940 " "	285,357 75	" "			1,23 ,582 25
Amount outstanding up to Oct. 24, 1862,					1,435,104
					2,669 686 25

The question raised by the Mayor is, by what authority this excess of 1,073,-239 25, has been issued. To his inquiry to this effect, Mr. Hernandez, City Treasurer replies, by citing as the authority Resolutions of City Council, No. 309, Nov. 16, 1865. This Resolution, as it appears on the Minutes, "approves and sanctions the course pursued, and action taken by this joint committee, from July 26th, to October 2d, 1866, as per report of said committees presented and adopted this day." This report as printed does not even mention the issue of any notes. There is evidently a mistake here on the part of Mr. Hernandez. Deputy Controller, M. F. Pratt in his letter of July 1st, 1867, in answer to the inquiry of Mayor Heath, differs from the Treasurer. He state that there has been issued by the present Controller and Treasurer, 1,418,-895, of which there were issued to supply the place of mutilated notes, etc. 302,895, leaving as an increase of volume of currency by the Treasurer and Controller, 1,116,000, and he states that 1,000,000, of this increase was made by virtue of the *resolutions* of the City Council passed in *secret session*, and 116,000 were issued by virtue of ordinance. 6236, August 12, 64.

The Mayor as we understand, questions the legality of such authorization, and proposes that the future issue of new notes, be immediately stopped, until an investigation be made into the legality of such action. He also recommends that steps be taken to secure the people from the heavy loss entailed upon them, by the depreciation of City Notes caused by this over issue. In all this we think the Mayor's action is very prudent, and for the best interests of the public and the city.

Surely, if there is any room for a reasonable doubt as to the legality of the Treasurer's and Controller's action, in adding 1,116,000 to the currency afloat, and continuing to add more, the sooner it is stopped and the question thoroughly examined, the better for all concerned. We have also been shown some of the new notes now being issued, which bear date *October* 24, 1862. How is this? Why are notes issued in 1867 dated back to 1862? These questions, already noticed—and the power of the council to delegate so important an authority as the emitting of currency to a committee, the power of the present Government to act under ordinances passed by military authority in time of war, five years since, and the whole subject of the power of the city to emit currency at all, are all questions of grave importance to be decided. Pending their decision, not a dollar more should be allowed to be issued. The figures are from the Controller's Printed Reports.

Grand Sunday School Exhibition at Wesley Chapel, July 8.

Henry Clay was in his glory. He had labored hard for another year in the cause of Sunday-schools, and on last Monday afternoon, he had the great satisfaction to see the fruits of his toils. Mr. Clay is the superintendent of the Wesley Chapel Sunday-school, which now numbers 300 children, and it is evident that both officers and teachers take great pains to make this school a success. But in view of the large membership at St. Paul's, the number of scholars is far too small. So thought Henry Clay, for he took occasion, during the exercises, to reproach the parents present, for neglecting to send their children to school. He said if he was as guilty as some of those parents, he would want to "stick his head in a barrel and have some one turn the barrel up over him." Mr. Clay was more than half right. Our people do not take interest enough in the Sunday-schools There are thousands of children in this city who are growing up in sin and ignorance. Will not parents awake to the importance of this great subject?

Wesley Chapel was beautifully decorated for the occasion. There were wreaths of evergreens and flowers, and the glorious national flag was unfurled in all its glory. Rev. Mr. Brakeman, R. W. Bowei, Professor Williams, John Jones and Rev. J. Gould, were among the visitors present. Mr. Clay had invited several schools to participate in the exercises, and among those present were the following :

1. Wesley Chapel Sunday-school, H Clay, Superintendent.

2. First Street Church Sunday-school A. Robinson, Superintendent.

3. Marais Street Church Sunday-school Wm. Finney, Superintendent.

4. Excelsior day school, J. H. Collins, Teacher.

These are all fine schools and we looked with delight upon the dear children, many of whom, six years ago were bought and sold like so many beasts of burden. Said a friend by our side, "I wish some rebels were here to here these children sing and speak." And we too wished for the presence of those who assert that the colored race are incapable of mental culture and of rising to a higher social and intellectual plane. On this occasion, the children who took part in the exercises evinced great accuracy of memory and correctness of pronunciation. With but one or two exceptions there was not even a *faltering* in reciting lengthy dialogues, poems and addresses; and in no instance did we detect the pronunciation so peculiar to the colored people in general. This is astonishing and worthy of praise and admiration. And not the least benefit of such occasions is the noble ideas which occupy the youthful mind. There were pieces recited full of holy thoughts and clothed in beautiful language.

In reporting these exercises, it is imposible to describe each child, or give the piece each recited, we can only give the names of those who took part with an occasional remark. All did well but some excelled. By vote, the children requested Dr. Newman to open the exercises with prayer and a few remarks, which he did. Mr. Clay and the schools then repeated the ten commandments in concert, which was well done. Then came the recitations and hymns as follows :

Anna Green, "The Child's Prayer." Good.

Andrew Jackson, (a little boy,) "When I take my walk abroad." Singing by the schools,

"Go down Moses, way down in Egypt's land.
And tell King Pharaoh, to let my people go."

Sarah A. Johnson, "Skeptic." She has a sweet voice and speaks correctly.

Frank Bland, "Hope." Fine speaker and was applauded.

Millie Wood, "Kings and Thrones are fallen." Excellent recitation.

Edward Washington, "Where is the Spirit's Land?" Very fine.

Georgiana Handy, "Romish Lady." Applauded.

Horace Miller, "Fifth Chapter of Revelations." Recited without a mistake.

Dialogue by Jane Williams, Lizzie Dorman and Alexander Randolph, "False Position." Full of fun and loudly applauded.

Little Cilistine Lewis, "Black Cloud is rising."

Maria Pitman, "That's What's the Matter." This was a capital piece, well spoken and caused much merriment and loud applause.

John Johnson (6 years old) "Little Orator," wonderful memory, and provoked much applause.

Matilda Jones, "The Pauper," good.

Dialogue of Misses E. Bradley and E. Taylor. Beautiful sentiments; fine voices; loud applause.

John Hamilton, "1st. 2d. and 3d Psalms," correctly given.

John Peer, "Disobedient Boy."

Samuel McFalls, "Civil Rights Bill." Applauded. This was a poem and the lines,

The man that holds the bayonet
Can surely drop his vote,

were loudly cheered.

Charles Douden, "Courage Brothers." Good speaker.

Wm. Biggs, "Wanted a Wife." Very amusing.

Dialogue by C. Doudon, and Miss Lorenzo Reed, "Connubial Happiness." This was first-rate.

Charles Smith, "Rather Rub than Rust."

Singing by three young men and one young lady.

Maria Pitman and Mary Bland, "The Intelligent Witness." The pointed and oft repeated question—"Did your dad get corn and bacon for dat ditching?" Caused great laughter.

James Wedlock, comic piece, "Gal with the Waterfall." This caused much fun and applause.

Dialogue by Laura Livermore and Frank Bland, "Six months after Marriage." Beautiful children and beautifully spoken.

Caroline Robinson, "The Shephard."

Wm. Brown, "15th of Revelation."

Ellen Hunter, "My Father's Grave."

Singing—"Do not grieve my Daughter."

Delphine Green, "Hail to the land on which we tread."

Benjamin Smith—"Unmarried man"

Dialogue by John W. Cook and A. McFalls. "How big was Alexander?"

Salina Hill—"Little Sarah." Good.

Amelia Smith, "Stars and Strips." Cheered.

Alex. Randolph, "A Thousand Years."

Agnes Lewis, Anna Green, Lizzie Dorman, Lizzie Cornell, Celestine Lewis, Amelia Smith. Dialogue, "Most beautiful sound."

Harris Steel, "Fling out the Banner of the free."

Singing—"America."

Frank Bland, "Marco Bozarius." Cheered.

Martha Davis, Maria Pitman, Sarah Johnson, "The Apothecarian, cross examined. Cheered to the echo.

Phœbe Harrisson, "Evening Prayer." Good.

Josephine Price, "Poor Widow." Good.

Eliza Bradley, "Liberty." Cheered.

Geo. Phillips, "Who taught you to sing."

Emma J. Ricks, "Departure at hand." Good.

Susan Turner, Virginia Lawson, Dialogue, "Purchase of Love."

Isabella Biggs, "Complaining of the Poor."

Elizabeth Taylor, "Soldier to his Mother."

Fannie Lewis, "What I have Given." Good.

Ida J. Day, "Child beginning to Walk."

Harriet S. Justine, "Forty days and nights Fasting." Good.

Lorenzo Reed, "Burial of Moses." N. O. A. Rendered remarkably well.

Lizzy Dorman, "Love of Christ." Good.

Josephine Mott, "I Remember."

James Williams, "The World for Sale."

Kate Thomson, "Little Fred has gone to bed."

James Wedlock, "The Dutchman."

Maria Pitman, "Sailor Boy's Dream," and by request repeated, "That's What's the matter. Tremendous cheers.

Editorial Items.

DEDICATION.—The Presbyterian Church recently purchased by Rev. Evans Green's Society will be dedicated to Almighty God, to-morrow afternoon. The services will be held at 3 o'clock, and we hope that the occasion will be witnessed by a large congregation. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Newman.

DR. PEMBERTON.—Dont fail to read Dr. Pemberton's card in another column. You who fear cholera and yellow fever; and you who desire to be surrounded with a sweet atmosphere, should buy his celebrated "Carbolic Acid Disinfectant." The doctors say it is an excellent article, and what they say, must be true.

☞ The Republican State Convention of Texas, which was lately held at Houston, rejected by a decided vote, the term *Radical*, as the name of their party. They call themselves, *The National Republican Party*. The same Convention also refused to recommend the *New Orleans Tribune* to the loyal men of Texas.

☞ Ten new subscribers from Wesley Chapel, and the same number from Marais St. Church, have been added to our list.

☞ The City Council appropriated $1000, to Wesley Chapel for its asylum for aged and infirm members.

General News.

Execution of Maximilian.

HOUSTON, July 9.—The Brownsville *Ranchero*, of the 6th, publishes a letter from San Luis Potosi, stating that at 6 o'clok on the morning of the 19th, the troops commanded by Escobedo formed, a short distance from the city, for the execution of Maximilian and his generals, the prople of Queretato flocking by thousands to see the closing scenes in the life of the men they loved. The clock strikes seven, the bells toll and announce that the prisoners have left the prison for the last time, and on their way to the execution. After a few moments they appeared drawn in carriages, a large guard around them—the Emperor first, Miramon next and Majia last.

As they neared the place convulsive sobs broke from the crowd.

The carriages stop and the prisoners get out. Among the concourse you can hardly see a dry eye. Tokens of dissatisfaction are manifested. Maximilian, in alighting, is saluted by the people. In an easy and graceful manner, and with an elastic step he marched to the fatal spot. The prisoners were dressed in a plain manner. They were not bound nor blind-folded.

In taking his position, the Emperor spoke in a clear and firm manner, and with nothing of bravado. He seemed to feel his situation. He said, when he was first waited upon at home by the deputation from Mexico, who came with credentials, offering him the government of the country:

He refused. At a subsequent meeting the proposition was again presented. He replied that if convinced that the majority thought that it was to their interest to place him at the head of the government he might consent.

Another deputation waited on him and brought additional testimonials. Upon advice from the powers of Europe who advised him that there was no other course to pursue, he accepted the call. He denied that the court that tried him had power to do so. His was a case of good faith. The nations of the world had pledged their faith to him. He never would have done the act had it not been for the good of Mexico. He hoped his blood would stop the effusion of blood in the country.

Miramon spoke from a paper. The only regret he felt in dying was that, should the Liberal party retain the government, his children would be pointed out as the children of a traitor.

He told them he was no traitor, but had always opposed Liberal principles, and always been against the disorder of the country. He should die as he lived, a conservative, satisfied to die for his country. The name of his acts would live' and posterity would judge whether he was right or wrong. He closed with "Viva la Emperor! viva la Mexico."

Mejia made no address. He sent for Escobedo and said he would die poor, that he had never made an effort to make money. His only wealth consisted in forty cattle in the mountains. He asked that the merchants of Matamoros, to whom he owed considerable, would not press his wife to pay his debts when they came into possession of the money left them by the kindness of the Emperor.

After Miramon ceased the guard was drawn up—the prisoners were standing facing them—the Emperor called the sergeant, and drawing from his pocket a handful of twenty dollar pieces, he gave them to him, and requested that after his death he would divide them with his companions, and asking as a favor that he would aim his bullet at his heart.

The officer gave the signal and the volley was fired. The prisoner lay stretched on the ground. The Emperor was not quite dead.

There was considerable quivering of the muscles. Five balls had entered his breast. Two soldier were called out who shot him in the side. Miramon and Mejia were killed by the first volley. Each of the four balls enterd in the breast. A sheet was thrown over the Emperor by the Doctor who was to embalm his body. The bodies were then taken by their respective friends.

The troops moved back to their quarters. Thousands remained, kept by a supernatural agency.

The New Reconstruction Bill.

The following bill has been agreed upon by the new reconstruction committee recently appointed by Congress:

FIRST—It declares that Congress meant that all the provisional governments in the unrepresented States are illegal and void, and only to be continued subject to the control of the military.

SECOND—It gives commanders power to remove and appoint any civil officer, set aside or suspend any law of said government, or act of any authority acting under them.

THIRD—Boards of registration may exercise their own discretion in the performance of their duties. The taking of the oath prescribed by law is not to be considered as conclusive evidence of the right to register. They may strike from the lists the names of any person who they may believe has improperly taken the oath. They shall not be governed in their action by the action of any officer of the Government.

FOURTH—No court shall take jurisdiction of proceedings against any military commander.

FIFTH—Military commanders shall not be removed without the consent of the Senate, unless they themselves shall request it.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The debates in both houses to day indicate the growth of the theory that the South is conquered territory, and has no rights. That the States are utterly abolished, and military governments supreme, and that the Constitution does not hold with regard to them.

Bingham, who has been opposed to harsh measures, supported the bill in a violent and vindictive speech

Stephens, in his closing speech, lauded Mexican bravery in slaying Maximilian. This sentiment was loudly applauded. One distinct hiss was heard.

The only part on which the two Houses will probably differ, will be regarding the appointment of civilians to State offices by militay commanders. The proposition thus to restrict commanders meets with powerful opposition from those who are in a hurry to reward loyalty. The speeches of the Democrats attracted no attention whatever from the opposition.

MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION.

VICKSBURG, July 3, 1867.—This body, which met here yesterday, acted in accordance with the nature of the case for the same in the Vicksburg Republican; i. e. "merely in the capacity of a primary convention; and its action is not for the expression of the wants and necessities of the party." It was regularly organized by the election of G. C. Deane, of Yazoo, as President; J. F. Boalder, of Lowndes, and Albert Johnson, of Warren, as Vice Presidents; and Wm. Cumbach, of Washington, as Secretary.

President Doane, on being escorted to the chair, thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him; and in a neat speech set forth the character of the republican party, the condition and duties of the hour, and what action is necessary to the carrying out of a successful campaign for equal rights in Mississippi. His remarks were warmly applauded, as were also the Vice-Presidents, on taking their seats.

The first State Convention of the Republican party of Texas met at the old court house in Houston at ten o'clock this morning.

It was called to order by Mr. Sabin, who nominated as temporary chairman, Hon. E. M. Pease, ex-governor of this State.

On taking the chair, Governor Pease thanked the members of the convention for this manifestation of their confidence in selecting him as the temporary presiding officer of the first Union State convention held in Texas since the passage of the reconstruction laws. He thought proper to complete the temporary organization by the selection of a secretary.

Rev. Wm. R. Fayle, of Houston, was nominated for secretary, and Charles W. Winn, of Navarro, Spring Hill county, Rev. G. W. Honey, of Galveston, and Scipio P. McKee, of San Antonio, were added to the list of temporary secretaries.

Ladies' Department.

Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER XIX.

It was no marvel that Florence's resolution never to marry a Minister was broken, was it dear Minnie? when we reflect a moment on the lovely character added to the really beautiful and manly form of the young Itinerant who led her to the bridal altar. That was a happy moment to both when Papa pronounced them one in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and bade them go forth imbued with this *Triune benediction*, to fulfull their high and holy calling. A better minister's wife, methinks could not be found than our dear sister Florence proved to be, if she did indulge in previous prejudices to such a position.

Agnes and her good husband with their little baby treasure had flown on the wings of the conference year to a distant charge. And at the same revolution of the Itinerant wheel, Florence and her beloved went out from our homes to cultivate their field of labor. We were lonely indeed, for another bright ray of sunshine had gone, and well did we know that next to our mother, her place of usefulness could not be filled in our housel old.

When the work of the day was done, and we sat down for a long winter evening, we now appreciated even more than ever, Papa and Mama's story, and implored them to continue it in detail, not that the three daughters left, expected to be Minister's wives and desired to take lessons by their experience; notwithstanding some of our friends had laughingly accused our mother of praying, that all her five daughters might marry ministers, as did the sainted mother of five illustrious sons, by the name of Peck, who prayed, and in answer to her prayer. all of them became ministers of the gospel. Mama always cheerfully replied by saying, that she should not consider a prayer to that effect unworthy of an answer, but she was willing to leave the result with an all-wise Father whom she had no doubt had thus far led her daughters in their selection.

We all decided that Papa must commence where he left off, and with a sweet smile he said, "I wonder if I can find the little thread of the story, as I dropped it some time ago. I remember it was near the close of the year, and your mother's health was far from being good, so that to me it was a severe trial to know that we must move again; but the inevitable two years had come to a close,—the conference ended—the appointments read off, and our destiny was B— circuit, far, far away. It was suggested by many that your Mother should remain with the children for a few weeks, until I could go and visit the new field of labor, then return and take them—when it was thought she would be better able to endure the long journey, for Fisk was an infant of only a few months old in her arms at that time. I need not tell you that your Mother, ever true to her duties as the wife of an Itinerant, insisted on going with me, least the work so sacredly entrusted to my keeping might be retarded. Railroads were not even thought of in those days, so I secured as comfortable a wagon as could be obtained, and placing the Mother and children in it, then, not unlike Jacob of old, we journeyed slowly, while the wagons containing the household furniture followed after us."

Here Papa placed his hand on the dear old arm chair, in which he was sitting, and remarked—this very chair was on one of those wagons—It has traveled many miles, but it has enjoyed years of rest since that time, or I would not be sitting in it this evening. I rejoice that our people are so liberally furnishing the Parsonages of this day, for there is no estimate to be made of the care, and the wear of moving furniture in wagons once in two years.

The journey as I said, was long and tedious. One night it was very late before we could find any one to take us in, for we were strangers, and few would be expected greatly to desire to entertain our little caravan. On reaching a public house, where it is always expected to find room for all who come along—but alas! even here they had retired and the doors were shut, and, as in the parable, the good man of the house refused to rise. One of our men on the wagons, as if to complete the parable by his vociferous importuning, succeeded—for after rattling away at all the doors and could not get in, he went to the window, and shouted out, "you will not let a minister and his sick wife and five or six children go any farther this dark night will you?" Hearing that a minister with his family were there, the landlord arose in haste and admitted us, giving us as good as the house afforded—saying he was himself a Methodist. The next morning he furnished an early breakfast for us, and with many thanks we journeyed on, reaching our new home just at nightfall.

The parsonage was not completed and yet we made ourselves quite comfortable until I succeeded in finishing it. There were five or six acres attached to it, with an orchard, and quite an abundance of fruit, cherries in particular. This was a comfortable and happy home. Papa then said to Mama, you remember brother Luckey on this circuit, and how much he was in our family, also how sensitive you were to my criticisms at times, thinking I was too severe. He was very young then, and since he has often expressed the most sincere gratitude. This recalls to my mind the first time our P. E. brother Marvin came to see us, as I went out to welcome him, and asked him to walk in. He turned around and looking at his horse said, "my horse goes on foot and I ride." I appreciated this eccentric hint, and assured him that his horse should have the best of care taken of him; but this was not equal to the reply he made to the good sister at whose house he stopped. Having prepared as munificent a dinner as the house could produce, she came in and good naturedly said, "Brother Marvin will you step out now, and take a bite." He looked at her a moment, and replied, "if I can't have more than a bite I won't take anything," the good sister not exactly understanding his idiosyncrasies felt indignant and said, you can eat as many bites as you please. She never asked him to partake of her hospitality again, neither could he gain her friendship from that day. He was an excellent man and intended no harm.

A new era now met me in my ministerial career—my health gave way from incessant toil and exposure, which obliged me to desist from active labor for a while. It was proposed to the Bishops by some of my brethren in the ministry, that I should rest for at least one year, and perchance in that time I might regain my health. It was a severe trial to hear my name read off on the list of supernumerary, before I felt my life preaching was half accomplished:—Great grace was imparted to sustain me in this affliction, and I was able to preach nearly every Sabbath.

Having more time to reflect on my own spiritual life, I was led to cry from my inmost soul for full salvation. While preaching a sermon on the subject of Scriptural Holiness, I was so deeply impressed with the idea, that there were heights and depths that I had not attained, that I could not sleep or eat, until salvation like a river of pure water was poured into my soul. In the stillness of the night-time, while pleading with God, I became suddenly so overpowered with the boundless riches of grace, and the preciousness of the blood of Jesus to clense from all sin, that I could not refrain from shouting and praising God the remainder of the night, and as soon as daylight dawned, I arose feeling I must tell to all around, that the precious and all-blessed Saviour had arisen, and appeared the second time to me by his all renewing power. Many of the neighbors as I sang and prayed with them thus early in the morning, caught the sacred flame of love divine, and joined with me in the song of "all glory to the Lamb," who had washed us in his blood. This great work spread in all the churches, so that I could say emphatically with the Psalmist, "It was good for me that I was afflicted."

My health continued precarious for four or five years, and at times my earthly sojourn appeared very transient—but they were eventful years. We were obliged to change our home several times, and study economy in every way to sustain our now quite numerous family, for two little girls, Beatrice and Florence were added to our number during these years. Our greatest joy was the happy conversion of Miriam our first born treasure. I am sure the voice of new born piety never fell in sweeter strains of music on my ears, or thrilled my heart with nobler emotions than while listening to her childlike yet earnest testimony of sins forgiven. Since that time God has given us all our children to journey with us on our way to Heaven, and you dear Minnie was the last the good shepard folded loveingly in his gracious arms.

EVANGELINE.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

A Northern Tour.

As we announced some time ago we made a visit to our former home in the month of May. We have returned to our work, not to leave it again, we hope till the close of the conference year.

When we left here on the 10th of May we had very good summer weather. On the 15th, we reached St. Cloud, Minnesota. The trees were as bare of leaves as in midwinter; the prairies showed no sign of green grass, and we almost doubted the coming of any summer this year. In a few days, woods and prairies were arrayed in summer's green, and there was a freshness and beauty in the landscape that was charming. The Spring all over the North has been very late and wet. It rained nearly all the time while we were there. The crops however look well, and there never was better prospects for plenty to eat. If no calamity befalls the wheat crop, it will be one the of largest ever raised in the country. In Tennessee and Kentucky the harvest is over; around St. Louis it is in progress—in Minnesota it will not be completed till near September.

The contrast between the North and South, is not greater in climate than in apparent prosperity. Minnesota is the youngest of North-western States. The The winters are long, and the cold severe. Its remote inland position is much against it. In 1862, a large portion of it was desolated by an Indian war, and nearly one thousand people killed by the savages. Still the population has doubled since the beginning of the war. Railroads have been built, cities have grown rapidly, manufactures been established, and thousands of new homesteads made all over the country. The tide of emigration pours along her roads like the mrrch of a straggling army. Government lands areeagerly sought for, and when purchased speedily increase in value.

St. Louis, with its vast grain trade, has built *one* elevator; New Orleans has talked about one. In Minnesota there is one at nearly every litte town on the railroads, and wheat which is the great staple crop, and of which they expect to raise fifteen millions of bushels this year, is handled with the least possible expense.

As we looked at the emmigrants moving on, to battle with the difficulties of remote frontier life, and the long terrible winters, we could but think much greater inducements were afforded to such in the uncultivated fields of the South, with their fruits and flowers and genial sunny skies.

We returned by boat from St. Paul to St. Louis—one of the most pleasant boat rides we ever made. The grand old bluffs of the upper river were fresh in their spring verdure, lower down the hills slope more gently and their sides are cultivated fields, and their summits abound with orchards. Pleasant homesteads are scattered thickly on hillsides and villeys, and growing young cities are numerous along the great river.

Political matters are very quiet, people generally too busy to give them much attention. We met a few men whose opinions had not changed for ten years or longer perhaps. They call themselves democrats and are the only class of people we know of who have learned nothing within the last seven years. They believe New England is the mother of all the our political troubles. that the anti-slavery agitation caused the war; that it is a great crime for a "nigger," to be free; to talk about "Black abolitionists" as if somebody would yet be scared at these words; but when it comes to the idea of a "nigger" voting they have no language sufficiently strong to express themselves, and no "express comyany has yet been found equal to the emergency.

There is no limit to the absurb and stupid things these men will say, if any one will listen to them.

We had not the opportunity to meet with as many of our friends in the church as we desired. Those we saw expressed a lively interest in our missions and were more pleased with our reports of success.

D.

JACKSON, MISS. *June 28th*, 1867.

Correspondence from Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, La.

Political Meeting and 4th of July in Franklin.

U. S. OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS—POLITICAL MEETING.

This little town is just now the Head Quarters of several Government officials, Major Humphrey, Inspector of Registry boards, Major Purchase, Sub-Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, Lieut. Keller, Provost Marshal, with their clerks, and the Parish Registrars. Then 20 miles above, at New Iberia, is a company of colored U. S. soldiers. We do not see anything alarming in this influx of military and other officers of our good government, for they pursue the even tenor of their way, and add somewhat to the cheerfulness and the business of the place. Yet some of the citizens probably regard it in the light of "honors thrust upon them." The registrars have got through with their work, and are trying to wile away the days until the President sees fit to dismiss them. A few days ago a public meeting was held in the Court House Square. It was heralded by the *Banner*, and said to be called by some colored men. No one seemed to know much about it, except that some conciliatory measures were to be taken. Two colored men made speeches in that direction. Dr. Shakspeare Allen, who presided, gave them a good Republican talk, and Mr. Tucker, our mayor, made a reply, quite personal and offensive to the Dr. The mayor told the colored people that the southerners were their "best friends," and said, "go for advice to your old masters;" one replied he would hate to go to his late owner for anything, and the Dr. suggested that perhaps they had better go to the mayor, he being a lawyer. Such milk and water gatherings suit nobody. What we want here is a real no-mistake, Republican meeting. No club has been organized, and no delegates were officially sent to the late Convention.

FOURTH OF TULY—FLAGS, GUNS AND BELLS—PROCESSION—DINNER.

A splendid 4th of July celebration was got up, mostly by some ladies. The School Teacher and the lady of our Provost Marshal affording valuable aid. The affair did honor to all engaged in it. Preparatory to the celebration, some young men determined to put up a bell in the M. E. Church. On the 3d, one of the committee appointed, by his energy, raised among the people nearly enough to make the purchase; next day it was completed, and the bell was hung. The Provost Marshal obtained a cannon for the occasion, and at sun-rise on Independence day our cannon pealed and our bell rang their welcome to the Nation's birth-day. It was a Liberty bell and gun, telling of freedom to all the people. Three flags were manufactured and nearly 300 tri-color badges for the children. At 9 o'clock the Methodist Episcopal Church was thrown open for the patriotic gathering, and in a few moments it was crowded below, above, and about the doors and in the street. Even the storm did not dampen their ardor. After religious services, patriotic airs were sung. The school children were examined in their studies, acquitting themselves well. The Declaration of Independence was read, several addresses were made, and then a a procession formed to march to the school-room about half a mile distant, for dinner. It was a beautiful sight, over 300 children and as many adults followed the star spangled banner to the place of feasting. In front of our Court House the column was halted in military style to salute the flag. Reaching the schoolhouse, a pleasant sight met our eyes; long tables were set out, loaded with every kind of food. Substantials, pastry, candies, lemonade in abundance. Faithful marshals preserved order and fed the hungry patriots. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the day; but one drunken man was seen on the premises, and he was promptly removed. Of all our officials, only the Provost Marshal represented the Government on this National holiday. At intervals during the day, gun and bell waked the echoes, and altogether our 4th of July celebration was a success. When these ladies and children get up another such an affair, Mr. Editor, may you and I be there to see and enjoy it.

OBSERVER.

College Property.

We clip the following from the Northwestern Advocate. It indicates the wealth of our denominational university located at Evanston, Ill., and which is known as the Northwestern University:

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF TRUSTEES—ASSETS OF THE N. W. UNIVERSITY.

1. *Productive Fund.*

Notes and loans	$18,878 14
Leases at estimated value	41,416 67
Real estate contracts bearing interest	60,370 36
La Salle street lots leased	60,000 00
Loan to Garrett Biblical Institute	7,000 00
United States bonds	2,500 00
Interest and rent	4,100 00
Club house and lot	5,000,00
Evanston pier	3,276,00
Cash on hand	2,754,00
Deduct due Snyder	12,113 60
	$190,427 57

2. *Unimproved Real Estate.*

Lots in Evanston	$95,150 00
Lands in Evanston	37,000 00
Snyder Farm	25,574 65
Lands donated by O. Lunt	13,000 00
Evans Chicago lots	25,000 00

3. *Miscellaneous Property.*

College building and lots	$25,000 00
Library	4,000 00
Museum	2,680 23
Apparatus	1,549 30
Improvements in real estate	1,204 50
Office and other furniture	160 00
Personal account	3,173 59
Subscription to building	36,830 00
Total unproductive property	$370,322 27
Grand total	$s60,749 84
Income for the present year	$12,000 00
Estimated income for 1867–8	13,250 00

MARRIED.

At Franklin, La., July 4, 1867, by Rev. R. K. Diossy, John Lewis and Rosa Russell. Also, Henry Blunt and Polly Gibson.

At Vicksburg, Miss., July 4, by Rev. Mr. Middleton, Rev. Lev. Baker, Pastor of M. E Church, to Miss Annie Lyons.

DIED.

Died at Houma, Terrebonne Parish, La., May 1867. Rev. Jesse Cook, a local preacher in the M. E. Church, Thibodeaux and Houma Circuit. He was over a hundred years old at his death, and had been about sixty years a preacher. The old man was a member of the Methodist Church long before the separation and rejoiced greatly in coming back to his home. He has rendered considerable service to the Houma class, and died in the triumphs of a living faith.

PEMBERTON'S

"Carbolic Acid Disinfectant."

This Powder is a compound of Carbolic Acid, Copperas, etc., possessing the properties of destroying contagion, decomposing pestilential effluvia, noxious exhalations, and neutralizing strong and offensive odors; removing the effluvia of sick rooms, sewers, cesspools, sinks, privies, etc.

It far surpasses the Chlorinated Lime in its actions and effects, and is certainly the best Disinfectant now in use. Thoroughly disinfecting the atmosphere, electrifying the oxygen and rendering the respirable air both healthy and pure, being entirely free from all injurious effects on the throat and lungs, which so frequently attend the use of deodorizers.

Prepared and sold by

W. H. PEMBERTON,

No. 158 Poydras st., N. O.

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

A Branch of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, incorporated by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, by President Abraham Lincoln, was opened in this city a year ago, at No. 114 Carondelet street.

The gallant manner in which it has weathered the late panic and financial storm should alone commend it to the colored population, for whose benefit it was created, as the proper place for them to deposit their savings.

Section five of its charter orders that a portion of the sums deposited (not exceeding two-thirds) be invested in the stocks, bonds, treasury notes, or other securities of the United States, and the Cashier HAS FULL AUTHORITY TO DRAW THE FULL AMOUNT OF HIS DEPOSITS, at all times.

The following named gentleman are the actual members of the Advisory Board of this Branch:

HON. THOS. J. DURANT, Chairman.

Hon Edward Heath,	Rev John Turner,
Rev J P Newman, D. D.	Anthony Ross,
Dr L C Roudanez,	O J Dunn,
Wm Baker,	W R Crane,
B Soulie,	Lewis Banks,
Hon Rufus Waples,	Dr A W Lewis,
Rev Emperor Williams,	Robert Bowie,
Wm Finney,	Henry Francis,
Paul Trevigne,	C H Hughes,
P G Dupin,	Henry White,
Griffin Littlejohn,	Samuel Lewis,
W H Pemberton,	J L Montieu.

The Bank is open every day from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

N. O., June 6, 1867. C. S. SAUVINET,
je 15—4t Cashier.

Act of Incorporation.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans,
City of New Orleans.

Be it known that this day, before me, Ferdinant B. Earhart, Notary in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter undersigned.

Personally came and appeared, the parties hereinafter named and undersigned, who declared that they have resolved themselves into a body corporate, in law, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Louisiana, and entitled "An Act for the organisation of Corporations for Literary, Scientific, Religious and Charitable purposes, to-wit:

To nurse the sick and bury the dead, and to make fast in love and union towards each other, so far as it lays in their power, and they have adopted the following Articles of Incorporation.

ARTICLE 1st.

The corporate name of this Association shall be the "Zion Sun Society No. 2."

ARTICLE 2nd.

The legal domicil of this Corporation shall be located in the City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans.

ARTICLE 3rd.

The officers of this Association, shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, also a Board of managers, six in number, which said officers and board of managers shall be elected at the general meeting of the Association,

ARTICLE 4th.

Until their successors are duly elected, the ollowing persons, shall be the officers and members of the Board of managers of this Association.

President—Frederick Reels. Vice-President—William Finney. Treasurer—William Finney. Secretary—George Smoot.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

William Finney;	Frederick Reels,
Joseph Goulds,	Samuel Hopkins,
Jacob Wilson,	Jesse Quarand.

ARTICLE 5th.

It shall be the duty of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Managers to form such By-Laws as may be necessary for the success and Government of the Association.

ARTICLE 6th.

The officers of this Association shall be elected annually and serve until their suecessors in office are duly inaugurated.

ARTICLE 7th.

The entire business affairs of this Association shall be conducted by the Board of Managers, of which the President shall be Ex-Officio the Chairman.

ARTICLE 8th.

The President of this Association shall be the proper officer upon whom citations may be served in all suits against this Association, and the President is the only authorized person to institute all suits on behalf of and in the name of the Association.

ARTICLE 9th.

The Association shall not hold property of a value exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 10th.

This Association shall continue in legal force, and corporate existence for twenty years from the date of this act of incorporation after which time has expired, the within named corporators or their legal successors, shall have power to reorganize this Association for another given period of years, but in the event that it is desired to dissolve this Association before the expiration of the time for which it is created, liquidators shall be elected to settle up the entire business of the Association, to pay all its indebtedness, sell all property and divide the proceeds if any among the regular members of good standing, whose names are on the rolls of the Association, and who are not indebted to the Association in any manner whatsoever.

This done and passed, in my office, in the city of New Orleans aforesaid, in the presence of Thomas J. Earhart, Edward H. Morrow, domiciliated in this city, who hereunto signed their names, together with the parties, and me, the said Notary, on this thirtieth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven

[Signed]

Frederic Reels,
William Finney,
Jesse Quarand,
Archie Moor,
Samuel Hawkins,
Jacob Wilson,
Hornton Butler.
Thos J. Earhart,
Edward H. Morrow,
F. B. Earhart,
Notary Public.

I, the undersigned Notary hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act existant in my current register.

New Orleans, May 30th, 1867.

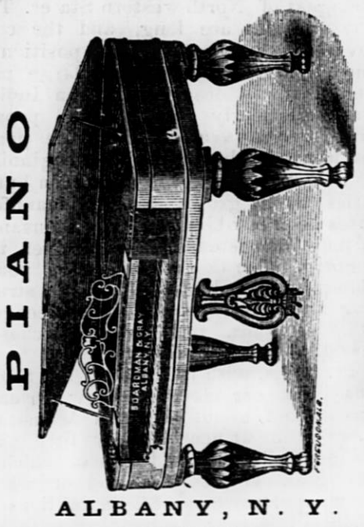
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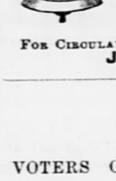
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NOTICE.

TO THE

VOTERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Registration Office

IS NOW OPEN, from 8 to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Every day, (Sundays excepted.)

Citizens of foreign birth must bring their naturalization papers with them. 67 69

NOTICE.

Second District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Second District will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The Second District is that portion of the city comprised between Canal and Esplanade streets, the river and the lake.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, 13th April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars; EDWARD AMES.
E. C. THOMAS,
66:70 MICHEL VIDAL.

NOTICE.

Third District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY the 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Marigny buildings, corner of Marigny and Front Levee streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15 of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The Third District is that portion of the city comprised between Esplanade street, the river, the Lake and lower limits of the city.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, the 13th day of April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars, C. F. BERENS.
JNO. McWHITHER,
66-71 H. STILES.

NOTICE.

To the Voters of the Fourth District.

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, appointed by Special Orders No. 15, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated April 10th inst., hereby give notice that they will open their office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 813 Magazine street.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 M, and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

All voters who reside between Felicity Road and Toledore streets, and from the river to the rear of the District, will register at this office.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

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EDMUND FLOOD.
66-70 HENRY BENSEL, JR.

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These Pianos received the highest award of merit a the *World's Fair*, over the best makers from London Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, also the *Gold Medal* at the *American Institute*, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS! Our pianos contain the French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Overstrung Bass Full Iron Frame, and all modern improvements. Every instrument is warranted FIVE YEARS. Made under the supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of over eleven thousand piano fortes. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these instruments from $100 to $200 cheaper than any first class piano forte. 1-42y1

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FIFTY-TWO GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other highest Premiums have been awarded to Mason & Hamlin for the important improvements effected by them, and for the

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A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No 29. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867. Whole No.—79

Poetry.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

The Sisters Three.

"We were but three," our riper years
Though sometimes shaded o'er with sadness,
Though smiles were sometimes chased by tears,
And mingled was our cup of gladness,
We knew "it was not all of life
To live, nor all of death to die;"
We knew that sorrow, pain and strife
Ne'er reached the world beyond the sky;
We knew 'twas but a fleeting dream,
Our journey "o'er life's solemn sea;"
So, trustful, down the shadowy stream
We glided on—we sisters three.

We were but three; the angel death
Looked on our little trio band;
He still'd the pulse, he stole the breath,
And bore ONE to the spirit land.
With aching heart, and streaming eyes,
We gently laid her down to rest
Beneath the blue and smiling skies,
Upon the green earth's quiet breast.
We list in vain to hear her tone,
We gaze in vain her form to see—
Dust turns to dust, the spirit's flown—
We are no longer—sisters three.

WE ARE BUT TWO! Oh, sister dear,
One golden link in life's bright chain,
Which bound our hearts together here,
Is broken—ne'er to clasp again.
We feel an aching void within
Which this sad world can never fill,
But from her home above life's din,
There comes a sweet voice, "Peace, be still!"
Though passed, oh, loved ones, from thy vision,
My spirit lingers still with thee;
And in my own bright house elysium,
I love thee—we are sisters three."

We still are three—death could not sever
That holy tie—a sister's love,
She *still* is ours, and ours *forever*,
Though passed to her bright home above.
And though on earth long years we linger,
Through scenes of sorrow though we roam,
We still shall see a mystic finger
Point upward to her own bright home.
And when upon some angel pinion
We roam, our weary spirit's free,
There, there, in that serene dominion,
Forever we are "sisters three."

For the New Orleans Advocate.

Our Situation.

The leaders of the pro-rebel presses in the South, are giving deed and dirge-like utterances against the political situation, all of which they themselves are indirectly responsible for;

"He who of old would rend the oak.
Dreams not of it's rebound.

and thus it is with them. They inaugurated the war that led to the present unfortunate complication of affairs. They were happy and prosperous while they suffered the people to remain loyal to their old father-land, but goaded on by an ungodly lust for power, they would not be content with a reign of peace and prosperity. They contended that the oppressions were so great that they could not remain longer within the great sisterhood of States, into whose companionship they are now again struggling for admission. They (the newspapers) led our honest people into the unhappy work of secession, and after then grinding and oppressing them by military domination, taxing them one tenth of their substance, forcing beardless boys and grey haired sires from their peaceful homes, to go out to war against their country's honored flag, and shielding every man who owned 20 negroes from the conscription, forcing a worthless currency upon the people and forcing them to take it, and then turning round and dishonoring their own issues and reducing the country to the very verge of ruin, they now complain after all their armies and all their power are surrendered at the laws of Congress, and attempt to draw comparisons invidiuous to General Sheridan, between his conduct and that of General Jackson's many years ago. The civil power to which Jackson yielded a lawful and ready obedience, was one that was loyal to his father-land. It had not been in rebellion for years against its government, nor had Jackson been placed above that power by the supreme legislation of the nation as Sheridan has been. This latter General was expressly appointed to overrule this dangerous civil power, which had recently driven the State almost to ruin.

His province is to control this power that gives but a *quasi* allegiance to the government, and to enable the loyal people of the State to re-organize a Republican form of government out of the crude elements that are found in the State. This great civil power whose fallen fortunes the pro-rebel press so much laments, is part and parcel of the old machinery which has reduced Louisiana from a proud and honored State to a mere provincial principality. The flag of the Union found Louisiana upon her first accession to the United States, little better than a wilderness abounding with jungle and morass.

American enterprise reclaimed her vast alluvial temporary domains, and palatial residences sprang up along the banks of her great rivers and wealth and prosperity came pouring in upon her people like the waves of ocean but her leading men forgetful of what they owed to the Union, stretched forth their rash hand to smite the banner that had preserved them, and dreadful and unutterable ruin has been the consequence. The princely mansions where wealth so long held high carnival, have been remanded back to the old domain of the waters, and the crocadile and tortoise now revel in the parlors of deserted grandeur, and leviathans of the deep, disport themselves amid the rural gardens and lovely fields of her wealthy aristocrats. It is strange indeed that the old friends of secession, who now seem to be laboring under such mountains of misery, and who yet prate loudly of their loyalty (when it will pay to do so) can find no solitary word of anathema to hurl against those who inaugurated the present unhappy condition of affairs

The men who made the war, who armed the State against the government, and who have ruined her, are never spoken against at all. When it is necessary to send remembrances back for a searching inquiry into their conduct, they at once regard it as a high exercise of christian charity, to let the mantle fall over their enormities, and they keep all their barbed arrows, all their most polished javelins to hurl at such men as Sheridan, who is assiduously striving in good faith to rebuild the ruined arches of the temple which were impiously cast down through their own political recusancy.

If our friends throughout the South are so intensely loyal, as their journals contend they are, why do they never give the old secession leaders a thrust? But this class seem never to fall under their displeasure unless perchance one of them should embrace the union faith and then anathemas are hurled upon him by thousands.

It matters not how much these thinking men as they call themselves, may deride General Sheridan, he will doubtless discharge his duty. He does not seem to be a man easily to be frightened from his purposes, and every attempt made to disgrace him, only gives him additional eclat with the loyal people.

Our people seem to forget that their day of power and pride is past. They themselves declared that if they were conquered, we would have no rights worth living for. The President himself declared that the Military Bill gave unlimited power to the distrtict commanders, and the sentiment was echoed and re-echoed by the entire press South.

But now this same President and his advisers think these very commanders have only very limited powers. Surely it is a strange political faith that blows both hot and cold with the self same breath.

When Mr. Lincoln called for 75,000 men in the absence of Congress to save the Capitol, our presses here denounced the act as dictatorial. The President was then said to have very limited powers, and itall was then vested in Congress, but more recently when Congress refused to follow the leadership and after the policy of the great political Moses, who was to champion us back to our last inheritence, then Congress had no power, and it all lay with the President. Oh! Consistency thou priceless jewel, whether hast thou fled?

Our people will one day ascertain that Congress is the great regal power in this nation, and Presidents,and Cabinets, and Attorney Generals,and armies, and traitors must bow before its inexorable mandates. It is the autocracy of this continent, the *vox dei*, that rules and shapes our political destinies, and it will allow no macadamized roads to be erected here for fraud, and paying to travel on. It will be its own interpreters, and the intelligible director of its own statutes. Its voice is more potential than that of Delphian Oracle or Ephesian Diana. This great protective body will save its own people and prosecute the great work of rehabilitating these States which it has auspiciously begun; let us devoutly thank our God, that we have a Congress.

LOYALIST.

Spurgeon on Close Communion.

Mr Spurgeon is an open communionist, as many of our readers know, but all do not know that a sermon of his, from the text, "These are they who separate themselves," has been mutilated in the American edition of his sermons. The English edition of this discourse contains, besides other pungent sentences, the following: "There is not a christian beneath the scope of God's heavens from whom I am separated. At the Lord's table I always invite all christians to come and sit down and commune with us. If any man were to tell me that I am separate from the Episcopalian or the Methodist, I would tell him he did not know me, for I love them with a pure heart, fervently; I am not separate from them" This bears rather hard on our friends, the strict communion Baptists. I should not like to say anything hard against them,for they are about the best people in the world, but they really do separate themselves from the great body of Christ's people; they separate themselve from the great, universal Church. They say they will not commune with it, and if any one comes to their table who has not been baptised, they turn him away. The pulse of Christ's body is communion, and woe to the church that seeks to cure the ills of Christ's body by stopping its pulse. I think it is a sin to refuse to commune with any one who is a member of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ, I should think myself grossly at fault if, at the foot of these stairs, I should meet a truly converted child of God,who called himself a primitive Methodist, or a Wesleyan, or a Churchman, or an Independent, and I should say "No sir, you do not agree with me on certain points; I believe you are a child of God, but I will have nothing to do with you" I should then think this text would bear hard on me: 'These be they who separate themselves; sensual, having not the spirit."

Immense Size of the Pyramids.

The largest of the three now before us, is Cheops, and indeed this is the king of all the pyramids in point of size. The figures are quickly given. The base, each side,732 feet; perpendicular height, 456 feet. But this is not the original size. As we have said, the vandal hands of the old Caliphs were laid upon it; they tore off the granite casement that constituted the smooth exterior, and then removed layer after layer of the huge limestone blocks to build their palaces and mosques in grand Cairo! They seem to have quarried from it with as little reverence for its magnificence and antiquity, and with as little compunction of conscience as though it had been only a bed of native rock in the hill side. Its original base was 764 feet for each side, and its height a little over 480 feet. But mere figures give us no just conception of its immense magnitude. It is only by comparison that we can appreciate this mountain mass of stone. The present base covers nearly thirteen acres; the original base was about thirteen and one-half acres. It is only when we begin to compare it with other structures that our astonishment is excited. If you are a farmer, imagine a large lot of thirteen acres; many a man who has thirteen acres thinks he has quite a farm. Or, if you live in the city, imagine a good sized city lot, sixty feet front, and one hundred and twenty deep. On such a lot you could put a large block of buildings, yet the base of Cheops would give you eighty such lots! A church fifty feet by one hundred is a large church for a city, and yet on the ground covered by this enormous pyramid you could place one hundred and fifty such churches. Now imagine this great field of thirteen acres all covered over with huge blocks of stone, laid closely side by side. Then begin to pile stone on stone, drawing in each successive layer a little, as the farmer does his sheaves in finishing his grain stacks. On you go piling them higher and higher, in one solid mass, till you reach the tops of the tallest forest trees, and yet you have only laid the foundation. Stone is lifted upon stone, layer piled upon layer; you have overtopped the Bunker Hill monument, reached the height of the tallest church steeples of our cities, and yet your cloud towering pile is not more than half completed. Take one of the churches with a spire of one hundred and fifty feet,and few church steeples are as tall as that, then lift another church of the same height, and balance it upon the top-most point of that, and then the golden-tipped point of this last spire is not as high by more than thirty feet as the original apex of this enormous structure.—*Rev. D. Randall.*

[For the New Orleans Advocate].

TRIP TO CLINTON.

Clinton, La., is an out-post of the New Orleans District. Friday, June 14, we took passage on the Steamer Louisiana for Baton Rouge, expecting to go thence to Clinton by stage. But high water had again cut off all communication by that route, as also by the Port Hudson Rail Road,and we were obliged to take boat for Bayou Sara where we arrived Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. This is the centre of a once largely cotton growing region, was a wealthy, though small place before the war, but its main buildings were burned by the gun-boats and it is now poor and desolate. There was no service of any kind, during all the day, and with the almost constant arrival and departure of steamers and the consequent business and travel, it did not seem at all like the Sabbath It seemed the hottest day of the season.

The only public house of entertainment in the place is owned and kept by a colored woman, once a slave, and it is *well* kept, and she is making money. We can heartily recommend the Hotel d'Henriette of Bayou Sara to all whom it may concern. Soon after our arrival our Inn was cheered by the presence of our friends of genial hearts and smiling faces—Mr. C. Heathe and lady, from New Orleans. Mr. H. (brother to his Honor the mayor of the Crescent City) is a northern capitalist and manufacturer of rare experience and ability, and with somewhat extensive and growing interests in the South. He owns a plantation near the Bayou, is going North soon, and hearing that some of the freedmen on his place were sick, and needed care, he had come to so provide for them as to render them comfortable in his absence. This is the true, the only real "re-construction."

It is worthy of note that Mr. Heath's farm lies directly opposite Ex-Governor Wickliff's place, is managed by a freedman, and worked altogether by freedmen, and that his crop his clean, nicely growing, and promises a good yield. His hands we believe work the place on shares and are reliable, industrious and contented. His Excellency,last spring, predicted that if Mr. H. allowed freedmen to manage his place, it would be a great failure, and he would lose all he invested. The point in all this is, that, while the predictions of his Honor, the ex-governor, have signally failed his own hands and crops, *superintended by himself*, present a striking contrast to those of his northern neighbors. Perhaps the different treatment of the hands by the two men will account for the contrast mentioned.

In the upper portion of the town (called St. Francisville) on the bluff, is situated the celebrated Episcopal Church once the wealthiest in the State. Its congregation represented millions of money, and its Rector, Rev. Dr. Lewis lived in state and fared sumptuously ever day. The beautiful church was surrounded by a lovely flower-garden and park enclosed by an ornamental iron fence; in front of it is a beautiful live-oak and magnolia grove, an Eden to behold—a paradise restored. But what a change came! In the bombardment of the place a huge shell plunged thro' the sacred edifice and exploded, a large fragment of it passing thro' the splended organ! After the war the house and organ were repaired, mostly by the pastor's personal efforts and private means. But, alas! his congregation could not be gathered again. Few came to the solemn assembly. Many had been sacrificed in the war, and slept in distant unmarked graves. Some were in exile, all were scattered, all impoverished. Not enough could be gathered to give their pastor even a meagre support, and he was compelled to close his church and look elsewhere for a living. We believe he is now in New Orleans. But what a desolation he has left! A shepherdless flock reduced to a remnant scattered, peeled, and torn; a people impoverished, bereaved, heart-broken, embittered uncharitable, faithless, hopeless remorseful, despairing; a forsaken sanctuary, its pulpit silent, its altar-fires dead, its sacraments removed, its organ tuneless, its temple hymnless, its bell forever stilled, perhaps like others, *given to the confederacy to be moulded into cannon*; the park and flower-garden neglected and all grown up to weeds and briers, like the fields of the slothful, and its very iron enclosure being eaten up with corrosion, and decay! There it stands, that house once venerated and beloved, once thronged with the willing worshipers, or gay and wealthy worldlings, now, a vacated, silent, solemn sad memorial of—*what*? We will not say: An impressive warning, instructive comment, more than curious to contemplate.

Monday Morning we took stage for Clinton, *via* Jackson, our Jehu was mail-carrier, expressman, and public chore-boy-in-general, disposed to accommodate everybody; as is evident from the fact that when, an hour was past, we were just two miles on our journey. Soon it began to rain heavily, in so much that both coach and umbrella failed to keep us dry. In the seat with us sat Lieutenant Thomas, late of the "Lost Cause," but a good travelling companion, as he *had* been a good rebel He was in Port Hudson during the siege, was one of General Gardner's aids. As the writer had been one of the besiegers, in that campaign, we beguiled the tedious, rainy hours by mutually, recalling and recounting incidents of its history.

At noon we reached Jackson, the seat of the Centenary College of the M. E. Church, *South*, and of the Insane Asylum for La. Both institutions are languishing Here lives a Scotch family, by the name of Murdock, the husband and father (now dead) was the architect of the Asylum and College. The widow is an M. D and holds her diploma from the best medical college in Edinburgh. They were uncompromisingly 'union" during the war, were charged with being "Federal Spies," and were repeated arrested and imprisoned by the rebels We have the promise of some "sketches" of their experience in this line for the ADVOCATE. Beyond Jackson the "coach" halted to deliver a package, when a man of tall venerable form came out to receive it. We asked him how long he had lived there. He replied: "since 1805, and have never but once, been over ninety miles from home in all that time!" And yet between that and Clinton we rode at one time four miles (a region settled for over sixty years,) without seeing a house, or any signs of improvement. And in all the distance not a single school-house, and but *one* church. We reached Clinton at night.

Clinton is beatifully situated, contains perhaps, two thousand inhabitants. "The Silliman Institute," and several high schools, and some of the oldest lawyers in the State. Lieutenant De Gray is in charge of the Freedman's Bureau here, and the freedmen, the best judges in the case, represent him as a faithful and efficient officer. We are greatly indebted to him and his kind family for favors. Miss Skinner who is teacher here in the freedmen's school, has no superior in her profession, and under advers circumstances, has achieved a marked succees. Her heart is in the work. We visited both the day and Sabbath-schools, and addressed them Her discipline, and goverment are the best we have seen, and the proficiency of the pupils, for the time they have been taught, is unsurpassed.

Last year, Rev. H. Ryan, in charge of the Baton Rouge Circuit, extended his labors to this place, and organized a large society (worshipping in the woods) bought a lot of ground, and prepared to build a church. His successor (brother Hodge) was late in getting to the work, this year, the people were still without a house, (the missionary appropriation of last year having been not secured to them) the people too poor to build a house for themselves, and brother H. became discouraged and left the field False reports about brother Ryan,and the M. E. Church were industriously circulated by our enemies, and a number of the people rejoined the Church *South*. But Presley Yarborough, a local preacher, the official board, and one hundred members remained firm, and rallied to our call It was the first visit of a Presiding Elder of the M. E Church to that place. We remained with them a week, re-organized the work, preached eight times, put brother Yarborough in charge, and left them with one hundred and thirty-six members in town, and fifty-eight in the country, one hundred and forty-nine in all, and with arrangements perfected for the immediate erection of a church.

We found many of the freedmen still living in concubinage, and tried to correct the evil by refusing to receive into the church, adminster the sacraments, or grant licenses to any persons living in that immoral state. Presley Yarborough, P. C. was (as was fitting he should be) the first man married. He is a character worth sketching: He has lived in that place seventeen years, and has not an enemy. He is intelligent, industrious, a true christian, and a good preacher. He now lives two miles in the country, where he has paid for with his own money and owns one hundred and twelve acres of his old masters plantation, and is raising a good crop. He has been a preacher thirteen years, and is able to teach the people. A free man, he owns and tills the same acres where he once toiled a slave. What a change!

One evening we rode out to his place to marry him to the woman, who, tho' the mother of four of his children, had never been lawfully made his wife. We arrived at sun-set. The hands on the place, and the neighbors, had been invited in Mrs. Lucy S Ratliff, his former mistress, and who owned him when the war set him free, and her two nieces, Misses Mollie F. Ryan, and Martha Ryan,(all living at the old place,) were among the invited guests, and were present. The house being to small to accommodate all, the company were invited into the open air where under a magnolia tree, the parents and their four children all standing together, the father and mother were lawfully made husband and wife.

At the close of the ceremony which ended with prayer, Mrs. Ratliff and her two nieces signed the marriage certificates as witnessess! They spoke very higly in Presley's praise, and said that he was a good man, that they wanted to see him do well, and would do anything they could for him. Would that such a spirit towards the freedmen, upon the part of their former owner, every where prevailed. Perhaps it is more general than many suppose. We think it is so.

We were pleased and surprised to meet in Clinton, Mr. Smith, their Post Master, and Dr. Robinson, formerly of the 7th Ky., Regiment, our old associates in the army. They appear to be doing well. We must not fail to mention Hon. Mr. Marston, formerly cashier of the bank there, who very kindly favored us in the way of exchange. Perhaps we ought also to state that we were kindly invited to preach to the colored people in the M. E. Church *South*, at 3 P. M., on Sunday, and accepted. The white pastor of the church, and a *few* of his flock was present.

We returned via., the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road. The "rolling stock," entire, of that "line" consists of four mules, driven tandum, and two small platform-cars, one for freight, and one for passengers, the latter covered with an awing, this being a late improvement. Our seat were long boards benches with no backs. If the cars run off the track, which they often do, the passengers take to the blackberry patch, the mules are turned to grass, while the driver,jack-screws in hand,turns his attention to replacing the cars on the track.

At Port Hudson where he lives, we met Rev. James H. Merrill late of Texas but for years book-agent of the church *South*. He was wealthy, but is now poor, and very despondent over the future of his church, as were all the men of that church whom we met in our trip, and we saw several of them Mr. M. is going to Honduras. Arriving in the Port at noon,and remaining till the next A. M., we had time to visit many familliar localities, and the graves of some of the many dead we buried in the siege. What thronging memories came as we wandered from place to place, and recalled the scenes of that sad but successful campaign! At night the same numerous bright, eternal stars stood silent sentinels above us, which shone for us tho' the siege. We could not sleep, our thoughts were with the heroic dead, and with the loved ones far away who mourned their loss. God bless them!

B.

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR JULY.—CONTENTS: Scripture Inspiration; Rev. Gilbert Haven A.M., Editor Zion's Herald, Boston, Mass. The Sanscrit Language; Rev. A. B. Hyde, Professor in Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa. The Greek Church in its Relation to the Protestant, [Second article;] Rev. R. *B.* Welsh, Professor in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y Chronology of the Old Testament; Enoch Pond, D.D., Bangor Theological Seminary. The Brahmo-Samajh; Rev. T. J. Scott, Budaon, N. W. P., India. Migne's Roman Catholic Publishing House; J. M'Clintock, D D. New Brunswick, N. J. Foreign Religious Intelligence, Foreign Literary Intelligence; Synopsis of the Quarterlies; Quarterly Book Table. D. D. Whedon, D.D., Editor. New York, Carlton & Porter, 200 Mulberry st. Cincinnati, Poe & Hitchcock.

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The Sunday Question.

The English House of Commons, on the 19th of June, was engaged in discussing the Sunday question. Lord Amberley moved the second reading of his bill, the object of which was to repeal an act of George III, so far as it relates to the prohibition of lectures at which money was taken at the door. Mr. Mill spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Bright wished a thorough investigation of the subject, but at the same time expressed himself decidedly in favor of preserving one day in the week as a day of rest and religious observance. The bill was rejected without a division.

By the rejection of this bill, Protestant England has remained true to her ancient traditions and laws touching the Christian Sabbath; and in this, Mr Bright has proved himself a wiser statesman and a more comprehensive reformer than Mr. Mill. The former, and not the latter, appreciates the true relation of the Church to the State, and cordially acknowledges the obligations of the "Higher Law." And his example in this regard is the more valuable from the fact that Mr. Bright is the recognized leader of liberalism in England. He has attained the sublime conception that Christianity is sufficiently liberal for all practical purposes. Unlike Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and other American liberalists, who reject Christ and denounce his Church, Mr. Bright, with a clearer vision and a sounder faith, plants himself firmly upon the doctrines of the Gospel, and eloquently demands of the British parliament, to "preserve in-tact one day in the week as a day of rest and religious observance." As in the glorious past, so in the more glorious future, John Bright shall be called the Christian reformer.

Napoleon and Maximilian.

The end of the Mexican empire is another illustration of the doctrine that justice is but partially executed in this life; and it equally illustrates another truth, that the least guilty often suffer the most. As the history of that empire unfolds, facts prove that Napoleon, and not Maximilian, is the more guilty party in the attempt to destroy republican institutions on this continent. Under the pretence of collecting claims due the French Government, Napoleon sought to gain a foothold on Mexican soil. Taking advantage of our civil war, he sent his splendid legions to crush to death the Liberal party in that portion of our continent. To accomplish his purpose, he has expended not less than $70,000,000 in hard cash, and $8,000,000 in munitions of war; while he has sacrificed thousands of his best troops, and caused the loss of $50,000,000, invested by too credulous Frenchmen, in the new empire. As his dupe and tool, the Archduke Maximilian was chosen to cover his designs, and, as the sequel has proved, has been the greater sufferer—his life has been sacrificed to the duplicity of another. We cannot but condemn the foolhardiness of the Austrian prince in accepting such a mission, yet posterity will throw the mantle of oblivion over his faults, and only remember his personal excellencies, which are made to appear more conspicuous by his melancholy death. But not so with Napoleon. As the principal in this grand conspiracy against liberty, he deserves the greater punishment. His genius as a statesman cannot save him from the just condemnation of mankind. Justice against his evil works may not be speedily executed; he may remain longer upon his throne, and revel in the luxuries of the Tuilleries and St. Cloud; France may be taxed to pay the $70,000,000 squandered in Mexico; French merchants may not regain their $50,000,000 invested in the empire; the homes of the brave dead may never be cheered by the presence of the fallen heroes, and "Poor Carlotta" may ever murmur "Poor Maxmilian!" yet the day of retribution will come, and justice be impartially executed.

Bishop McTyeire.

In his lengthy episcopal letter of July 11, in the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, Bishop McTyeire recites his *sad* experience among the "Churches in East Tennessee." He charges our ministers and laymen there with church-robbery, parsonage-robbery, and mob violence." But why don't the Bishop give us the NAMES of the men guilty of such charges? Out with them, Bishop; don't be afraid of a suit for slander. It is a cowardly way of stating the case to say that a "Northern Methodist, the Rev. Mr. ——," occupies a church and a parsonage to which he has no legal claim, and that a "Northern Methodist, class-leader," led a mob, etc., etc. We have no irresponsible Rev. Mr. ——— in our church. Every one of our ministers in East Tennessee, stands ready to answer to his name; and we guarantee the Bishop against mob violence in that State, if he can muster pluck enough to give us the names. But why don't he give the NAMES? Evidently for two reasons: I. He knows that his statement is *ex parte*, and that he can't prove the statement true; II. His design is to slander the WHOLE Methodist Episcopal Church, and if possible to increase the prejudice of the Southern people against that Church. He is conscious of the power of the "Old Church" in the South, and trembles at her triumphant progress through the Southern States. But his insinuations will avail nothing. His accusations against the Rev. Mr. ——— will pass unheeded by a people rapidly coming to the light.

Thomson Biblical Institute.

Some months ago we alluded to the kind intention of Mr John Baldwin of Berea, Ohio, to purchase a location for our Theological school, and we are now happy to state that he has just purchased the "Darby Place" near Franklin, La. The plantation is located on the Bayou Teche and Opelousas R. R. and consists of 2,000 acres of excellent land. It is in the most delightful and healthy portion of our State, and will be an admirable place for our students to work and study. It is within the bounds of the Opelousas District, and the presiding elder, Rev. R. K. Diossy has rendered efficient aid in the matter. In behalf of the Church we thank Mr. Baldwin, and our people will pray that his life may be spared to carry out the details of his noble design.

The Water Works vs the Street Commissioner.

We are informed that Mr. Bragg, the Superintendent of the Water Works has addressed a complaint to the city authorities that the city is using too much water, and that to prevent such indiscretion in the future, he will assume *exclusive* control of the hydrants, (i. e.) in plain words, shut off the supply. This is cool, decidedly. The charter of the "Commercial Bank" conveys to that body the exclusive right of supplying the City and its inhabitants with water, for the express consideration that this company shall "at all times furnish the city with all the water necessary for washing, watering and wetting the streets and gutters, and for all other public purposes, free of charge."

This is explicit, if the company have not the facilities to comply with their contract, let their charter be taken away and given to parties who will do so. We hope the street commissioner who we believe is faithfully discharging his duties, without fear or favor, will insist upon the utmost rights due the city.

Water is a necessary, not to be supplied by measure, but in such an abundance, that no possible use of it can exceed the supply. A little more water Captain Bragg!

Nye and the Times.

"Senator Nye has announced that he did not believe the Southern States would be loyal until every rebel in them was dead. Shame on you, Mr. Nye! You know you are misrepresenting a brave but unfortunate people."—*Times*.

This is a good sample of talking at cross purposes. One party states a true proposition in a false form, the other replies by stating a false one in a true form. Mr. Nye, intending to say that the rebel population of the Southern States are as disloyal as ever, which is true, says that the Southern States are as disloyal as ever, which is not true. The *Times*, intending to be understood that the late rebels are now the only "truly loyal," and the meekest, most magnanimous and thoroughly reconstructed people in the South, which is false, says that the Southern people are, as a majority, loyal, which is true, or fast becoming true. The majority of the legal voters in Louisiana, under the protection of the Military Bill, are perfectly loyal. And if they are allowed to reconstruct the State government, they will not ask or need confiscation or extermination of rebels to keep the State loyal.

But as to the late rebels of the Southern States, we lay down as a rule, which has its honorable exceptions, such as Gen. Longstreet and a small class of large-minded, patriotic men, that they now hate the United States, free institutions and liberal ideas more than ever, and the *Times* knows this fact. We could take its files since the surrender, and by extracts from its columns show more malignant and dangerous hatred of the Union, more contempt of law and order, more abuse of the North and more hatred toward Union men than could be found in the Richmond *Enquirer* during the war. Said a prominent gentleman of Mississippi, a leading and able lawyer, the other day to us, "I have taken my parole, and intend to observe it faithfully; but I openly avow, that I hate the United States government, and will hate it till I die; and I hope to see it destroyed. Should a war break out I will not fight for it. I will teach my children to hate it, and my feeling is that of "our people" generally."

Military Bill---Late Supplement ---Summary Thereof.

1. The true intent and meaning of that law at first was and now is declared to be, that no legal State governments exist in the rebel States named.

2. Congress has at last boldly discarded all indirection and circumlocution, and now explicitly asserts its constitutional prerogative by sweeping the entire batch of rebel States named from their assumed State-Sovereign standpoint into a territorial condition, there to be dealt with, adjusted and reconstructed in a manner akin to the government management and control heretofore of territories, but blended with more cautious severity, and justly so, considering the badly concealed hostility still rampant, more or less, throughout the rebel States.

3. Concerning State governments organized by President Johnson since active hostilities in the rebel States named, wherein blatant, unrepentant rebels, with pomp and flourish of trumpets, were restored to high and responsible official positions, Congress now declares in tones of "one having authority" and not to be misunderstood, "it is written, my house shall be called the house" of the free, "but ye have made it a den of thieves," and that same authority has placed scourges in the hands of the district commanders with orders to drive out, and leave no disloyal officials in the "temple." See section four of the supplement.

4. The commanding officer in each district is armed with potential authority to remove or suspend therein, for reasons satisfactory to himself, any civil officer, executive, legislative, judicial, ministerial or municipal, and such action is valid until disapproved, if ever, by the commander of the army of the United States. No *approval* is first required as a preliminary. Disapprovals will only occur in case of extraordinary injustice and hardships. This power of disapproval is only conferred for the sake of securing uniformity throughout the five districts.

5. The foregoing points are based upon a liberal construction of the original law and supplement, the eleventh section of the last act expressly declaring that the whole shall be liberally construed to the intent and purpose that the spirit of the law may prevail, and utterly preclude all opportunity for "strict construction." The word "litteral" is a clerical error in the eleventh section.

6. Congress having been reconvened by the spontaneous voice of the whole nation, roused by the threatening attitude of President Johnson miscounseled, has now made the whole work so plain "that he who runs may read" and understand the same; and Mr. Stansbery's professional aid is most cuttingly dispensed with, and Mr. Johnson's ideal executive wings are closely and completely clipped.

Immortality Necessary for Man's Complete Development.

We judge it safe to assume that the Creator has given to every species of organic beings, or at least, to some individuals of the species, a life of sufficient durations, to allow of all that growth and development, of which the organization of the being is capable. In other words they live long enough to complete their growth, whether that time be long or short.

The horse attains to his full size and strength and beauty in a few years, and though he may live longer afterwards than the period of his growth, he makes no further improvement. The limit of progress has been reached, and he can go no further. All that his vital action can now do, is to preserve that organization for a little while from decay.

His race has not made any improvement for thousands of years, and probably will not for thousands yet to come.

The same is true of all animal life, including the physical nature of man. He reaches the limit of material progress in the average length of material life. Beyond that, vitality battles with decay, till the latter certainly conquers. If our lives were much longer, even equaling in duration those of the antediluvian Patriarchs, we have no reason to suppose our bodily powers would be superior to what they now are, at the maximum of the present life.

In the vegetable world the same law rules. Some of these mature very speedily—their lives are correspondingly short. Others require centuries to come to perfection and they live centuries.

In man we find another nature, governed by different laws from those applying to the physical, but capable of a progress far greater than any material growth—a progress that has no common standard, like bodily stature, and that has never found any fixed barrier to still greater progress.

Physically ancient races of men were not inferior to modern ones; but, intellectually, there have been great changes. In a few things the ancients attained to a perfection yet unsurpased, but these were only the first buds of the human intellect that came into bloom. If in poetry and some of the arts they have not yet been excelled, it is none the less true that modern intelligence has a vastly wider range, and that the common people of our time have more extensive and varied information than was possessed by the Philosophers and Wise Men of the ancient world. That great progress will be made in future we never doubt, for we feel that there are vast realms of thought and action still unexplored, with no barriers in our way, and no sentiments to guard their borders of silence and solitute.

The greater our knowledge the more we are impressed with the littleness of the known and the vastness of the unknown.

The men who have been termed great have been those in whom certain powers had outgrown the same, as they exist in ordinary men, and these more than others, have been impressed with the imperfection of their own knowledge. Instead of exhausting the mines, they have only discovered a few veins of the rich ore and pointed out where others might work.

Man's intellectual growth is stopped only by the failure of this life, which is far to short for the complete development of a single power or faculty of the mind, even under the most favorable conditions. Whether there is a fixed limit to the growth of each mental faculty or not, and if so how long it would take to reach that limit, are questions we now have no means of solving. We are sure of this, however, that the powers that make men great, are possessed in a less developed, or it may be latent condition, by every individual of the human race, and they only want favorable conditions to enable them to grow. As a possible oak with all its roots, trunk, branches and leaves, is contained in each acorn that falls, so the possibility of all human greatness that has ever been, or ever shall be, is contained in each human mind, however, humble its condition now.

That our present life is not sufficient, for this is a proposition too plain for denial. For such a growth a future life is necessary, and not only a future, but also an immortal life. If we allow that each faculty has its limit of expansion and growth—a speculation we do not think supported by probability, the time for the full development of all the faculties, must be inconceivably great. But the complete growth of each power would by no means exclude the idea of further progress. A few simple elements comprise the material world, but new forms of utility and beauty are ever appearing. Ten characters of fixed and definite powers, give expression to all possible numbers, and by them we perform all arithmetical calculations. We may calculate the possible changes of the letters of our alphabet—a number so vast that all the words ever spoken by man would not reach a conceivable fraction of it, and which to our capacity is as incomprehensible as eternity itself. What form of figures, or words shall express all possible combinations and powers of the human mind, elevated to its fullest limit in every faculty.

When that is all done, we then may be ready to enjoy that heaven of eternal repose which some fancied we might reach at last.

We conclude, therefore, that the human mind is by far the most wonderful of all created things, within our knowledge. The present life of man is utterly insufficient to allow it to reach its limits of growth and progress.

It would seem very strange if God, after giving length of life sufficient for perfect growth, to all vegetable and animal organization, should mar the existence, and cut short the progress of his *greatest work*, by denying it time to reach maturity, and cause human souls to fall like blighted fruit with none to ripen ever. But man as immortal promises to fulfil the Creators, grand design, and while rising higher in knowledge, goodness, and power, to ever confer the more honor, on God, whose power and wisdom have been combined in his creation.

Editorial Items.

DEDICATION.—In consequence of the storm last Sabbath, the Presbyterian Church recently purchased by the society of which Rev. Evans Green is pastor, was not dedicated at the time appointed; but Providence permitting, the dedication will take place next Sunday, at 3 P. M. Rev. N. L. Brakeman, the Presiding Elder, will officiate on the occasion.

In an article in the *Christian Recorder* of June 29, Rev. Ebenezer Hayward, of Natchitoches, is claimed as a minister of the A. M. E. Church. This is a mistake. Mr. Hayward belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of her most reliable ministers. There is no organization of the A. M. E. Church in the Parish of Natchitoches.

☞ The Methodist Quarterly for July is on our table, Rev. Mr. Haven's article on the inspiration of the Scriptures, is fresh as the morning; Dr. McClintock's review of "Migne's Roman Catholic Publishing House," is replete with valuable information; and the editor's summary of religious intelligence and his book reviews, are worth more than the price of the Quarterly for the whole year. See the table of contents in another column.

☞ Special attention is invited to Messrs. Carlton & Porter's advertisement of Whedon's Commentary on the Gospels. Every intelligent Christian should read this work. For lucidness of style, compactness of expression, and fidelity to the sacred text, it has no superior among works of this kind. We hope all our preachers will send for it; it will aid them greatly in preparing their sermons.

Rev. James Hayward, of Baton Rouge, has been on a visit to his friends in this city. He preached on last Sabbath at Jefferson, at St. Paul's, and at First Street Church.

☞ The Roman Catholics of New Orleans, lament the death of Maximilian. In their cathedral and larger churches, solemn requiems have been sung to his memory, and solemn prayers have been offered for the repose of his soul. Yesterday, the St. Louis cathedral was the Pope who excites the sympathies of the church. It was popery and the empire, *versus* protestanism and the republic.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16th, 1867.

Editor of the N. O. Advocate:

It gives me pleasure to announce the receipt, by Rev. R. K. Diossy from Rev. Thomas Kennedy, from the Donaldsonville District, of $11, 75 (eleven dollars and seventy-five cents,) as a collection taken up for the benefit of the Orphan's Home Society of New Orleans. This is the first remittance from the country districts. God bless brother Kennedy and his people.

W. B. ARMSTRONG,
Treasurer Orphans Home.

VOLUME V. OF THE THEOLOGICAL ECLECTIC.—The following is the Table of Contents for the number for July and August: Baur and the Speculations of the Tubingen School; from the British Quarterly Review. The Catacombs of Rome and their Docirinal Lessons; Translated from the Revue Chretienne, by Rev. John McClintock, LL.D. Man an Original Creation, not a Development, as Taught by Darwin and Huxley: by Worthington Hooker, M.D., Professor in Yale College. The Apostolical Fathers; From the London Quarterly Review, [Methodist.] Literary and Theological Intelligence. Notices of recent publications.

General News.

LONDON, July 12.—His Majesty Abdul Aziz, the Sultan of Turkey, who left Paris yesterday, after a pleasant voyage across the Channel, landed to-day on the shores of England. He was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, acting for the Queen, and by His Majesty Ismail, the Sovereign of Egypt, and was by them escorted to the city of London, where he met with an unusually brilliant and imposing reception. The London and Dover Railway station in which he alighted was richly and appropriately decorated, and the streets through which he was to pass were covered with flags, and triumphal arches and festoons of flowers. The entire route of the procession from the railway depot to Buckingham Palace was guarded on both sides by unbroken lines of troops. Behind these vast multitudes of spectators were packed in soled masses on the sidewalks and crowded every window and housetop. When the Sultan accompanied by the King of Egypt and the Prince of Wales passed between the lines of soldiers, the people, struck by the novelty of the spectacle, manifested the most unbounded enthusiasm, and the shouts of welcome, cheering, and waving of handkerchiefs and banners did not cease until the Sultan had entered the gates of Buckingham Palace. This royal residence has been placed in a state of complete preparation for the accommodation of His Ottoman Majesty, and will be occupied by him during his stay in London.

DR. LIVINGSTONE ALIVE AND WELL.—An extra of the Times in India, dated the 14th ult., contains the following letter: "Sir—One of the missing Sepoys, 21st regiment native infantry, of marine battalion, who accompanied Dr. Livingstone's expedition, returned this day from Zanzibar. News had been received from the doctor. He was alive and well, and the havilder, 21st regiment native infantry or marine battalion and the Nassick boys were with him S. Thacker, commanding 21st regiment native infantry. Bombay, May 14, 1867."

Paris annually consumes $30,000,000 worth of mutton and beef, $19,000,000 of bread, $38,400,000 of wine, $2,200,000 of beer, 3,200,000 of chocolate, $4,200,000 of pastry, and spends, besides this, $20,800,000 in restaurants.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The bill relieving certain diserters passed.

The president sent in a message regarding the Russian treaty, asking an

appropriation to carry it out. Also regarding a convention between the United States and Venezuela, providing for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela.

Late Arizona advices report that the Colorado river had flooded the country. Only two buildings in Arizona city remained uninjured. The quartermaster's warehouse at Fort Yuma was destroyed by fire. Loss, $300,000. The Arizona mail carrier was killed by Indians.

FROM AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, July 16.—Ex-Governor Johnson has written a letter in which he advises the people of Georgia not to accept the terms of the military re-construction acts. After reviewing the situation, and the terms proposed for the re-construction of the Southern States, he says:

"I never will approve or consent to or accept the poisoned chalice offered to our lips, nor will I advise my fellow citizens to do so. If permitted to take in view a turn of events I should register and I hope every man in Georgia who can will do so, with the view of defeating the scheme for our degredation and the overthrow of republican government."

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, July 16.—Minister Adams, with other members of the diplomatic corps, waited on the Sultan to-day. A delegation of the principal Americans now in London also had an audience.

The reform bill finally passed the House.

FLORENCE, July 16.—Reports received here from Rome represent that the papa government is much alarmed by the Garibaldians. The pope has appealed to France for protection of the holy see.

PARIS, July 16.—In response to an appeal from the pope for assistance against the Garibaldian, Napoleon notified the Garibaldian leaders that the defense of Rome would be composed of the restored batteries of France.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1867.—The cause of equal rights achieved quite a triumph in the Senate to-day. A bill was passed by a large majority, giving colored men the right to hold office in the District of Columbia. No time was lost in transmitting it to the house, where, an amendment being offered, the bill was immediately appropriately referred.

The universal indignation which is telegraphed you yesterday was felt toward the President for his message of Monday, wherein he assumed the liability of the federal government for the debts of rebel States whose bogus governments were ignored by Congress, found expression to-day. The resolution of censure which I mentioned yesterday was offered and passed in the house to day by a very large majority. The language of the resolution is very bitter toward the President and the doctrine of his message. He is denounced as an ally of rebels, etc.

His friends are now becoming alarmed. The impeachment movement is gaining votes.—[*N. O. Republican.*

SENATE.

Washington, July 17.—Mr. Wilson proposed the following amendment to the constitution: "No distinction shall be made by the United States, nor any State, among citizens in their civil or political rights on account of race or color." Ordered to be printed.

Bills for carrying out the convention with Venezuela were passed.

A bill providing that no person shall be disqualified by reason of race or color from holding office in the District of Columbia was passed—25 to 5. Nays—Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, and Johnson.

Indian affairs were then discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE.

The secretary of the navy submitted a communication showing that Farragut and Goldsborough are the only naval officers who have been fifty-five years in the service.

Mr. Butler rose to a question of privilege, and made allegations regarding prisoners, when a colloquey ensued.

Mr. Baldwin asked Mr. Eldridge whether he expected the house to take General Ould's statement against the testimony and statements of Union officers.

Mr. Eldridge believed that General Butler himself would not deny that General Ould was a highly honorable and conscientious man. (Sneering laughter on the Republican side.)

Mr. Butler remarked that before the war he thought General Ould a highly conscientious man; but when a man committed treason he was like a woman fallen from virtue—ready for any crime, and from that hour no one knew where to find him.

Mr. Eldridge reminded Mr. Butler that in making that statement he had forgotten the eminent men who had gone into rebellion. Hancock, Adams, and Washington, (hisses) every one of them had been called a rebel, and every one of them had been a rebel (continued hisses) until rebellion became a success.

The following was introduced and passed, under suspension of the rules, by a strict party vote:

Resolved, That the doctrine avowed by the President, that the abrogation of the rebel States binds the nation to pay their debts incurred prior to the rebellion, is at war with the principles of international law, a stab at the national credit, abhorrent to every sentiment of loyalty, and pleasing only to traitors and their aiders and sympathizers, by whose agency alone the governments of said States were overthrown.

The Senate bill conferring on negroes the right of holding office was amended to include the right to serve on juries, and referred to the judiciary committee.

A resolution requesting the President to issue a proclamation directing all proper officers to prevent the invasion of Mexico, was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

LOCAL.

HEBREW EDUCATION SOCIETY.—This Association had a large and enthusiastic meeting the other evening at the Deutsche company hall, on Bienville street, in this city. The Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, President, stated that the society had purchased lots on Calliope, near St. Charles, for $10,000, on which one-third was paid, cash, and had plans and specifications for a large and commodious school-house at a cost of $25,000

DEATH OF DR JONES IN PRISON.—Dr Jones, one of the three brothers charged with the killing of Cyrus W. Stauffer at Natchitoches, died yesterday morning of cholera in the military portion of the parish prison, where he was confined. Assistant Surgeon Heber Smith, United States army, made application to Lieut. Col. McGonnigle for the interment of the corpse; C. I. McG. referred the matter to Mayor Heath, and the mayor sent to the friends of the deceased to know what disposition they desired to make of the body. The burial, owing to the cause of death, will take place at once.

The committee on health reported that since Sunday morning, two cases of yellow fever had occurred in Jefferson City, (one of them fatal,) one in the Fourth District, (now under treatment,) one in the Second District, (convalescent,) and two cases at the Barracks, (one of them fatal.) Also, one fatal case of cholera in the First District, three now under treatment in the Second District, and one in the Third District, nearly all of which had proved fatal.

Mississippi Items.

CROPS.—The prospects for corn are favorable. Some fields will make nothing owing to poverty of soil or want of work at proper time; but as a general thing the crop will be a good one for this country. Cotton is not doing so well, the abundant rains interfering with the cultivation, and causing grass to grow rapidly.

YAZOO CITY.—Rev L. Baker, of Vicksburg, held a protracted meeting at this place some time ago, resulting in forty-one additions to the church.

EDWARDS DEPOT.—Brother Dimes, a local preacher of Vicksburg, recently organized a new society near this place, on the V. & M. R. R., between Vicksburg and Jackson. They have over one hundred members, and expect many more to join. A new circuit will soon be formed in that vicinity.

JACKSON.—A few weeks ago, Rev. M. Proctor organized a new society of over a hundred members, in the country north of Jackson.

LYNCH.—Not the Judge, but Rev. James, recently appointed by Bishop Simpson Presiding Elder of south Mississippi district, has arrived, and will at once enter on his work. There is much land yet to be possessed in that "Pine Woods" end of the State. D.

For the New Orleans Advocate,

Opelousas District.

FROM MONROE TO SHREVEPORT—TRENTON—POOR ROADS—SPLENDID FOREST TREES—VIENNA—ARCADIAN POVERTY.

Tuesday between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, the lumbering hack drove up, to take me on the way to Shreveport. The day was fine but the roads were in a very rough condition. Only 30 miles were made, through a wild pine woods country. Trenton our first stopping place, is on the Ouachita river, and is quite an important cotton port. Several new houses give it a look of enterprise. Dinner was prepared for us at a log cabin hotel where we very amiably paid the dollar charged for our fried pork, onions and coffee. Considerable corn and cotton is up and doing well along the route, occasionally a field of oats and barley was seen, the wood was pine, ash, oak, and some walnut. The pine is magnificent, tall straight kings of the forest, whose "lofty tops seem close against the sky." Buck eye bushes with their clusters of brilliant red berries fringed the road. I saw no Spanish moss after leaving the river. Much of our road was of the corduroy kind, some of it was very rocky, all was rough and hilly, while the neglect of repairs, sometimes made long detours through the woods necessary. Vienna, a quiet little village in the northern part of Jackson Parish, was our lodging place. It is favored with a small church, used by different denominations, and an Academy. The hotel was graced by a piano and some pretty children. Arcadia our next dining place, gave us for our dollar the usual fried pork varied with clabber and hard corn dodger. Two old churches were near by, and a few poor dwellings. Our landlord said court had just closed in Sparta, leaving much business undone, because the only family there could get no provisions to feed the hungry. This parish of Bienville must be rather a poor place, we were told that one white and one colored convict had been sent to the Penitentiary, with sad regrets that now there was but one law for both.

MINDEN—BUSINESS PLACE—VOTE WITH THE NORTH—DIRTY TAVERN—HIGH WATER.

The second night brought me to Minden, a pretty and busy village in Claiborne Parish, on its outskirts are several fine dwellings. In the centre of the place is a beautiful grove of large shade trees, on either side of which are dwellings and stores, some quite new. There is a pretty frame Methodist and a Baptist church, and a large flourishing female academy with a hundred pupils I was told the Sabbath was observed and the churches well attended. I made the acquaintance and enjoyed the hospitality here, of a South methodist local preacher, who was long a member of Conference. Quite a trade exists with southern Arkansas. Homer is only 30 miles north, and is quite a considerable place, yet there is no public conveyance between these towns. Blackburns's paper has quite a circulation here, I found some taken by colored men. The only school for colored children was kept by an old Baptist preacher, who had 30 scholars at $1 each per month. There is a tolerably able newspaper published here, moderate in tone. The registrars had not yet arrived, and no political move had been made. I asked an old colored preacher how they meant to vote, he replied, "we will wait for the North to tell us how" we were driven to the door of a dilapidated tavern, the only one in Minden, in a heavy storm, there was no fire, a miserable table and dirty room. These hotels, all have their toilet arrangements on the front gallery, one tin basin and towel doing duty for everybody. Next day we had a log cabin breakfast, pork and corn-bread, a few miles on the road. We now descend towards Red river and have indications of overflow. The first Bayou we crossed was so deep, that the water nearly reached the seats; near the lake for nearly a mile the road was under water and the stage was conveyed about one and a half miles on a flat boat. Much discouragement was felt by the people on account of heavy rains having been falling for several days, drowning out much of the young cotton and corn.

RED RIVER—BUSY PLANTERS—SHREVEPORT—HIGH PRICES—LAWLESSNESS.

We struck Red river about six miles below the famous raft. The steamboats avoid the obstruction and pass through lakes and Bayous striking the river again above, and passing far up into Arkansas. The country through Bossier is very poor until we enter the river bottoms, when fine plantations and good houses appear. Here again, we observe the beautiful spanish moss draping the trees, imparting to the scene a mournful grandeur. At this point Red river is narrow, but just now very full, causing some fear of last years' overflow being repeated. The planters were very busy, every field having its crowd of laborers, with too often, that un-american sight of women at the plow, sad relic of barbarism, may it speedily disappear. The approach to Shreveport from above is very fine, with its blocks of great stores, warehouses, and imposing public buildings, as the Court House, Churches Hotels. On landing much of the romance disappears, we are reminded of Vicksburg, with its hills, mud, ruins and disorder. Stopping at the Brooks House I was shown to a room with three beds, and then to a table covered with dishes in abundance, but no milk, no eggs, nor a chicken and this with a charge of four dollars a day. The only other hotel here is the better in respect to the table and attention. Shreveport will always be a grand business place. Trade from Texas and Arkansas must flow in there as well as from the river parishes. Lands and rents are very high, everything is costly, except perhaps human life and virtue. Religion has very little power, shooting, drinking, gambling, prevail unchecked. It is said the civil and military officers often take the lead in them.

BROTHER SMALL'S WORK - SHREVEPORT QUARTERLY CONFERENRE—GOOD FREEDMANS BUREAU AGENT—NO PROTECTION.

At Shreveport I found our people had become greatly discouraged, not having had a preacher last year. Some were attending the south church. The organization made by brother Small a year ago was firm, and came together gladly. Brother Small did a good work here, all was confusion after the war, he gathered the people and appointed church officers. As at Monroe, the M. E. South preacher followed, and in the absence of our preacher, called them into his fold. As times were politically and pecuniary, they could do no better than accept the temporary shelter, but now opportunity serves and they joyfully use their liberty.

The Quarterly Conference was held Saturday evening at the house of brother Boyd. Eight members were present, two were granted local preachers license, and three exhorters. Five trustees were elected, able men, having property. These brethren passed a good examination and bid fair to improve. Several of them own houses, others are trying to buy land, good wages are paid, and they are saving their money. I am sorry to say there is an indisposition to sell land to colored people. Saturday night I preached in a school house kindly offered to us, so long as we would want it, by General Flood of the Freedman's Bureau. We are indebted to him for many kindnesses. He has shown himself a true friend to the colored people and loyal to his country, amid enemies and great difficulties, even the government officers here do not support him and do nothing to prevent outrages upon the Freedmen, so strong is the disloyal influence in the place. There are many excellent loyal citizens here in business, and a republican 150 strong. No public movement Club however has been made, and will not be until adequate protection is assured.

SABBATH SERVICES—ECCLESIASTICAL LIBERTY—GOOD SCHOOLS—SHREVEPORT CHURCHES.

On Sunday the people came in a body from the South church, our sunrise meeting was delightful, the first held here, the precious methodist hymns sounded sweetly in the early morning and astonished the citizens. At 9 o'clock the Sunday school was organized with 60 scholars and 5 teachers 3 colored and 2 white. This school bids fair to prosper. Brother Boyd is the superintendent. At 11 o'clock there was preaching, a crowded house. At 3 o'clock love feast, a very happy time, one sister said, "not long since I had to take my hoe Sunday and go to the field, now I can go to the house of God." All rejoiced at the glorious liberty God had given them, ecclesiastical as well as political, here was none to make them afraid, all were friends. At night a local brother preached. It was a good day. We have many excellent members, and a valuable official board. The circuit has 140 members, a good day school is in operation with 26 children, and Sunday school with sixty. Besides our organization the colored people have two churches, a Baptist and an African Bethel, both neat buildings. The whites have several good churches, Episcopalian, Baptist, Roman Catholic and South Methodist. The latter is rather a dilapidated building, and efforts are being made to repair it. The preacher is said to have recently published a discourse, proving slavery to be the normal condition of the negro race, yet he has hoped to retain these people in his church and under his ministry. Shall we surmise for what purpose? I hear that he was much excited over the stampede made by them at our late quarterly meeting, and doubtless our church is doomed to some persecution. The material of which it is composed however is good, having been tried in the fire. They are in earnest to build and will be a prosperous church. In all our Southern work there is not a more urgent call for aid to build, than comes from this place.

REGISTRATION—VOTE FOR LINCOLN—MARRIAGE FEES—STEAMBOAT DELAYS.

The Registrars are busy here, and have excellent quarters in the Court House. Their Chairman is Capt. Miller one of our Advocate publishers, and they get through much business daily. It was here that the old colored man after getting his papers, endeavored to get from the Registrars some information how he should vote and failing said, on leaving the room "well I mean to vote for Abe Lincoln any how." Great efforts are made to avoid the inevitable Republican rule. Parties are going through the country, circulating reports detrimental to the "Yankees" informing the laborers that the U. S. Government will tax them $5 to $10 a head, if they register, put them in the army send them to Cuba, etc. I was sorry to find here as at *Alexandria* hindrances to the marriage of Freedmen. The clerk makes a charge of $5 and on visiting him to have the fee lessened, I not only met ill success but rudeness. Surely some legislation is needed to meet such cases. In leaving Shreveport I experienced some of the glorious uncertainty of steamboat traveling, going on board at the hour advertised for starting and not getting off until nearly 24 hours after, when we sped pleasantly down the river.

ITINERANT.

Intelligence from our Mission Rooms.

AFRICA.—Bishop Roberts writes: "Peace, if not satisfactory prosperity prevails throughout the conference. The brethren generally are laboring assiduously at their posts, looking to the great Head of the Church to bless their labors. God has been pouring out the Spirit at Millsburg, recently which has resulted in the addition of eighteen or twenty to the Church on probation."

EMIGRATION.—Our colored friends in America are leaving for Liberia in larger numbers than for many years past.

BUENOS AYRES.—We have now another young man in our midst who was born again in our mission in Buenos Ayres. He was connected with the Sabbath-school of the mission, and was engaged in other labors for the promotion of the cause of Christ among the people. His object in coming to these northern states, is to secure through our colleges and theological institutions a more complete armor, on the right hand and on the left, for the successful prosecution of the work of God in South America. Will not the friends of missions in all their supplications at the throne of the heavenly grace, remember the schools of the prophets? for to a very large extent these are to furnish the soldiers for Christ, by whom we hope to win the nations to him.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM, NEW ORLEANS.—Respecting this asylum Dr. Newman writes: "The day brightens with us. The city council voted me this week three thousand dollars for our asylum. Three months ago they would have voted that sum to have me leave. But the Lord is changing the hearts of men. Governor Flanders, the successor of Governor Wells, is a liberally educated man, and our warm friend."

LIBERIA.—Our last letters from this mission are dated May 3. Under this date Rev. Phillip Gross, who is presiding elder of Montserrado District, writes: "The second quarterly meeting was held at my station; the Lord was with us, and the meeting was protracted over a week. Twenty-four souls were converted, ten of whom were natives. When I left the meeting there were sixteen still seeking religion. Since then I have learned from Brother Fuller that many have been converted and joined the Church."

OUR GERMAN MISSIONS.—Beginning in 1836, they have reached a state in their progress which challenges the admiration of the entire Church. Look at some of the features of this work in America:

Presiding elders' district, 17; pastoral charges and circuits, 260; self-sustaining charges, 100; missionary charges and circuits, 160; total, 260. Amount of missionary money appropriated to them, $47,000; amount raised among themselves and sent to the missionary treasury, $16 000; amount actually expended upon the German missions, $31 000. All this German work forms four annual conferences. Value of churches and parsonages in the United States, $1,000,000; German Colleges, 2; German orphan asylums, 2; one German weekly paper; one German sunday-school paper circulating 32,000 copies. In addition to these papers a series of books embracing hymn-book, discipline, biographies, histories, catechisms, etc. with 106 tracts, 50 tracts for children, and 60 hand-bill tracts. Amount given per member to the benevolent movements of the Church last year, $6 55/8.

ONE HALF MILLION.—A matter that may well awaken some concern. A pastor who has just entered upon his new field writes: "We have full one half million of money in the Church and congregation, and only thirty-one dollars was paid for the cause of missions last year; now I am bound, under God, and with your co-operation, to more than treble it this year. I intend to introduce the *Missionary Advocate* into each family, and I will see that a good use is made of them."

"JESUS WILL GO WITH ME."—A little girl four years old grew ill. One day her father was sitting beside her little bed, and she turned to him with the question:

"Papa, does the doctor think I shall die?"

Her father with a very sad heart told his little daughter the truth. Then her face grew very sad, and she mused awhile on the dark graves she had sometimes looked down into, where the people were buried.

"Papa," said she, tearfully, "the grave looks very dark. O, it is very dark, indeed. Papa, won't you go down with me into it?"

The strong arm she had been accustomed to lean on seemed to her a safe guard in every hour of dread and danger.

With a bursting heart, her father told her he could not go with her till the Lord called.

"Papa, won't you let ma go with me?

If she could nestle close in that loving bosom, and feel those loving arms around her, the grave would lose its gloom. The same answer almost broke the father's heart to give. She turned her face to the wall and wept. The dear lamb had been taught of Jesus, and she poured her heart out to him with joy-lighted face and said:

"Papa, the grave is not dark now Jesus will go with me."

Information Wanted.

By Thomas Johnson, of his brother Harris Johnson and his sister Margret Johnson. They were sold about ten years ago, from the Grigg estate in Farmerville, Va. Harris when last heard from, was in Montgomery, Ala.

Address Thomas Johnson, care Rev. Henr. Sims, Bastrop, La.

By Lettie Adams, of her father, Dr. Dic Adams, her brothers Walter, Dalton David and Richard Adams, her daughter Caroline, Julia Betsy, all of whom she left about thirty years ago in Lincolnville, Va.

Address Lettie Adams, care Rev. A. Ross Pastor of the Wesley Chapel, New Orleans.

By Ephram Marks, of his mother Nelly Parent, who formerly belonged to Henry Pagean in Williams county, Tenn. Also of his sisters Mary and Matilda, and his brother William of the same place.

Address E. Marks, Lock Box, 675, New Orleans, La.,

MARRIED.

At Franklin, La., July 9, 1867, by Rev. R. K. Drossy, James Henry and Rosette Carline Richard Madison and Agnes Gray, Abrahan Blank and Eliza Hollis.

At St. Martinsville, June 23d, 1867, by Rev J. M. Bryan, Edward Provost and Louisa Parker.

WHEDON'S

Commentary On The Gospel.

VOLUME II.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Episcopalian.

This volume completes the authors's exposition of the four Gospels. It is now designed to go through the whole New Testament in the same way, and possibly the Old. If even the New Testament is finished after the author's plan it will form an admirable work, and supersede the use of Barne's Notes except among his partisans. It combines all the latest researches in biblical criticism, including the studies of Lange and others of the same class, and is characterized throughout by careful, patient study, and by great clearness and vigor. The style is at the same time popular, and to no class will the volume prove a valley of dry bones, as is however, often the case with many works on the same subject.

From the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review.

It is a matter of gratulation that so many distinguished men of all denominations are turning their attention to the preparation of commentaries on the Holy Scriptures. This volume is written in a clear, terse, and forcible style. There is very little waste of words. The explanations are concise, to the point, and evangelical and edifying. It bids fair to be a very valuable work.

From the Boston Review.

We hail all such evangelical efforts to simplify, explain and diffuse the scriptures among the masses. Such unpretending, yet really very valuable volumes are our best defense against the skepticism and irreligion of the age, and that scholarly, insinuating, and undermining influence that we import from many of the German critics. This volume reminds us strikingly, in form, method, and style, of Barne's Notes, and will be eminently serviceable to the large communion that rejoices in the name of its distinguished author.

From the New Englander.

It seems to be prepared with much care, and exhibits the same result of scholarly investigation to a greater degree than its unpretending character would lead one to antic pate. Sabbath school teachers and others who desire brief and concise annotations on the Gospels, to aid them in their studies and instructions, will find much in this work that will be useful to them.

From the Christian Inquirer.

It is a learned book, gathering up an immense mass of illustrative facts and incidents from all sources, and arranging them in admirable order.

From the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Whedon's Commentary on the Gospels, which recently made its appearance, is an able and timely production. The author is at present the editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, and, as an original thinker and vigorous writer as no superior. He possesses the qualifications of a commentator and the public appreciate his volumes because they contain new ideas, fresh from the laboratory of a cultivated mind. For advanced Bible classes they are unsurpassed, and the Sabbath-schools, recognizing their importance, are introducing them into their course of study. No instructor of youth should be without them as they shed new light upon many interesting incidents in the life of Jesus.

From the Canada Christian Advocate.

We regard this second volume as fully equal to the first, and both together as being a most valuable and seasonable exposition. It will be a companion to the Bible in many houses, and will enable we trust, many, many thousands to feed upon the blessed word with increasing profit and relish. It was not uncalled, and it will not be unwelcomed or unprized. Its "popular use" will be another important instrumentality in educating the church, and raising the intelligence of religious professors to something like what the times require. It will be found a valuable assistant to teachers and members of Bible classes. We wish the author health and leisure to complete the commentary on the entire New Testament.

From the Independent.

Dr Whedon has won a marked place in religious and theological literature by the strength and polish of his pen. His commentary on Matthew and Mark attracted no small attention from its style, no less than its treatment of the topics of the text. It is less discursive and less accumulative than Lange, whose work is a thesaurus as much as an original effort. Yet it is hardly less sagacious and profound. Though brief it is not shallow. Compact with thought often strikingly expressed, it gives the essence of the Gospel in its vitals. He has expounded Luke more ably than Osterzee: though John seemed by him the crucial test of the volume, as it really is of the Bible. Many passages merit quotation, whether of the thought or the expression, for which, however, we have no room. His argument, in chapter ix, against Hume's famous doctrine on miracles, is one of the briefest and best we remember to have seen. Clergymen and Sunday school teachers will find much nourishment in this series of volumes that is intended to include the whole of the New Testament.

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A Branch of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, incorporated by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, by President Abraham Lincoln, was opened in this city a year ago, at No. 114 Carondelet street.

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The Bank is open every day from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

N. O., June 6, 1867. C. S. SAUVINET,
je 15—4t Cashier.

Act of Incorporation.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans,
City of New Orleans.

Be it known that this day, before me, Ferdinant B. Earhart, Notary in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter undersigned.

Personally came and appeared, the parties hereinafter named and undersigned, who declared that they have resolved themselves into a body corporate, in law, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Louisiana, and entitled "An Act for the organisation of Corporations for Literary, Scientific, Religious and Charitable purposes, to wit:

To nurse the sick and bury the dead, and to make fast in love and union towards each other, so far as it lays in their power, and they have adopted the following Articles of Incorporation.

ARTICLE 1st.

The corporate name of this Association shall be the "Zion Sun Society No. 2."

ARTICLE 2nd.

The legal domicil of this Corporation shall be located in the City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans.

ARTICLE 3rd.

The officers of this Association, shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, also a Board of managers, six in number, which said officers and board of managers shall be elected at the general meeting of the Association,

ARTICLE 4th.

Until their successors are duly elected, the ollowing persons, shall be the officers and members of the Board of managers of this Association.

Pres dent—Frederick Reels. Vice-President—William Finney. Treasurer—William Finney. Secretary..-George Smoot.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

William Finney;	Frederick Reels,
Joseph Goulds,	Samuel Hopkins,
Jacob Wilson,	Jesse Quarand.

ARTICLE 5th.

It shall be the duty of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Managers to form such By-Laws as may be necessary for the success and Government of the Association.

ARTICLE 6th.

The officers of this Association shall be elected annually and serve until their suecessors in office are duly inaugurated.

ARTICLE 7th.

The entire business affairs of this Association shall be conducted by the Board of Managers, of which the President shall be Ex-Officio the Chairman.

ARTICLE 8th.

ARTICLE 9th.

The Association shall not hold property of a value exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 10th.

This Association shall continue in legal force, and corporate existence for twenty years from the date of this act of incorporation after which time has expired the within named corporators or their legal successors, shall have power to reorganize this Association for another given period of years, but in the event that it is desired to dissolve this Association before the expiration of the time for which it is created, liquidators shall be elected to settle up the entire business of the Association, to pay all its indebtedness, sell all property and divide the proceeds if any among the regular members of good standing, whose names are on the rolls of the Association, and who are not indebted to the Association in any manner whatsoever.

This done and passed, in my office, in the city of New Orleans aforesaid, in the presence of Thomas J. Earhart, Edward H. Morrow, domicilated in this city, who hereunto signed their names, together with the parties, and me, the said Notary, on this thirtieth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

[Signed]

Frederic Reels,
William Finney,
Jesse Quarand,
Archie Moor,
Samuel Hawkins,
Jacob Wilson,
Hornton Butler.
Thos J. Earhart,
Edward H. Morrow,
F. B. Earhart,
Notary Public.

I, the undersigned Notary hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act existant in my current register.

New Orleans, May 30th, 1867.

F. B. EARHART,
Notary Public.

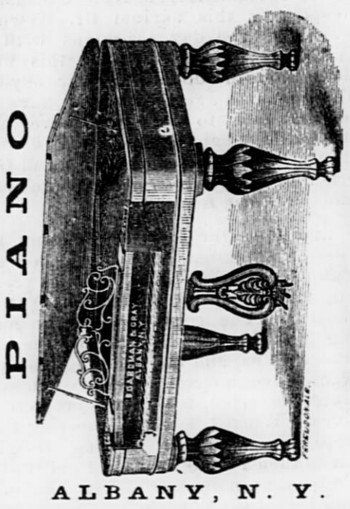
The President of this Association shall be the proper officer upon whom citations may be served in all suits against this Association, and the President is the only authorized person to institute all suits on behalf of and in the name of the Association.

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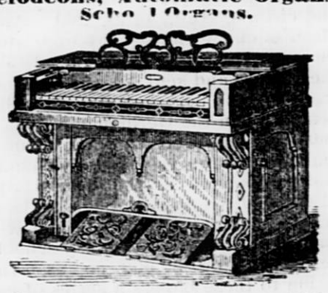
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NOTICE.

TO THE

VOTERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Registration Office

IS NOW OPEN, from 8 to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Every day, (Sundays excepted.)

Citizens of foreign birth must bring their naturalization papers with them. 67 69

NOTICE.

Second District Registration Office.

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Second District will be opened on MONDAY, 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 St. Louis street, between Royal and Chartres streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

The Second District is that portion of the city comprised between Canal and Esplanade streets, the river and the lake.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, 13th April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars; EDWARD AMES,
E. C. THOMAS,
66:70 MICHEL VIDAL.

NOTICE.

Third District Registration Office

Public notice is hereby given that the Registration Office of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY the 15th of April, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Marigny building, corner of Marigny and Front Levee streets, and kept open every day (Sundays excepted) to the 15th of May next.

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The Third District is that portion of the city comprised between Esplanade street the river, the lake and lower limits of the city.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

New Orleans, the 13th day of April, 1867.

The Board of Registrars, C. F. BERENS,
JNO. McWHITHER,
66-71 H. STILES.

NOTICE.

To the Voters of the Fourth District.

The Board of Registrars of Voters of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, appointed by Special Orders No. 15, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated April 10th inst., hereby give notice that they will open their office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 813 Magazine street

Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12 M, and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

All voters who reside between Felicity Road and Toledano streets, and from the river to the rear of the District, will register at this office.

Naturalized citizens must bring their naturalization papers with them.

JOHN L. DAVIES,
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A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No 30. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1867. Whole No.— 80

Poetry.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

Echoes from the Past.

There are echoes sounding from realms of the past,
That memory catches with care;
And a shadow dark o'er the heart is cast,
As the tones, now in sadness recalled, are the last,
That faintly are borne on the air.

O! to those last words, how foundly we cling!
And the hurridly spoken "good-bye,"
As those voices familiar again to us bring
The look well remembered, the tears that spring—
Prompts an almost unconscious sigh.

We realize not how the false and the true
Of the past and the present blend;
Till we see in distant perspective view,
A roseate tint, or a sombre hue,
Which the years that are gone must lend.

In this picture, before us, by memory traced,
And by Fancy's pencil retouched,
How the light and the shade in contrast are placed,
How the rich warmth of color by darkness is graced,
So simply the drawing is sketched!

And thus do the sunshine and shadow play
Over every landscape of earth;
'Mid the gloom of our sorrows, a brighter day
Comes chasing with gladness the clouds away!
Bringing joy to the desolate hearth.

And now as we list for the murmured farewell,
As we live, again, in the past;
And see each loved form, as by magic spell,
The heart throbs, in quick pulsation, tell
That the treasured words are the last.

Yet we know there's a clime of cloudless skies,
And it seems not far away,
That the flowers we, here, have so learned to prize,
Transplanted, in fairer tints shall arise
To fresh bloom in its perfect day.

There's no severed ties in that "better land,"
And our jewels one by one.
Are gathered there, by Our Father's hand,
And set in His love's encircling band
We shall see— when life's work is done.

BELLE.

New Orleans, July 7, 1867.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

The Old Mother's Request.

Written on one of the every day instances of kindness, that so distinguished the noble life of our lamented President.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

An old mother stood at the President's door,
Her cheek was haggard, her raiment thin,
And she spoke with a shoke in her broken [voice—
And said, "Is the President in?

The old mother sat by the President's side,
And told her sad story of want and woe.
She said, "I have two boys, who fight for their [flag,
But one of two, I'm needing so."

"For I'm old, Mr. President, lame and old,"
And she stretched forth her thin, withered [hand,
And dashed a tear from her dim. dim eye,
Then patiently crossed it again.

The President looked on that bowed, old form,
And a sigh broke heavy and low;
And the care ploughed lines of his sallow cheek,
Were lit with a pitying glow.

And his great, good heart with kindness moved,
As he looked on that troubled brow,
And he said, "I will give you your eldest boy,
To care for, and comfort you now."

Then, the old mother's tears fell fast with joy,
And she crept to the President's chair,
And tenderly smoothed with her boney hand
His iron grey, bristling hair.

Softly, that old hand went up and down,
Over the President's head,

Just as his own mother once had done,
That mother that slept with the dead.

And those broken blessings breathed in tears,
Were more to his noble soul,
Than words of popular applause,
Or hoards of paltry gold.

The President sleeps his last long sleep,
His great life passed away;
But his memory will live in the nation's love,
When his heart has gone to clay.

How to Begin the Day, or Taking Time to Pray.

BY MRS. PHEBE PALMER.

'I think you could not have taken time to pray this morning.' These words were said by my own dear friend to a little girl she had taken to perform light service in the household. On the day referred to, the child had been unusually neglectful, and things connected with her little every-day duties seemed to have taken a disastrous turn, and as the hours of the day were thus wearing away amid childish petulances, my friend thus kindly reproved her youthful charge by saying, 'I think you could not have taken time to pray this morning.'

The child looked embarrassed, and then frankly acknowledged that such had been her hurry that really she had not. The next day as the hours flew swiftly and pleasantly by, unusual prosperity seemed to mark all the ways and doings of the child. The change was too manifest to escape the observation of the christian lady. Toward evening the little girl exclaimed.

'Mrs. B. have you noticed how nicely everything has gone on to-day?'

My friend had with grateful feelings noted the difference, and was glad to say, 'Yes indeed.'

'Well I took time to pray to-day,' said the child.

May not some of our readers, who long since passed the days of childhood, thus account for some unprosperous, unhappy days, when both spiritual and temporal prosperity seemed wanting?

Instead of commencing the day in a spirit of sacrifice. and devoting its first hours in devotion to God, by offering that which costs something in ease, the hour has been sacrificed to the indulgence of flesh, unmindful of the command: Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness.' That is, give the service of God, and the homage due to him as your King and Lawgiver, the prior claim on your time. Show him how much you honor Him by sacrificing the first fruits of each new day. And then after having all things adjusted, and all your redeemed powers afresh presented to the Lord of the universe, through the blood of the everlasting covanant, you may expect that all needful for life and godliness will be added.

O take time to pray! Don't let the world and the flesh get such a mastery over you that you cannot get the choicest part of the day for uninterrupted fellowship with God. You need strength with every new day, for new and untried emergencies. Your entire Christian course ought to be onward and upward Each day you may be passing a way that you have not passed heretofore. New tests of faith and new experiences in the Divine life and just what you ought to expect, are every day you will need a fresh supply of grace to glorify God in your body and spirit by serving your generation according to his will.

Never,unless physical disabilities prevent, partake of temporal food until your spiritual nature has first been refreshed with the bread of life. It is written, 'Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.' Honor the God of the Bible by making it your first book in the morning and your last book at night. If possible read at least a chapter on your bended knees each morning, pleading that the same spirit that moved holy men to write the mind of the Spirit may be given to open the Scripture to your understanding. Thus may you be enabled to begin each day in getting nearer to God, knowing more of the mind of the Spirit, and better fitted to walk worthy of him unto all pleasing.

Luther in his most pressing labors felt that the time spent in communion with God was greatly important. When most pressed with his gigantic toils from the heavenly Master he would say, 'I have so much to do that I cannot get on without three hours a day of praying.'

General Havelock would rise at four, if the hour for marching was six, rather than lose the precious privilege of communion with God before setting out.

Daniel, though a man of great business, being charged with the concerns of a mighty realm, found time to retire three times at least daily, for prayer and fellowship with the King of kings. David, amid all his diversified cares, found time to get alone with God at morning, noon and night. On another occasion he says, 'seven times a day do I praise thee.'

Sir Matthew Hale says, 'If I omit praying and reading God's word in the morning, nothing goes right all day. Alas! how many who desire to please God and live holily before him, serving their generation according to his will, make many failures by not beginning the day right, or in other words, 'taking time to pray.'—*Zion's Herald.*

Thus far three newsboys and a broken-down lawyer have been recruited in New York for the filibustering expedition against Mexico.

For the N. O. Advocate.

BOOKS.

Ecce Deus. Essays on the Life and Doctrines of Jesus Christ, with Controversial Notes on "Ecce Homo.'. Boston, Roberts Brothers, 1867.

I sent you a notice some months ago of Ecce Homo The present work from the same press has excited scarcely less interest. So much alike are the style and logic of the books that many have conjectured that they are from the same pen, presenting different phases of the same subject; but no one can hold such a conjecture long, after considering the "Controversial notes" at the end of "Ecce Deus," which display a mind more acute than that which produced "Ecce Homo," and completely contradict and overthrow some of its most important positions.

One of the most able chapters is that on "Eternal Punishments," in which the author labors to prove that eternal punishment, is not only agreeable to reason and justice, but absolutely necessary from the nature of the mind.

His method of disposing of annihilationism is so fallacious as to be amusing.

"It has been suggested that annihilation would better harmonise with the divine attributes than the infliction of eternal misery. This however is a sentiment rather than an argument. God does not inflict the eternal misery; he simply points it out as the resultant of certain courses. Men often complain as if the misery were superimposed by God: it is not; it comes out of the man; not from God. God says to his moral creatures, "You are immortal; right means immortal glory; wrong means immortal misery." In this representation on the part of God there is nothing arbitrary—it simply points out the inevitable operation of cause and effect. When a parent warns a child to beware of the fire, he does so in love, not in anger; he does not inflict the pain of burning; he merely points out that such pain will be the result of disobedience. So with God; he does not inflict the punishment; the punishment is the effect of a cause. It is easy to pronounce the term *annihilation*, but has its meaning been fully considered? There need not be any hesitation in reverently declaring that *God cannot annihilate a moral agent* If he could, would he not have annihilated the devil, that vexed his beloved Son in the wilderness? So far as we can gather from the sacred writings, what has been the attitude of God in relation to the devil? He has degraded his position in the universe; he has taken away the lustrous robe with which he was originally clothed; he has caused him to wither into the most awful and repulsive deformity. On every side the most tremendous pressure has been brought to bear upon him; but no force can touch the *life;* diabolism is nothing but abused divinity, and can God be annihilated? All moral creatures are such by virtue of a divine element in their nature But cannot God withdraw this element? Let us pause. What would be made of it after he had withdrawn it? Could he absorb the poisoned element which for a life time has been given up to the devil?"—p. 219

Was there ever such nonsense penned by such a writer? A part of God's nature can be put into a creature, and there sin and become a devil—but it can neither be abstracted nor annihilated! Divinity can be diabolized but not extinguished ! ! Is this nonsense or is it blasphemy?

The chapters on the "Relation of the Cross to the Law and to Practical Morals" are admirable. T.

Recollections of the late War.

BY A MUSICIAN.

NO. VI.

Siege of Vicksburg—The "Flying Dutchman"—A run for Life—Cure for Rheumatism—A Fatal Charge—The Sound of Musketry—Voices hushed in Death.

We were now closing in upon Vicksburg. On May 18th, between 3 and 4 P. M., the first gun was fired. Then came the hurry and bustle of getting ready for a fight. The troops were ordered to the front, and the wagon trains sent to the rear. Arrangements were made for a supply of water, hospital tents were erected, but saddest and most sickening of all were the ambulances moving forward to receive the wounded.

Night found us once more on the eve of an expected battle. But we were too tired with marching to think much of the morrow. At dawn we were surprised to find the enemy had contracted his line of defense, leaving the immediate front, the ground for which we had contended in the winter, in our possession. The "boys" were not slow in making an "advance" upon the enemy's camp, capturing, thereby, corn-meal, etc., which made a delightful repast for men who had eaten nothing but mulberries for supper. During the morning we moved slowly around to the right, and at noon came in full view of the grand old Father of Waters, which we hailed with delight as flowing from "God's country." Cautiously extending our lines and coming into the bottom land, we felt comparatively secure, having a range of hills between us and the enemy; but suddenly there came such a whistling and shrieking of the messengers of death over our heads as caused us great surprise, to say the least. What could it mean?

As to myself I was walking leisurely along, not dreaming of present danger, and had just arrived opposite a depression in the hills, when the firing commenced. I was dumbfounded at hearing the balls around me and over my head, but a glance toward the hills explained all. There was the "Flying Dutchman," as he was called on top of the hills, driving his artillery forward with the speed of Jehu in order to get it in position nearer the river. He accomplished the feat without a scratch, and immediately opened a furious fire upon the enemy, seemingly determined to give him as good as he had received himself. Meanwhile our regiment was ordered to occupy some rifle pits left vacant by the rebels. Ascending the hill, we passed near the Dutchman's battery over a level space in plain view of our foes, and disappeared as soon as possible into the rifle pits. The shells from the rebel guns fell around us uncomfortably near, and one I remember exploded directly over my head, making a vivid impression of its capacity for mischief. I had no particular business there, and was meditating on the expediency of retreating,when the ground around the pit was literally plowed with grape and canister. I concluded to bear the ills I had rather than fly to others that might be worse; fully convinced that rifle pits are not the safest of places when near a battery commanded by a furious, "Flying Dutchman."

The most we could now do was to hold our own. The taking of Vicksburg had become simply a "question of time," but that "time" seemed to stretch out indefinitely toward the "dog days." Accordingly by the 22d of May, our generals, especially the impetuous Sherman, were anxious to make one grand assault and capture the place without further delay. In the morning there was a fog, but the sun soon drove it away, and at noon it was quite hot. The position we were to attack lay considerably to the east, and in marching over the steep hills many became much heated and some were *sunstruck*,though,strangely enough, *none of the cases resulted fatally.*

After marching down a ravine we were halted and given to understand we would soon be under fire. While resting,the bullets began to whistle in front of us, striking trees and giving fair warning that there was danger ahead. After resting awhile, an officer of high rank took our company commanders aside to instruct them where they should lead their men. They returned to us with sober faces, and with their fingers marked upon the ground the course we were to take. All things being in readiness, the command "forward, march," was given. Moving down the ravine we suddenly emerged from the dense woods to an open plane, in full view of the enemy on the hill, directly in our front.

"Now, boys," said an officer, who had imbibed somewhat of the ardent, "run for your lives." The command would have been of doubtful import, had he not shown by his own movements that he meant for us to go forward. "Moving forward" toward huge cannons belching forth fire and smoke, and among bullets pattering the ground like large raindrops falling on a dusty road, and moving, too, as fast as human legs could carry us,did not seem much like running *for* life. Yet it was true, nevertheless, and the fastest runner was most likely to get through safely.

"But I can't run," said a rheumatic soldier, who had lain aside his crutches on that morning in order to enjoy the "fun."

"Very well, then," was the provoking reply of the officer, "walk, then; *take your time for it!*"

But among all that multitude I think there was not one who did not make "good time."

After running some distance we found a temporary shelter in a slight turn of the hill to our left. Here a small squad rested for some time after the regiment had passed on. But it was by no means a safe retreat, and besides duty compelled us forward. In a few moments we were again facing the music, but being few in number, the rebels did not trouble us much with their big guns. Not knowing where the regiment had gone, and seeing some soldiers in advance behind a hill,we shaped our course in that direction. We were emphatically on the broad road to destruction, and would soon have reached that destination; but hearing a voice to the left, "Come this way," we turned our heads and our steps in that direction. Had we persisted in our course, we could have found no shelter in less than a quarter of a mile. The soldiers we had seen had taken their position the night previous. Turning up the ravine which came into the one we had been in at a right angle, we soon came to our regiment, which was now in a safe place.

The rheumatic soldier was there, having made the distance at a two-forty pace,keeping well up with the regiment. It was said he never used his crutches afterwards, and was not again troubled with rheumatism. But we were not yet in position to do execution. We had to cross a hill and pass to the foot of the one on which were the enemy's fortifications, before we could make the contemplated charge. Over the hill we went, meeting a shower of bullets; then down again, rolling and tumbling in great confusion. It is a difficult feat to run down hill gracefully and rapidly, without falling. Alas! how many fell to rise no more, while others stumbled and fell only to rise and at it again. It might be expected that those who escaped death and found shelter at the foot of the hill were in poor condition for making a charge. But it was made, and a fatal one it was.

It was the duty assigned to that part of the army to which we belonged, to capture a fort which had proved especially troublesome to our advance. But its capture was an almost impossibility. Even those who reached it, and but few did, could scarcely have gone into it had there been no opposition.

While the charge was being made I had an opportunity of listening to the awful grandeur of a heavy musketry fire as it resounded among the hills. First came the rattling sound I had heard before; then the roar as of cannon, except that it was continuous. I knew the charge was fearful from the whiz of bullets passing over my head and striking the trees on the other side of the ravine till scarcely a twig was left untouched; but the continuous roar that burst upon us was awful beyond anything I had ever imagined.

Commingled with it was the sound of human voices. At first there was cheering by our soldiers as they passed on to the conflict. Then the roar of the musketry eclipsed for a time all other sounds; but when it became less violent, I could hear above the din of the battle other voices and other soldiers cheering, or rather yelling, and then I knew the day was lost. Ah, how many voices were suddenly hushed forever! how many loved ones at home were, in that short hour, bereaved, that the futility of attacking impregnable fortifications might be once more impressed upon the minds of our generals.

Drink, But Remember.

If you think it is your duty to drink intoxicating liquor, by all means do so On no account violate your conscientious convictions,but while you raise the cup to your lips,remember that this draught represents the death of some starved brother; for the food of at least 6,000,000 persons is yearly grasped by the maltster and the distiller, and its nourishment destroyed.

Remember that so long as you are in health, these liquors are unnecessary; 2,000 medical men have asserted it, and hundreds of thousands of teetotalers have proved it.

Remember that most persons who act as you do, injure their health and injure their lives by so doing.

Remember that, not drunkenness alone, but drinking, fills our jails, our penitentiaries, our poor-houses, and our lunatic asylums; employs our coroners and our hangmen; and works mischief incalculable on all ranks and both sexes, of which no human institution takes cognizance.

Remember that drinking retards education,industry,sanitay reform,and every branch of political and social improvement.

Remember that multitudes yearly die a drunkard's death, and go to meet a drunkard's doom.

Remember that every year multitudes fall from your "moderate" ranks, to recruit the wasted army of drunkards.

Remember that every drunkard once tried to follow the example you set; and, on trial, fell from his slippery ground nto the whirlpool of intemperance.

Remember that if you sanction the custom, you are answerable for its fruits.

Remember that the weak and tempted ones look to you; and that, under God, it depends on you whether they be drunkards or sober men.

Remember that "to him who knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin"; and that there is a woe for that man through whom offence cometh to the little ones.

Remember that you cannot be neutral, and there will be a day when you will be unable to plead ignorance.

Remember that all this weight of responsibility rests with you, as you raise that cup, if you think it right; but we envy not your conscience.—*London Temperance Star.*

Original Letter of John Wesley.

The Centenary of American Methodism has brought to light many interesting facts in the early history of our Zion, and many valuable relics of bygone years. Among the latter is an original letter of Rev. John Wesley, written in 1787 to Miss Betsy Padbury, of Whittleberry, England. The Wesleyans at that place were making an effort to build a chapel, and the parish minister headed a mob and would tear down at night what was put up in the day-time. Miss Padbury wrote Mr. Wesley asking his advice in the matter and the following is his reply:

LONDON, October 29th, 1787.

MY DEAR BETSY: I love to see anything that comes from you, although it be a melancholy subject. Nothing can be done on the Court of King's Bench till the latter end of next week at the soonest, and till then, I am trying all milder means which may possibly avail. if nothing can be done this way, we can but fight at sharps then. But prayer and fasting are of excellent use, for if God be for us who can be against us? Probably I shall visit you this winter, I always am my dear Betsy,

Yours most affectionately,

J. WESLEY.

This letter was given by the original receiver to her niece, Mrs. Anne Partridge, now over eighty years old, whose father was one of Mr. Wesley's local preachers. Mother Partridge now lives in Union, Erie county, Pennsylvania, happy in the enjoyment of the Christian's faith and hope, and strong in the love of Wesleyan Methodism.

Though blest with but little of earthly treasures, she has made a Centenary offering of great value by donating this letter to Allegheny College. It will hereafter form an item of no small interest among the many attractions of its library and cabinets.

N. NORTON.

Meadville, Pa., April 27th 1867.

The Czar For Ireland.

Among the most remarkable of all the diplomatic notes of the current year, is the one that has been recently addressed by the Czar of all the Russias to his ambassadors to the United States, France, and England, relative to the unfortunate state of affairs existing in Ireland, and suggesting a joint inquiry into.those affairs by Russia, France, and the United States, in conjunction with Great Britain. That the ruler of Muscovy, the lord of anywhere from sixt to seventy-five millions of people, ninety-nine hundredth of whom are little better then barbarians, should thus step forward to teach enlightened England a lesson in civilization and humanity, is a little more than wonderful. It is true that western Russia has made great advances towards refinement within the last quarter of a century; but it may be fairly believed that her constantly increasing power and the continually strengthening temptation to make that power felt, have full as much to do with this intervention as the pitch of Russia's civilization. England may be astounded at this new attitude of Alexander III. It was all well enough to consent with courtesy to follow Russia's lead in negotiations, in favor of the Cretans, with the grand Turk; but the dignity of John Bull must be wofully affronted by this direct declaration of Russia that outside parties must help Great Britain to govern Ireland decently, as she has for so long a time declined to do. The treatment meted out to the "sick man of Europe" was eminently proper. But a similar prescription for sturdy John Bull comes a little unexpected.—*N. O. Crescent.*

New Orleans Advocate.

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IMPORTANT LETTER.

BEREA, Ohio, July 15, 1867

DEAR BROTHER NEWMAN:—I have bought the Darby plantation of seventeen hundred acres, in St. Mary's Parish, La., five miles above Franklin on the Teche, for $20,000. I have deposited the money in bank and sent my son to perfect the title. There is a fine site of thirty or forty acres on the banks of the river, comprising some fifteen or twenty buildings, which the brethren of the Mississippi Mission Conference can occupy for religious education as soon as they choose, provided, no distinction is made on account of *sex* or *color*. When a corporate board is organized by said conference, I will deed the above named site, and secure to said corporation enough educational capital to make $20,000 worth. I also purpose to spend one half of my time in the future on said plantation, in trying to start an institution that may be a blessing to the people.

If the above facts can be of any use to the public, put them in you paper; if not, put them in the basket.

JOHN BALDWIN.

The above letter speaks for itself God bless the noble giver! The whole Church will rejoice in this great benefaction. Our Conference will take formal and suitable action in the matter at its next session.—ED.

The Two Types of Humanity

Man is peculiar in his organization In him the material and the spiritual, the earthly and the heavenly, the vile and the good are strangely blended But as of two diseases implanted in the same system, one will obtain the mastery, and as in the struggle of opposing principles, one class will triumph at the expense of another, so the whole human family may be divided into two classes according as the material and earthly, or the spiritual and heavenly assume the habitual control of their action. These two classes, between whom the line of demarkation is clearly and broadly drawn, are each fully symbolized in their distinctive character and final tendencies by two great representative types. As Sinai dark, frowning, lightning scathed and thunder-rocked, was the standing symbol of the law, while Zion in her milder loveliness, typified the church; as Moses, with a veil upon his face, represented the privileges of the former dispensation, while the christian, standing with open face, represents the full privileges of the latter dispensation; as Hagar, the bond woman, answers to the covenant that gendereth to bondage, while Sarah, the free woman, answers to the Jerusalem above, which is free and is the mother of us all, so the first man, Adam, is the recognized type of those that are earthly, sensual, mortal, while the second man the Lord from heaven, is the permanent type of quickened, purified, obedient, redeemed humanity.

By the first of these representative characters was sin, with all its terrible results, introduced into our earth Back to this saddest era of our world may be traced the triumph of fleshly appetites over spiritual affections; the subjection of man's higher to his baser nature, and the perversion of noble endowments to minister to sordid interests. As we look over the faded glory which marks the desert of this world, we remember that instead of the thorn we might have had the bloom of Eden's rose; instead of arid wastes, the perennial verdure that lined its crystal streams; instead of the dwarfed shrub or unsightly tree, the golden fruits and shaded retreats of its blissful groves. But for sin the primeval garden would have expanded till it covered the earth and remained till now, fresh as in the morning of its glory. Sin only has blighted the scene. But more terrible than the curse which fell upon the ground, is that which has fallen upon the human form. Had he not sinned Adam would be living still, and all his race would be rejoicing in a life that feared no death. But he, our first great head transgressed, he took of the forbidden fruit and by consequence became sensual and mortal and has turned to dust. The first man with his sin, his prevarication, his attempt to cast blame upon his partner, condemned to toil and sentenced to death, is the representative of humanity in its lower aspects, and we, born in his image, are all heirs with him of sin and woe and death.

But a new representative has appeared for humanity. Though fallen, man is capable of a nobler destiny; he may be rescued from his dark fate, and our second Adam has interposed to deliver us from the woes brought upon us by he first. He is the restorer of humanity, and is the complete contrast to the first representative type of man. The first man was of the earth, earthy; the second man is the Lord from heaven. The first was natural, the second is spiritual. The first introduced *sin*, the second has brought in everlasting righteousness. The one became corrupt, following after "the wisdom which is from beneath," and impressing his own character upon all his race, the other remained "holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners" and made provision for the sanctity of all believers. The first brought in death, the second the resurrection. The first stands at the head of a wicked and suffering world, the second at the head of a redeemed and rejoicing world. The first is an example copied by all subsequent transgressors, the second is a finished model for regenerate redeemed humanity.

To Christ then we turn as our great head and perfect example. In his complete self control we have a pattern of self-government. In his perfect obedience to law, we have the condemnation of all lawlessness and an example of cheerful obedience. In his disinterested devotion to the good of others, we have clearly traced the 'more excellent way,' in which we should always walk In his constant reference to great principles, great ideas, great purposes; in his nobly directed activities, in the complete absence of selfish ends, we have illustrated the grand aims of life, a constant regard to which so ennobles man In his endurance and final triumph we have the sure guarantee that virtue shall crown its votaries with unfading laurels, that every barrier shall give way before the advancing christian, that all enemies shall be subdued, and even death itself must die.

Then let us copy our divine exemplar, and though we yet bear many of the marks of the first Adam, though earthy even in our best moods, though mortal and tending to the grave, yet may we remember that "as in Adam all die even so in Christ shall all be made alive.' We look to the day "when this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal shall put on immortality," and *then*, when rising in exultant deliverance over all the evils of the fall, we shall join the general shout, "Death is swallowed up in victory."

A NEW CHURCH.—An organization embracing nineteen members was formed on last Sabbath, in the Fourth city District, at the corner of Jackson and Fulton streets, with Rev. A. C. McDonald pastor in charge. A Sabbath school of about fifty members had been organized three weeks previously. The new society anticipate a rapid increase of members, and propose to take steps immediately either to purchase a church or buy lots and build. We wish them great success.

"Honor to the Dead."

"The Mass for the repose of the soul of "Maximilian 1st Emperor of Mexico— "Imposing and affecting ceremony— "General Sheridan refused to assist."

The first words of the caption, are the heading of a long article in the *Times* of the 20th, giving a minute description of the ceremonies of the 19th at St. Louis Cathedral in honor of the death of the Arch-Duke Maximilian. As a suggestive indication of the sympathy existing between the partisans of despotism in the old world and those of the aristocratic slave-holders' rebellion in this land, we present to our readers the salient points of these ceremonies as noticed by the *Times*. The mourning powers were represented by "the flags of Austria, Mexico, France, Belgium and Spain, drooped sorrowfully around the bier."

Just scan that group reader, and reflect what ideas and principles are represented by the rulers of that group of mourning governments. The consuls of these powers are among the mourners. Next come the "foreign residents, Austrians, French, Spanish and Germans," so says the *Times*. Next come "Imperialist officers in full uniform." Next "the bronzed and battle-scarred heroes of the lost cause in picturesque regimentals" These are the mourners. "Austria, France, Belgium and Spain,' epresented by their flags and their "consuls in uniforms" foreigners from these countries, "Imperialist officers,' and "heroes of the *lost cause*"

Now note the reverse! "Strange to say no United States uniform was present." General Sheridan was invited to *assist* at the ceremony, but declined attending on the ground that *he was altogether opposed to Maximilian*."

The *Times* has taken the pains to draw this contrast, to note, not only those present, but the absent. In its peculiar style, adopted since the Military Bill became a law, forgotten however for a few days after the publication of Attorney General Stanberry's late opinion, but suddenly resumed a few days since, which might be termed, the style oppressive, it suppresses any comments that may have been struggling for utterance. We presume its emotions, faintly shadowed forth in that softly whispered 'strange to say," are unutterable—just now. We make none either. The picture drawn by the *Times*, of the mourners, and those who refused to mourn, is its own comment. France, Belgium, Austria and Spain, "Imperialists," and "heroes of *the lost cause*" on one side, and on the other, General Sheridan, the army and navy of the United States, and the loyal people of New Orleans.

We have only to remark one incident made prominent by the *Times*. It is he manifestation again on the part of General Sheridan, of that unerring intuition and penetrating sagacity, which whether their exercise be the selection of men, the execution of a military movement, the transaction of affairs of state, or the declining or accepting of overtures, political, social or otherwise hat like this have a political bearing, have always hitherto led him to take the right step at the right time.

Also the same feature in his character, that in his brilliant military career gave that dash and *elan* to all his movements which made him irresistible to the foe, and the idol of his army, gives in civic affairs a tone and an edge to his public papers, that cut right down to the marrow, and discern the substance from the shadow, the pretense from the reality, the simulated from the true motive, and the "bad man" from the honest one. The real reason why he does or does not do a thing, is always given with a plainness of speech, that goes right to the understanding of the people, and makes the recipient of his censure decidedly uncomfortable.

If we have not misread history, it is in qualities like these, that the statesmanship of the highest order consists. In this day of rhetorical essayists inflated humbugs, blustering braggadocios, plotting Catalines, and mercenary calculators, who hold for sale to the highest bidder, the most vital interests of the country, we predict for the man who possesses these qualities and will exercise them, the highest eminence, and the most enviable renown. The people of the republic thank General Sheridan for his pointed and fitting rebuke to the Imperialist conspirators.

DEDICATION.

The Poet Street Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God last Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. The name of this appointment in the conference minutes is Greatman street, but a change of the location is the reason for the change in the name. The edifice was purchased from the German Presbyterians at a cost of $4000. It is of wood, clean and neat, eligibly located, and is capable of accommodating from three hundred to four hundred persons. In the rear of the building, there is sufficient room for an addition to the church, or for a parsonage. The neighborhood is good, thickly settled, and the Dauphine street cars run within a block of the church. This section of New Orleans is mostly inhabited by French and Germans, and persons of color; of the latter, the number is large, and as a rule, they are thrifty and intellectually above the average. The catholics are strong in this part of our city; but we have now three churches north of Canal street, one of which has been built and another purchased since the organization of our mission in the southwest.

The Rev. Evans Green, the pastor of this church, was a student in our Theological Institute. Although he was not one of our best students, yet he is one of the most laborious and successful preachers in the conference. In building up his charge, and in the purchase of this church, he has been called to contend with difficulties, which would have discouraged most men. But he had faith in God, in the church and in his own pious efforts, and the Lord has crowned his endeavors with success. He has been greatly successful in the conversion of souls, and has added largely to the number of his flock.

The day was beautiful and more people assembled to witness the dedicatory services than could be accommodated with even standing room within the church. The large congregation present was composed of a well dressed and intelligent-looking class of persons A portion of the Wesley chapel choir was in attendance, and sang with great fervor; there were also present representatives of several of our benevolent societies, whose neat appearance attracted general attention. Among the other visitors, were Mayor Heath, Col Ketchum, of Maj. General Howard's staff, Judge Fisk, captain Armstrong and Dr. Harris.

The religious services were introduced by Rev. N. L Brakeman, the presiding elder: Rev. Henry Green followed in an earnest prayer, and the editor of the ADVOCATE preached the dedicatory sermon, which was on conversion. Then followed the subscriptions and collection for the new church. This part of the programme was admirably conducted by brother Brakeman, who by solemn appeals and pleasant remarks succeeded beyond all expectation. The Mayor started the subscription with $25,00, and this with smaller sums footed up to about $250,00. In conclusion we may add that this was one of the most pleasant and interesting dedicatory services we have attended in New Orleans. The Lord bless the Poet street M. E. Church!

Editorial Items.

☞ The present term of the Thomson Biblical Institute will close with an examination of the classes on Monday and Tuesday the 29th and 30th, and by an exhibition on Wednesday the 31st of this month. The examinations will be conducted in the First Street M. E. Church, and for the convenience of visitors will be held in the evenings commencing at 7½ P. M.

The exhibition by the students and the address by Prof. A. C. McDonald will be in the Wesley Chapel on Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

Citizens and friends of education generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

J. P. NEWMAN,
President.

N. L. BRAKEMAN,
Secretary.

☞ Mr. John Baldwin Jr. has been in our city for a few days, and also has visited the plantation recently purchased by his father.

☞ The last re-construction bill is General Sheridan embodied in national law.

☞ In company with Rev. Mr. Brakeman we visited this week the future location of our Institute, but did not return in time to report in full for this issue of the Advocate.

☞ Mr. James Lynch, formerly of the A. M. E. Church, and late editor of the Christian Recorder, has recently joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and been appointed by Bishop Simpson, presiding elder of South Mississippi. We commend Brother Lynch to our brethren in Mississippi, and pray for his success in gathering the people into the "Old Church".

General News.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The constitutional convention to-day adopted a resolution declaring negroes entitled to the same rights and privileges as whites by a vote of 58 against 4.

San Francisco, July 19.—The Republican State convention nominated John Bidwell for governor. The resolutions favor impartial suffrage.

Southwest Pass, July 19.—The U. S revenue cutter Wilderness, Captain Freeman, seventy-five hours from Vera Cruz arrived last evening.

The Wilderness arrived off the port of Vera Cruz at 7 P. M. on the 14th inst. A delegation of Mexican officers boarded the vessel and Mme. Juarez was warmly welcomed to her native land.

On the morning of the 15th the harbor was alive with boats, dressed in the national colors On shore, bands were playing, and guns, fire crackers, horns, etc., were making the air ring out a welcome to the party.

The mole, castle and public and private buildings were dressed with flags At 7 o'clock the party embarked in small boats and were rowed to the land, where they were received in true Mexican fashion by Gens. Benevides and Zeraga, and a host of officials.

A national salute was fired, the troops were drawn up in lines and falling in, escorted the party to a magnificent private residence selected for their special use.

In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated and a grand display of fireworks took place in the plaza. The distinguished party were to leave by special train on the morning of the 19th for the City of Mexico.

President Juarez arrived at the capitol on the 14th inst. He emphatically declines re-election and has ordered a new election. He will retire to a hacienda in the mountains.

General Vidaurri was shot on the 6th inst.

Marquez is believed to be hiding in the City of Mexico. He will be shot as soon as captured.

It is reported in Vera Cruz that Santa Anna still lives.

Everything is quiet in Vera Cruz The city is perfectly healthy. There are no cases of yellow fever, and have been none during the past four weeks

The Austrian sloop of war Elizabeth is receiving Austrian refugees on board. She has no communication with Mexican officials except through the United States gunboat Tacony and United States consul Saulnier.

The Wilderness brings important dispatches for the British, French and Austrian governments, as well as for our own.

The Mexican government is preparing an address to the world in which they expect to justisfy themselves for the execution of Maximilian.

It will treat of the killing of 63,000 Mexicans, for defending their native soil and cite precedents which they think will prove clearly that their acts are within the range of propriety, and further, will produce documents which will throw new light upon their acts.

Some of the ablest men of the republic are now engaged on the work which will attract much attention.

The following vessels were in the port of Vera Cruz on the 15th inst. Austrian sloop-of-war Elizabeth, French sloop-of-war Phlegeton, United States sloop-of-war Tacony, French steamship Sonora from Panama, American schooner A. Keen, British schooner Constance, Belgian schooner Fenel.

SENATE.

Washington, July 19.—The house amendment allowing negroes to serve on juries was adopted.

The joint resolution from the house nullifying the decree of the court of claims was severely denounced by Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to strike out the word white from the naturalization laws. Referred to the judiciary committee.

The vote was read and the bill passed notwithstanding, by a vote of thirty to six. Nays: Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, and Patterson, of Tennessee. The chair announced that the bill was a law.

The reconstruction appropriation bill was passed over the veto.

The senate passed a resolution to adjourn to-morrow at three o'clock to the first Monday in December, by twenty-two to fifteen, the latter figure representing the impeachment element. Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The assassination committee was allowed to take evidence by sub-committees and administer oaths.

A special committee of five was appointed to investigate the paymasters department. The preamble to the resolution alleges fraud.

The veto was received. The message covers three column and argues elaborately the inconsistency, unconstitutionality and tyranny of the act.

Immediately after the reading of the message, the impeachers made a strong effort. Mr. Boutwell. Mr Butler, and others characterized the message as defiant. Mr. Stephens said they were arguing that matter in vain. There are unseen agencies at work; there are invisible powers at work in this country which will prevent impeachment- I repeat any attempt to impeach the president will be vain and futile. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the judiciary committee, denounced Mr. Stephens insinuation, asserting that no amount of political pressure should turn him aside from the discharge of his duty to law and fact. (Applause from the Democratic side.) Mr Stephens, without reply, demanded the vote, and the bill passed 109 to 24.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The Commercial's Leavenworth dispatch says the Indians captured a train near Fort Loonel.

Bishop Lawry, ten priests and six Sisters of Charity were among the passengers. The men were killed and probably mutilated, and the women abused. An escort tried to overtake the train and protect it, but arrived too late.

Local and Southern News.

THE WEATHER IN NEW ORLEANS.

The weather in this city for several days past has been excessively warm, on the 20th, 21st and 22d, the thermometer reached 94 degrees in the shade, and on the 23d and 24th 96 degrees.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CITY OFFICIAL.—Captain Henry Myatt, warden of the City Workhouse, was taken suddenly ill with a congestive chill at eleven o'clock Tuesday, and at one o'clock only two hours after, died. The deceased was thirty-three years of age, and leaves behind him several children.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.—We are credibly informed that Mr. David Conner, who was shot on Royal street, on Sunday the 14th inst, by Special Officer Elmore, died yesterday from his wounds at his residence on Calliope street, near Hercules.

A LARGE HAUL OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Officers Ryan and Allen found, yesterday by virtue of a search warrant at the residence of a colored man named R. C. Baylor, 117 St. Jean street, a quantity of stolen property belonging to the United States Marine Hospital, consisting of sheets, spreads, pillows, pillow-cases, clothing thread, knives, spoons, plates, gold buttons, a musket and sword, cartridges, in short, a little of almost everything. Baylor has been arrested, and will be brought up this morning before the recorder, and his efforts in the house furnishing way will then be ventilated.

A CONTEMPLATED ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—Davis, the noted rogue who assisted Watson in the Lilienthal jewelry robbery, on Canal street, and who while temporary confined recently in the First District lock-up, escaped, and was recaptured, has been at his old tricks again in the parish prison, and it is in a great measure due to the vigilence of officer Roux that this dangerous man is not once more at large in the community. On Monday, while making the rounds of the prison preparatory to some contemplated repairs, officer Roux saw Davis, who was in his cell, make a quick movement, as if concealing something beneath the flooring. A search revealed a leaden key, fitting and opening the door of the cell. Where the materials for making this came from or how the prisoner managed to work upon it without detection, are question for the curious. He has since been placed in handcuffs and in another cell where his chances of escape are few. He will bear watching however.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

Mark Hoyt vs. Francis J. Herron, United States Marshal, et als.—Plaintiff sues for the recovery of $100,000 and $120 per day while certain property claimed by him remains in possession of the Marshal. This suit is againt the Marshal and his surities, and relates to acts done in his official capacity acting under orders of federal court.

SUNSTROKE.—As some colored troops were marching down Camp street yesterday afternoon, one of the men fell in the street senseless and inanimate from the effects of a sunstroke. The troops had been marched from Greenville during the heat of the day. Dr. Maas was called to his succor and administered to his wants. A lady whose sympathies were kindly aroused for the poor sufferer procured ice and other articles for his relief.

WEEKLY MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths in this city during the week ending Sunday morning, as officially reported by the secretary of the board of health, was 151, of which number 2 were drowned, 1 took poison, 10 died of cholera, 2 of yellow fever, 1 of delirium tremens, 1 of intemperance, 20 of consumption, 11 were stillborn, and the balance died from various ordinary diseases. 34 were under 1 year. 35 between 1 and 10, 5 between 10 and 20, 16 between 20 and 30, 15 between 30 and 40, 15 between 40 and 50, 15 between 50 and 60, 5 between 60 and 70, 6 between 70 and 80, 1 between 90 and 100, and 4 whose ages were not reported. 100 were white persons, 50 were colored, and 1 not classified. This is an increase of twenty-three deaths over the preceeding week.

DEATH OF JUDGE JONES.—Robert Byron Jones, better known as Judge Jones, who was arrested recently at Natchitoches, brought to this city, and confined in the military prison, on a charge of having been implicated in the murder of Cyrus W. Stauffer, died of cholera, on Sunday evening, at No. 191 Baronne street, where he had but a few hours before been removed from the prison. His brother, Dr. Jones, died, it will be remembered, of the same disease a few days previously. Both were but little over thirty years of age, and both leave families. Judge Jones was buried on Sunday.

SENTENCED.

Theodore Coppersmith, Adolph Whitman, and Thomas May, the three men who kidnapped Miss Emily Goddard on the night of the 13th of June last, and committed a rape on her person, received their sentence on Saturday, to hard labor for life in the state penitentiary, by Judge Casabat of the second judicial district court, Parish of Jeffers n. The convicts left for their destination Sunday, on board the steamer Iberville. Special officers Dumas and Hurst deserve great credit for bringing these outlaws to justice.

REGISTRATION.—The number of those registered in Calcasieu parish up to the 15th instant comprised 44, white and 190 colored voters. Total, 631.

REGISTERS REPORT, Parish of Terre Bonne, La., from May 1st to July 20th 1867. Number of white citizens 860; number of colored citizens, 1558; Total registered, 2418; number of white citizens who signed their names, 398; number of colored citizens who signed their names, 16, number of foreigners registered, 20; number of foreigners not naturalized, white, rejected, 9; number of foreigners not naturalized, colored, rejected, 3; number of application to register if permitted to do so, 23.

CHOLERA IN LOUISIANA.—The Iberville *South* of the 20th says:

We are informed that several cases of cholera- or a disease closely resembling that malady, have occurred this week on the plantation of Sosthene Allain, Esq., quite a number of which have resulted fatally. We have not heard of the disease as existing in any other locality in this vicinity.

The Concordia *Intelligencer* of the 19th says:

We have been informed by J. D. Miller, of this place, that cholera had made its appearance on Black Hawk plantation, forty miles below Vidalia. Up to the latest accounts there had been twelve deaths, and it is reported as being of a most malignant type, killing the patient in about four hours.

HOMICIDE.—A homicide took place last Friday, 19th instant at Magnolia, Miss A man by the name of Adam Wild, who is said to have been a very turbulent and troublesome man, assaulted Dr. W. L. Beall. The latter armed himself with a double-barreled shot gun, and being again assaulted by Wild, shot him in the head, blowing off, we are told, the whole top of his head. Dr. Beals immediately surrendered himself into custody, but a jury of inquest assembled to deliberate upon the cause of the death of Wild, have returned a verdict declaring that Dr. Beall killed him in self-defense.

AUGUSTA, July 22—The wheat yield is larger than for many years. The corn crop is abundant. Recent rains have secured the older corn, while the younger promises finely. Cotton is three to four weeks late, but the plant is good and bolling well, giving a favorable prospect.

A colored man named Jerry Larkin, was shot and killed in this city on last Tuesday by Geo. P. Shedd, City Marshal. A coroner's inquest was held over the body, and a verdict of justifiable homicide rendered.--[*Meridian (Miss.) Messenger.*

THE DILLIGENT HAND.—"Through the diligent distribution of the *Missionary Advocate* our missionary collection was increased more than one hundred per cent.; five years ago it paid $6; last year, with many less numbers, we raised $75."

A MISSIONARY HELPER.—Rev. Elbert S. Todd, under appointment as a missionary to China, was married on Tuesday June 11, to Miss Emma Shaw, of this city, in the Eighteenth-street Church. Rev. Bishop Janes, was assisted in the marriage ceremonies by Rev. Dr. Durbin and Rev. Dr. Harris.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

Opelousas District.

REPUBLICANS PROSPEROUS—CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY—NEW METHODIST CHURCH.

At Grand Ecore, again I met kind christian friends, whose hospitality was most welcome. An invitation to preach had to be declined, as the time would not permit. At Natchitoches a surprise awaited me; from a building facing the river most conspicuously hung two large U. S. flags; while around the gallery was stretched a canvass with letters upon it a foot long—"Union Republican Club." Wonderful! Here is no fear, no shame, but loyalty unabashed. The bold course of the Republicans here gives them the respect of all, and greatly encourages their friends. This Radical organization is said to number fifteen hundred. Many copies of the N. O. *Republican* are taken in the place, and the N. O. ADVOCATE still sheds its pure light around. Last week a Mass Meeting was held; all was quiet, the best of order prevailed. It is said ten or twelve thousand people were present. Judge Bullard, President of the Club, made an address. Rev. Mr. Hayward, our preacher, and others spoke. Brother H.'s speech is said to have been modest and loyal. Candidates for Convention are nominated and the canvass has begun. What a lesson for laggards. Commendable diligence has been used in the church; the new house was in a good state of forwardness, and is ready for the Quarterly Meeting. Citizens are contributing to aid in building; one merchant gave $50; his goods will sell all the quicker, for we do not mean to forget our friends. I paid the builder the missionary appropriation of a thousand dollars, and our people have, of their poverty, subscribed $...00; only $200 more is needed, and citizens are giving it, as the preacher and people are in much favor for their uniform good behavior and industry.

NATCHITOCHES QUARTERLY MEETING—CIRCUIT STATISTICS—SABBATH SERVICES.

Our religious services commenced with preaching on Thursday night, concontinued Friday night and Saturday morning. Much interest prevailed at these meetings, and on Saturday several mourners were forward, deeply anxious. The fast day was well observed. On Saturday, May 25th, the 2d Quarterly Conference of the year was held in the new church The house was covered and enclosed, but unfinished. A floor was hastily laid, the School benches brought in, and the business transacted. Nine official members were present; others were hindered by the weather While we were in session, rain, hail and wind beat fearfully upon the house. Two new members were received, D. Phaunor, local preacher, and Alfred Hasen, exhorter. Two more were recommended to the Biblical Institute, J. W. Wesley and E. Turner. No complaints. Two hundred and ninety members and probationers reported, three Sunday-schools, one hundred and seventy scholars, three day schools, 125 scholars, five conversions, fourteen baptisms, three marriages, one death. Five trustees were elected. There is a large increase of members and Sunday scholars. Some valuable appointments were taken in At one place a preacher with about one hundred members were received. Bro. Hayward has been around his circuit with excellent effect. The Sabbath services were unusually interesting; we were favored with fine weather, and our house was crowded. The sun-rise meeting was excellent; at 9 o'clock the children and their parents gathered; singing, examination and a lecture filled the hour. The children are learning, and many adults attend the school. At 11 o'clock the love feast was held. This was Methodism, in its glory. How could we give up our love leasts. At its close thirteen were received into full membership, one by letter, forty-four on probation, three were baptized. At 3 o'clock preaching and the Lord's Supper, it was a time of the visitation of the Most High. Bro. Hayward preached at night, and the meeting closed with rich tokens of God's favor, and promise of future prosperity to this earnest, working church.

DECORUM IN WORSHIP—CROP FAILURE—EDITORIAL MEANNESS.

Our people at Natchitoches propose to go on with their improvements, build a parsonage, fence their lot, and make the school house more comfortable. With a little effort and proper accommodations, the day and Sunday schools could be doubled in numbers. All seem anxious to learn. Their testimonies in love feast were short, sincere, devout; no long dreams or incoherent talks. The sacrament was taken with humility and decorum. A set of Clark's Commentary's was ordered by the official board; and if God gives them temporal prosperity, this will be central influence for good to a large district.

Much rain has fallen of late, and apprehensions are felt that the crops will again be destroyed. Some of our brethren have planted largely on shares, and a failure will sadly distress them; one has one hundred acres in cotton, and one hundred and ten in corn; another has eighty acres in corn and cotton; others have smaller crops. May the destroyer be rebuked for their sakes. I was told of a mean trick by the editor who made our people pay twice for their land. An offensive article on the colored race appeared in his paper; a colored man in the place wrote a reply, but was refused its publication unless $37 50 was paid. The subject was presented in our church, when $25 was collected and paid over to the editor, who gave his receipt. I have the precious document in my possession. See in what hands are the newspapers in our country parishes. Men who use the sacred power of the Pen and Press to degrade a class who are denied the privilege of reply; Franklin, Opelousas, Alexandria, Natchitoches—who next? It is to be hoped the list is full; already a change is taking place in the tone of some country papers, and others are taking the field to labor in the organization of our new South.

FREEDMEN'S SCHOOLS—FAITHFUL AND FAITHLESS OFFICERS—WAR MEMORIES.

Several additions have been made to the Government schools, under Major Cromie and his faithful assistant, Mr Miller. The friends of order and loyalty will rejoice that Major C., like General Flood, at Shreveport, has had the area of his command enlarged. Loyal, faithful officers of the government need no commendation; their works praise them—freedmen's schools. Regard for law, respect for the government, the confidence of loyal white and colored men—this is better than newspaper euology. With such a man the ignorant freedmen, even when wrong, does not get a curse, and the planter a smile. His head greatness is not a coffee-house, and his mouth a whisky still. It is amusing to see some of our Registrars and other officers discriminate on the color question, and say to the colored man "stand up," "take off your hat," "get out," and to the white man, "walk in," "take a chair," can we do anything for you?" Some have been known to allow these nabobs to insult them and the government to their faces. Leaving Natchitoches, my route lay through Gen. Morton's last camp ground; all around were memorials of the war, bedsteads, tentpoles, bridges, breast-works, and, saddest of all, graves. A little nearer Grand Ecore, a place was shown which gave Gen. Bank's a great reputation as a backwoodsman. He made a clearing of several miles square in a very few hours, skilfully ditching the tract at the same time. Reaching Red River and a steamboat, I was soon on the way to Alexandria, and other Quarterly meetings.

ITINERANT.

Mississippi Items.

We went from Jackson to Meridian July 9th. Notwithstanding the poor appearance of the country, the crops are looking remarkably well. The abundant rains have been favorable for the sandly pine lands, and the fields give indications of the general industry of the laborers. Vegetables are plenty, and the prospects are good for a large cotton crop.

We found brother Adams and his church in the enjoyment of prosperity. The membership has increased this year from about one hundred to two hundred and fifty, and the new charge of Enterprise numbering two hundred members has been organized during the year; giving us in all an increase of three hundred and fifty in this section of the country, the present year. Misses Jarvis and McClelan are still in their schools. As a general thing the schools have closed for the summer, but they have remained at their posts and continued their work.

On Wednesday night Mr. Langston made an able and interesting address to a large audience of both white and colored people. Mr. L. is not only a brilliant speaker, but his addresses are full of earnestness, and strong common sense. We held quarterly meetings on Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday went to Marion where we had a good congregation, and preached and administered the sacrament, and brother Adams preached in the afternoon. The people here have bought a lot and paid for it, and erected a temporary house for school and church purposes, and are trying to build a better church. They have done well and we hope to be able to give them some assistance. They have a day and Sunday-school and a large night school.

On Saturday morning we went to Enterprise. A number of the brethren were at the depot to meet us. They had provided a good home for us during our stay, and our physical members seldom have been better cared for. The church is enclosed, and a temporary floor and seats provided, and is quite comfortable for warm weather. If completed it would be the best church building in the district. It is 40 by 60 feet, weather-boarded and a neat cornice. The work is very well done. Brother Jones the pastor has not only preached, but has worked on the house and with brothers Steward and Morgan, carried the work forward with commendable energy and perseverence. There is only a debt of fifty dollars to be provided for, but it will require three or four hundred dollars more to complete the house.

Notwithstanding some showers, we had large congregations and a good time. The Sunday-school is large, but they need better instructed teachers. A day school is much needed. Any good teacher in want of a school during the summer months might do well here. They can support a school without foreign aid. On Monday at the request of many of the people we gave them a talk upon the duties, privileges, and responsibilities of citizenship. A very full audience of colored people and some white ones, gave close attention to what we had to say.

Taking all together we were much pleased with our first quarterly meeting at Enterprise, and shall feel that a pleasure is before us when the time comes to visit them again. The colored people are working well, many of them farming on their own account; crops are fine; the feeling between the white and colored people very good, and, so far as we can see, the future is hopeful for the religious and temporal prosperity of the people.

D.

Ladies' Department.

Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER XX.

Mama was seated in her easy chair with her glasses on, and busily engaged arranging her basket, as we entered the room saying," It is your turn Mama to go on with the story this evening" when she replied gently, "I think your Pa will interest you while I mend these garments." We shall be so happy to hear him only we feared he was too excited and tired from the labor of the day, having been in the forest with the woodcutters and in falling an immense tree, it fell in a direction they had not anticipated, and it came almost within a hair-breadth of crushing him beneath its ponderous weight. Tears of gratitude not only bedewed papa's eyes, but filled all of ours as he tremblingly said,—"My children I have been very near to death's portal to-day, but God in his infinite goodness saw fit to spare my life, and now after reading from his holy word, we must kneel and thank him for his mercy. Then I will again recall some of the incidents of my past life, and relate them to you." The incense of grateful hearts went up to God as we laid our offering upon the family altar, that evening, thanking God that we were not thus suddenly compelled to seek the blessing of the widow and fatherless.

"I think my children," resumed Papa, "that where I left off before, I was still in ill health, but having very nearly recovered, I again took an effective relation, and at the next conference we were appointed on B— circuit away off on the H— mountains. I had traveled this circuit once before, in the early part of my ministry, but now it was a much longer and more tiresome journey to reach it. When the appointments were read at the conference, one of the ministers said to me, after having paced the floor in an excited manner, "What will my wife say when she learns how far we have to move, and how do you manage to console your wife under such circumstances?" I said, I never think of it, for she is always ready to go whenever the Lord sends me, and not a murmur have I ever heard escape her lips. He sighed and said, "Would to God that all minister's wives were thus wedded to the great interests of our Itinerant work."

It was several mortal days before we reached Albany where we found this good brother, his wife and family snug in their parsonage home and nearly settled, certainly without any cause of complaint, while we had a long and tedious ride up the mountain before we reached our home. It was nearly dark when we arrived at the summit, or at least our destination, only to learn that there was no parsonage. A good brother allowed us to occupy part of his house until I could find another.

These were two laborious years, with but few comforts and many things to contend with. Miriam had been a great help to her Mother, but now Edith and the older boys could take her place, and we obtained a situation for her to teach on the circuit not far from us, at one dollar a week, which was considered a large salary for a lady, and one so young as Miriam. She came home frequently, and as the roads were often too bad for a wagon, she would ride on the same horse with Olin. One morning the noble large black horse who had never been guilty of a malicious act, stood waiting at the door for the youthful teacher, and brother escort. Fisk who was then quite a large boy was playing near him, when suddenly he caught him between his teeth and tossed him high in the air, we were all terrified, fearing he was killed; but after recovering the fright he was found not be much injured except that he bears until this day the marks of the teeth, and will no doubt as long as he lives.

I think I have never endured more severe winters than in that mountain home. On one cold stormy day in January, Agnes looked out of her mild blue eyes upon us, and became one of our number. As she grew her hair curled all over her head like a little fairy, and your precious mother said of her, as of all the others, we cannot part with one of them for each brings so much *Love* with them.

The formation of the rocks and soil on this mountain was very peculiar, shells were frequently found imbedded in the stones, and there were many evidences that at a very remote period this must have been the bed of the sea, or thrown up by some volcanic action. How wonderfully God thus writes up the history of the earth, leaving these hieroglyphics for us to decipher.

I was again very ill on this circuit, but had so far recovered that at the conference, at the end of the two years, I was appointed to Saratoga circuit, which was now much less in extent than when I traversed it years before when Edith was born. Nor did we live in the same place, the parsonage was at Old Stillwater. We now had a family of nine children, and any one could easily imagine it was no little care for us both when it came moving time, more particularly for your Mother; but she was always cheerful as an *angel*, and never thought her lot a hard one. While in this home, the black winged messenger for the first time knocked at the door of our home, calling for little Beatrice, then five years old. We have many times told you of our sorrow at parting with her, and you are familiar with the fragrance of her loveliness; for although her beautiful little form was hidden from us, yet she has seemed to live in spirit with us. One year after Beatrice had left us, you Evangeline was given to us to join the unclasped hands of the family circle, and to grow up in the place of the precious flower our heavenly Father had allowed to bloom for a few brief years with such sweetness in the garden of our hearts affections, and then transplanted it to bloom forever in the Garden of Paradise, to be an angel, and with the angels sing. Papa paused as if he caught a glimpse of her radiant form. When I interrupted the silence that followed, by saying, then I must have made my appearance among the family group on the last circuit you traveled and in the last parsonage you occupied, consequently I belong to the regular *succession* which by the way Misses Cora and Minnie cannot boast of. "This is true my child" said Papa, "for when those two conference years ended, my health would not allow me to assume the duties of another charge, and then I selected a small home located at a place called Quaker Springs, not far distant, and there we moved after conference. In some respects it was a pleasant place, but neither myself nor your Mother exactly liked the associations of this locality, as our numerous family were rapidly growing into manhood and womanhood and would be more or less moulded by the society around them. Consequently we did not remain there quite two years. While we lived here, on one bright autumn morning, Cora came to us, and we gave her one of Beatrice's names when hers was recorded on the Record in the old family Bible. During those two years and a few that followed them, we were more indebted to the kindness of some tried and true friends, who knew our peculiar circumstances, than we had ever been methinks during all our previous ministry; but our heavenly Father, who has said, not a sparrow falls to the ground without his notice, cared for us. When we left that place we removed here, where we have lived ever since, except that we have been blessed with a more comfortable house to live in. The old red house still in our rear will ever be remembered as the birth place of you Minnie, our twelfth and last born treasure; but by the way a child of the next generation Fisk's little girl Mary was also born there not many years ago was she not? "Papa then remarked to Mama saying, can it be possible that we have had twelve and only three now remain, and can it be that we shall ever be left alone?" Minnie threw her arms around their necks and declared she would never leave them, sealing this loving vow with a kiss.

You remember dear Minnie, the first lines of the *Angel of the Vale* recorded my recollections of you, a wee thing in a cradle-bed just opening your bright little eyes to this world; and since that I have transcribed imperfectly some of the leaves in Pa's and Ma's Life in the Itinerary, and thus we have lived over a brief part of their eventful career, but the volume is not ended; there are leaves on which will be found many a tear drop, partly it may be erased by the mellowing hand of time, and there will be cord after cord of heart-strings snapped assunder by the ruthless pale hand.

Will you peruse them with me sister mine, though tears again fill our eyes, and we feel anew the heart-strings snap one after another?

EVANGELINE.

Tamaulipas.

We hear, by way of the Southwest Pass, that the military authorities of Tamaulipas, have declared that State independent of Mexico; and that Gomez and Canales utterly ignore Juraez, and will proclaim allegiance to themselves or Ortega. They are preparing forces to attack Tampico.

It is more probable that these ex-Liberals will set up their own standard than that they will attempt to do anything for Ortega, unless it should shortly appear that Ortega has some show for making headway against the *de facto* president, Juraez.

Cortina and Beriozabal were reported, by the telegrams of yesterday morning, as getting ready for a contest for the possession of this same State of Tamaulipas.

When we hear of Tamaulipas we shall soon hear of other Mexican States. The Mexican civil war is a chronic affair. There is no such thing as law in that country. Its present possession by such bloodthirsty miscreants is a desecration of one of the most glorious parts of creation, That Juarez will be able to keep his domain in order there is no possibility of a chance. Europe has tried to establishlish a stable government among these children of the sun, and has relinquished the effort in despair. How much better would it not have been for the world if, when General Scott entered the city of Mexico, the military authority of the United States had been established there permanently? It may go there again. But the United States is hardly spoiling for a fight.—[*Exchange.*

Carving Character.

Did you ever watch a sculptor slowly fashioning a human countenance? It is not moulded at once. It is not struck out at a single blow. It is painfully and laboriously wrought. A thousand blows roughcast it. Ten thousand chisel-points polish and perfect it, put in the fine touches, and bring out the features and expressions. It is a work of time; but at last the full likeness comes out, and stands fixed and unchanging in the solid marble. So does a man carve out his own moral likeness. Every day he adds something to the work. A thousand acts of thoughts, and will, and efforts, shape the features and expressions of the soul. Habits of love, piety, and truth habits, of falsehood, passion or goodness, silently mould and fashion it, till at length it wears the likeness of God, or the image of a demon.

ORDER FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Registration in the State to Close on the 31st Instant.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT
NEW ORLEANS, La., July 19, 1867.

Special Orders No. 96.

* * * * *

(Extract.)

2. The registration of voters in the State of Louisiana will cease on the 31st inst. Each board of registers will then proceed to determine accurately the number registered by it, and each member will make affidavits to its correctness. A transcript of the record in the case of each rejected applicant will also be made, which will be brought together with the above mentioned statement of the number registered, to Brevet Brig. General J. W. Forsyth, acting assistant inspector general, at these headquarters, by some member of the board in person. The other members will continue the making up of the precinct poll books as heretofore directed.

* * * *

By command of Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Freedmens' Saving and Trust Company.

Principal office, Corner 19th St., and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1867.

WITH THE NAMES OF CASHIERS.

Augusta, Ga., C. H. Prince.....	$ 1,225 55
Baltimore, Md., Samuel Townsend,	4,392 25
Beaufort, N. C. N. B. Scovil	23.668 54
Charleston, S. C., Nathan Ritter...	25,864 94
Huntsville, Ala., L. Robinson.....	00 00
Jacksonville, Fla., N. C. Dennet....	10,720 20
Louisville, Ky., H H. Burkholder..	2,280 90
Memphis, Tenn., C. C. Dickinson,	1,645 70
Mobile, Ala., C. A. Woodward.....	7,549 87
Nashville, Tenn., J. J. Cary,.....	2,693 08
Newbern, N. C. A. A. Ellsworth....	130 00
New Orleans, La., C. S. Sauvinet.	3,420 60
New York, N. Y., J. J. Zuille.....	5,273 02
Norfolk, Va., Newton Tourtellot.. ..	1,562 17
Richmond, Va., Chas. Spencer	794 02
Savannah, Ga., I. W. Brinkerhoff,	2,422 30
Tallahassee, Fla.. F. W. Webster,	1,945 34
Vicksburg, Miss., Benj. A. Lee.....	2,432 88
Washington, D. C., Wm J. Wilson,	15,364 06
Wilmington, N. C., S. S. Ashley....	6 00
Texas, A. M. Sperry, Agent.....	10,654 30
Total	$124,075 72
Total drafts for the month...	94,813 11
Excess of deposits over drafts	$29,262 61
Total deposits.....	$1,994,340 93
Total drafts.....	1,511,913 87
Balance due depositors.....	$482,427 06

Information Wanted.

I wish to obtain information respecting my friends in Virginia, from whom I was separated more than forty years ago. My mothers name was Nelly, and she belonged to Mr. David Burrowkin. Her husband's name was Harrison Glover. My sisters were Maria, Venus, and Betsy. My brothers, Edmond, Simon, Amos and Hendersen They lived on a plantation near Smithfield. Va., on which was a distillery. Address Matilda Jefferson, care of United States Treasurer, New Orleans, La.

Information is wanted of John James Spencer, a freedman, supposed to be in New Orleans formerly from Prince Edward Co., Va. Any one knowing of his whereabouts please inform Rev. Geo. W. Honey, Lock Box No. 3P. O. Galveston, Texas.

Letter from a Postmaster in favor of

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma.

MONROVIA, Ind., April 20th, 1856.

MR. JOSEPH BURNETT: DEAR SIR: I am now nearly out of WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA. I would not be without the medicine for any consideration. Before I commenced taking the medicine, I was totally unfit for business two-thirds of my time. But now I can attend to business all the time. When I have symptoms of Asthma, or even an attack, a few doses subdue it at once.

Very Respectfully,
JOHN McLELLAND.

Prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, and 592 Broadway, New York. For sale by all Druggists.

WHEDON'S Commentary On The Gospel.

VOLUME II.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Episcopalian.

This volume completes the authors's exposition of the four Gospels It is now designed to go through the whole New Testament in the same way, and possibly the Old. If even the New Testament is finished after the author's plan it will form an admirable work, and supersede the use of Barne's Notes except among hi partisans It combines all the latest researches in biblical criticism, including the studies of Lange and others of the same class, and is characterized throughout by careful, patien study, and by great clearness and vigor. The style is at the same time popular, and to no class will the volume prove a valley of dry bones, as is however, often the case with many works on the same subject.

From the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review.

It is a matter of gratulation that so many distinguished men of all denominations are turning their attention to the preparation of commentaries on the Holy Scriptures. Thivolume is written in a clear, terse, and forcible style. There is very little waste of words. The expositions are concise, to the point, and evangelical and edifying. It bids fair to be a very valuable work.

From the Boston Review.

We hail all such evangelical efforts to simplify, explain and diffuse the scriptures among the masses. Such unpretending, yet really very valuable volumes are our best defense against the skepticism and irreligion of the age, and that scholarly, insinuating, and undermining influence that we import from many of the German critics. This volume reminds us strikingly, in form, method, and style, of Barne's Notes, and will be eminently serviceable to the large communion that rejoices in the name of its distinguished author.

From the New Englander.

It seems to be prepared with much care, and exhibits the same result of scholarly investigation to a greater degree than its unpretending character would lead one to anticipate. Sabbath school teachers and others who desire brief and concise annotations on the Gospels, to aid them in their studies and instructions, will find much in this work that will be useful to them.

From the Christian Inquirer.

It is a learned book, gathering up an immense mass of illustrative facts and incidents from all sources, and arranging them in admirable order.

From the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Whedon's Commentary on the Gospels, which recently made its appearance, is an able and timely production. The author is at present the editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, and, as an original thinker and vigorous writer has no superior. He possesses the qualifications of a commentator, and the public appreciate his volumes because they contain new ideas, fresh from the laboratory of a cultivated mind. For advanced Bible classes they are unsurpassed, and the Sabbath-schools, recognizing their importance, are introducing them into their course of study. No instructor of youth should be without them, as they shed new light upon many interesting incidents in the life of Jesus

From the Canada Christian Advocate.

We regard this second volume as fully equal to the first, and both together as being a most valuable and seasonable exposition It will be a companion to the Bible in many houses, and will enable we trust, many, many thousands to feed upon the blessed word with increasing profit and relish. It was not uncalled, and it will not be unwelcomed or unprized. Its "popular use" will be another important instrumentality in educating the Church, and raising the intelligence of religious professors to something like what the times require. It will be found a valuable assistant to teachers and members of Bible classes We wish the author health and leisure to complete the commentary on the entire New Testament.

From the Independent.

Dr Whedon has won a marked place in religious and theological literature by the strength and polish of his pen. His commentary on Matthew and Mark attracted no small attention from its style, no less than its treatment of the topics of the text. It is less discursive and less accumulative than Lange, whose work is a thesaurus as much as an original effort Yet it is hardly less sagacious and profound. Though brief it is not shallow. Compact with thought often strikingly expressed, it gives the essence of the Gospel in its vitals. He has expounded Luke more ably than Oosterzee: though John is deemed by him the crucial test of the volume, as it really is of the Bible. Many passages merit quotation, whether of the thought or the expression, for which, however, we have no room. His argument, in chapter ix, against Hume's famous doctrine on miracles, is one of the briefest and best we remember to have seen Clergymen and Sunday school teachers will find much nourishment in this series of volumes that is intended to include the whole of the New Testament.

Published by

CARLTON & PORTER,
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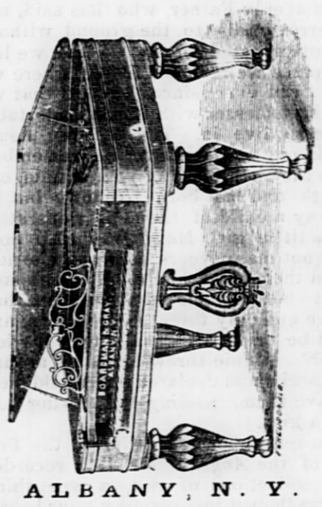
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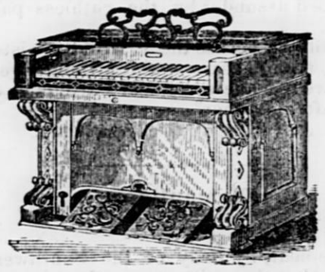
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See the forms of little children
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While the dusky shadows creep,
Hear the voices of the children—
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

In the meadow and the mountain
Calmly shine the winter stars.
But across the glistening lowlands
Slants the moonlight's silver bars
In the silence and the darkness,
Darkness growing still more deep,
Listen to the little children
Praying God their souls to keep.

"If we die"—so pray the children,
And the mother's head droops low;
(One from out her fold is sleeping
Deep beneath the winter's snow,)
"Take our souls:" and pass the casement
Flits like a gleam of crystal light,
Like the trailing of his garments,
Walking evermore in white.

Little souls that stand expectant,
Listen at the gate of life;
Hearing, far away, the murmur
Of the tumult and the strife:
We, who fight beneath those banners,
Meeting ranks of foeman there,
Find a deeper, broader meaning
In your simple vesper prayer.

When your hands shall grasp this standard,
Which to-day you watch from far,
When your deeds shall shape the conflict
In this universal war,
Pray to Him, the God of battles,
Whose strong eye can never sleep,
In the warring of temptation,
Firm and true your souls to keep.

When the combat ends, and slowly
Clears the smoke from out the skies,
Then far down the purple distance,
All the noise of battle dies,
When the last night's solemn shadows
Settle down on you and me,
May the love that never faileth
Take our souls eternally.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

SERMON.

Preached in Marais St. Church, New Orleans, June 30th, by Rev. Scott Chinn, (colored.) 2d Kings 5:12. Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? May I not wash in them and be clean? So he turned and went away in a rage.

The excuse which Naaman made to the prophet, is the excuse of all unregenerated men and women in this God-forgetting world. I don't care who they be, if they are not converted, if you approach them on what concerns their eternal happiness, they are bound to make an excuse. You all that have been awakened, know this. All have an excuse to put between themselves and their maker.

Go to your nearest friends that you want to do well, and point them the way to get out of the net of the devil, and they have got some excuse, some other way to get out.

God's way of saving men is a nice way; a clean way. You don't have to clean away the rubbish, the Lord does it. Naaman's way was different. As I look over this congregation, I see so many Naamans, I dont know which to take hold of. Now this Naaman in the text was a mighty man in the sight of his master. He was a great general. But he was a leper. He was covered with sores from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot. You might give medicine to those lepers of the East, but it would do no good. And so it is with the sinner.

I know something about this leprosy. When I was a boy I tried to be well mannered, and I had married a good Methodist girl, and was much thought of, my friends tried to help me, but could not get the leprosy off of me. None but the Lord could do it. Naaman was a nice, genteel man; but when he came into company, he was disgusting by his leprosy. Now he had a little Israelitish maid in his family that he had taken captive, and she saw that Naaman was a leper, and she said to her mistress, "Would God my Lord were with the prophet, that is in Samaria! for he would recover him of his leprosy."

She had the religion of Jesus Christ in her heart, and she wanted to see Naaman cured, if she was his captive. So if you should not have all your rights, you have a free spirit to love your enemies. I suppose if we were to be taken now to Cuba, and there be made slaves, it would take our best religion to help us to love those men. But let us love, and let us teach our children to love our enemies.

"Tis love that drives our chariot wheels
And death must yield to love."

When I saw that I had the leprosy, I could'nt eat nor sleep, I rose up before day to go and pray.

There was an old cook woman, a Baptist woman, that before I was converted I hated as bad as I did the devil. But when I found peace I wanted to see her worse than I did any one else.

Well this Israelitish maid loved her master, and as she looked at him, and saw him almost dead, she wished that he could see the prophet of Israel, and he would cure him. So one of his officers who heard it, said to Naaman, "That little maid you captured says there is a prophet in Israel that can cure you of your leprosy." Now many of you, if you see a person all sores, from the crown of his head to the sole of the foot, you'd be crawfishing all the time to get out of that place, you would'nt go near him.

Well, Naaman concluded to go. So he took great presents, and went in grand style. He wanted all to know that he was a great man. He acted like some persons in protracted meetings. He went to the King instead of the Prophet. He brought a letter from the King of Syria. But the King, when he read the letter, rent his clothes and said, "Am I God, to kill and to make alive, that this man doth send unto me to recover a man of his leprosy?" So Naaman, through his pride and desire to show off, failed. He then went to the Prophet where he should have gone in the first place, and where the maid told him to go.—He thought it was best to go to the King, to some one else than to the one to whom he was directed. He acted foolish in this.

And now, sinner, do you know you are the biggest fool in the world? I thought I was rather a smart boy. I never knew I was such a fool till I sought religion.

The Prophet told Naaman to dip seven times in Jordan. O, sinner, you go and dip in the pool till God washes you!

Naaman said, I've been to the King and to the Prophet, and the Prophet didn't come and get down to me, but sent his servant out. So he turned away in a rage.

But his servants said to him, "My father, if the Prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldst thou not have done it? How much rather then when he saith to thee, "Wash and be clean."

"Turn the chariot round," says Naaman, "I'll go and wash." So the sinner finally cries, "Well, anything—if there's any religion to be had I'll have it."

So Naaman goes to Jordan. I think I see him getting out the chariot, with his big red-topped boots, like our ancestors used to wear. They help him out and he goes down to try the water. Angels are hovering near the scene, as they are around this place now. He goes down again, and a third time. Six times he goes down, and the last time he is as leprous as ever. But the Prophet said seven times. The seventh time he goes down full of sores, but as he comes out his flesh is whole and fresh as a child's.

O glory! Well, when I was filled with the leprosy of sin, and the Lord suddenly healed me, I didn't know what to do. I felt so good and so free I thought I was a white man, and I rolled up my sleeves to see. The trees seemed to bow to me, and I thought I was in a different world, and that the sun did not shine as it always had.

Naaman thought that his rivers were just as good as Jordan to wash in. But they were not. He wouldn't have been healed by washing in them. It was not God's plan. Only by following out God's plan could he be healed.

And so, sinner, only by following God's plan can you be healed. So don't try to make out the way for the Lord to save you. But like Naaman, turn immediately about, and go and do the bidding of the Lord, and be saved.

Lament of the Abyssinian Captives.

The following touching lines, written by Consul Cameron, one of the captives still held by the King of Abyssinia, will commend themselves to our readers, and particularly to all Mr. Cameron's fellow Scotchmen. The bird alluded to is the little cardinal, smaller than our wren. It is found in hundreds about the country in Abyssinia. It has a soft, mouse-colored coat, dashed with deep crimson, which changes at certain seasons for a mixed blue. The last amusement of the Abyssinian captives was to make a fountain (a very pretty one) for these birds, which are quite as tame and pert as our robins; and nothing could be pleasanter than to see them crowding to their bath, and fluttering and trimming their plumage in the water, of which they are exceedingly fond. They are, at least, prettier and more delicate pets than spiders and mice, which have so often furnished a resource to the listless prisoner, deprived of any outlet to the "*besoin d'amis.*" The fountain has, on advice, been broken, lest the ingenuity displayed should excite too much admiration, and be pressed into State service. But a stone basin has been set instead for the favorites, and they are duly fed. They are so tame now that one can almost catch them with the hand:—

THE BONNIE WEE BLUE BIRD.

Ballad written in prison, on 12th November, 1866.

Hey! bonnie blue birdie, noo, whither awa',
Wi' a' yer gay plumage sae kempit an' a'?
I'm gaun to my sweet luve wha ca's frae you tree—
Sae ya'll bide but a blink, I'll be back in a wee.

But tell me, fair stranger, or e'er I may gae,
What 'tis gars ye loe a' the little birds sae?
Ye've bigg't wi' yer ain hands this fountain sae bricht,
An' feed us wi' sma' seed frae morning till nicht.

Ah! bonnie wee bird—but this heart it might break,
Did I tell a' the thochts that such speerins awake;
But bathe in my fount still, and fill your peak, free,
A' my guerdon's to watch the, and feel ye loe me.

Kind stranger, ye're heart-sick, come fly to yon tree,
And list to a sang frae my ain luve an' me!
Ah! simple wee birdie, that wad I richt fain—
But our thochts they hae wings, 'tis our bodies are nane.

The bird and the bee may wander still free;
And fill a' this soft air wi' sweet melodie;
But we wha are wingless, in chains we maun grieve,
And sigh for our ain land frae morning' till eve.

CHARLES DUNCAN CAMERON,

British Consul in Magdala Prison, Abyssinia.

Grumblings of D. H. Hill

[From the N. Y. Post.]

The "fighting rebels" in the Southern States are those who make the least ado about reconstruction measures. One of them has written a letter to the Columbus (Ga.) Inquirer, in reply to the grumblings of the late D. H Hill. He says:

"You keep throwing up to us secesh that 'we are the most submissive of all.' We know we are, because we recognize the right of the North to alter, to make and unmake, their own Constitution equally with the South; and because we pride ourselves on our honor and chivalry, and are not going to retain the stakes after we have put them up to the sword and lost. So far from being ashamed of our submission, we pride ourselves upon it, as the highest evidence we can transmit to posterity of our high sense of honor—that we submitted as none but gentlemen can to an unconditional surrender, withholding nothing, not even a bar of gold left hid in the camp, and claiming nothing—not even life—for if we are not slain, like Maximilian, it's not because our lives are not forfeited by an unconditional surrender, but because the character of our adversaries is different. We are not a lawyer, but we never heard of a powerful nation going to Vattle or Blackstone to ask what to do with their prisoners; they have generally acted according to their interests and fears."

There is a snap to the following from the same letter:

"Does Mr. Hill forget, when he is asking us to play 'the mule,' that he is talking to a nation of gentlemen, who disdain, after surrendering up everything to their conquerors, depending on their magnanimity, to beg even for life or property? We are glad Mr. Hill is getting ready to fight. He did not fight for our Southern Constitution. But when he gets ready to die for the Yankee Constitution that we left, he will find that the South cannot be whistled to the battle field by any one that did not bear her own beloved banner to her sacred fields of freedom."

The Seven Ancient Wonders of the World.

These were, 1st. The brass Colossus of Rhodes, one hundred and twenty feet high, built by Cares, A. D. 288, occupying twelve years in making. It stood across the harbor of Rhodes sixty-six years, and was then thrown down by an earthquake. It was bought by a Jew, from the Saracens, who loaded nine hundred camels with the brass.

2d. The Pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged three hundred and sixty thousand workmen thirty years in building, and has stood at least three thousand years.

3d. The Aqueducts of Rome, invented by Appius Claudius, the censor.

4th. The Labyrinth of Psammeticus, on the banks of the Nile, containing within one continued wall one thousand houses, and twelve royal palaces, all covered with marble, and having only one entrance. The building was said to contain three thousand chambers, and a hall built of marble, adorned with statutes of the gods.

5th. The Pharos of Alexandria, a tower built by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 282 B. C. It was erected as a lighthouse, and contained magnificent galleries of marble—a large lantern at the top, the light of which was seen nearly a hundred miles off; mirrors of enormous sizes were fixed round the galleries, reflecting every thing on the sea. A common tower is now erected in its place.

6th. The walls of Babylon, built by order of Semiramis, or Nebuchadnezzar, and finished in one year, by two hundred thousand men. They were of immense thickness.

7th. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus completed in the reign of Servius, 6th king of Rome. It was four hundred and fifty feet long, two hundred broad, and supported by one hundred and twenty-six marble pillars, seventy feet high. The beams and doors were of cedar, the rest of the timber of cyprus. It was destroyed by fire, B. C. 365.

"How Long Will it do to Wait."

I copy the following story from an admirable work just published by the American Tract Society, entitled Records of S. V. S. Wilder, hoping it may accomplish two ends—introduce to your readers a most excellent book, and lead some hesitating, delaying soul to an immediate surrender to Christ.

Dr. Nettleton had come from the evening service, in some country town, to his home for the night. The good lady of the house, rather an elderly person, after bustling about to provide her guest with refreshment, said, directly before her daughter, who was in the room: "Dr. Nettleton, I do wish you would talk to Caroline. She don't care nothing about going to meeting, nor about the salvation of her soul. I've talked and talked, and got our minister to talk, but it don't seem to do no good. I wish you would talk to her, Dr. Nettleton." Saying which, she soon went out of the room.

Dr. Nettleton continued quietly taking his repast, when he turned round to the young girl and said:

"Now just tell me, Miss Caroline, don't they bother you amazingly about this thing?"

She, taken by surprise at an address so unexpected, answered at once,

"Yes sir, they do; they keep talking to me all the time till I am sick of it."

"So I thought," said Dr. N. "Let's see, how old are you?"

"Eighteen, sir."

"Good health?"

"Yes sir."

"The fact is," said Dr. N., "religion is a good thing in itself; but the idea of all the while troubling a young creature like you with it, and you in good health, you say. Religion is a good thing. It will hardly do to die without it. I wonder how long it will do for you to wait."

"That's just what I've been thinking myself,' said Caroline."

"Well," said Dr. N., "suppose you say till you are fifty. No, that won't do; I attended the funeral the other day of a lady fifteen years younger than that. Thirty? How will that do!"

"I'm not sure it will do to wait quite so long," said Caroline.

"No, I do not think so either; something might happen. See now, twenty-five? or even twenty, if we could be sure we would live so long. A year from now; how would that do?"

"I don't know sir."

"Neither do I. The fact is, my dear young lady, the more I think of it, and of how many young people, as well apparently as you are, do die suddenly—I am afraid to put it off a moment longer. Besides the Bible says: Now is the accepted time. We must take this time. What shall we do? Had we not better kneel right down here and ask God for mercy through his Son Jesus Christ?"

The young lady perfectly overcome by her feelings, knelt on the spot. In a day or two she by grace came out rejoicing in hope, finding she had far from lost all enjoyment in this life.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

From the Watchman and Reflector.

Paul's Quotations from the Greek Poets.

The only remaining passage of classic literature quoted by the Apostle Paul, besides the two already commented on (Acts 17: 28; 1st Cor. 15: 33) is Titus 1 : 12. Here, as in the first of the cases previously considered, the words are formally introduced as a quotation: "One of themselves, a prophet of their own, said, 'Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, lazy gluttons." This quotation is from Epimenides, a Cretan poet, who lived about 600 years before Christ. It forms a perfect hexameter line. According to Jerome, the passage occurred in a poem on Oracles, which is now lost. Kallimachus, who lived about three centuries later, quotes the first part of the line in his hymn to Jupiter. It was a sorry compliment which Epimenides paid to his countrymen, to call them ever-everlasting liars, ferocious brutes, and lazy gluttons; but it seems not to have been, like David's denouncing all men as liars, a hasty and unjust charge, uttered in a moment of excitement and irritation; for the Apostle adds, "This testimony is true." And this inspired endorsement agrees with many ancient testimonies. Plato says the Cretans were infamous for every kind of impurity. Polybius says, "They were nurtured in seditions, murders and intestine wars." Another ancient writer, the author of a Greek dictionary, says, "The three worst Ks (Cs, we should say, according to our modern way of spelling the names) are Cappadocia, Crete and Cilicia." Indeed, 'to play the Cretan' came to be a euphemism for lying; Cretizein—pseudesthai; just as we might say, 'to Munchausen.' Let us hope the Cretans have reformed since then. At any rate, let us give them our sympathy and encouragement in their brave and determined attempt to free themselves from their Turkish tyrants, who are indeed fierce brutes "and lazy gluttons," whom no civilization can tame or ennoble. Let us feed and clothe their naked and starving families. Gen. Demetrius Kalerges, who is coming to bespeak our friendly interest for them, in their heroic struggle, though a Cretan, has shown himself a brave, patriotic and freedom-loving man.

But why does Paul call Epimenides a *prophet?* Not merely because, according to the common opinion of the ancients, all true poets have something of the prophetic gift (the Romans used to call the poet "*vates,*" a prophet); but because this poet in particular had the reputation of foretelling the future. Cicero and Apuleises both ascribe to him, in express terms, the gift of prophecy. Plato calls him "a Divine man." And Diogenes Laertius says, "It is reported that the Cretans offer sacrifice to him, as to a god. LANDOR.

Mississippi Items.

From Enterprise we proceeded to Macon where we held a quarterly meeting Wednesday and Thursday, 17th and 18th. The preacher in charge there left his work some time ago, giving as a reason for so doing, the statement that his life had been threatened if he preached there any more. We made some inquiry among the brethren there about the matter, but found no one who seemed to think there had been any serious danger. The opinion of all seemed to be that brother Jones was very timid or that he wanted an excuse to leave Macon and go back to New Orleans. The Mayor of Macon, Dr. Dent, is regarded by our people as a true friend to them, and would have given them any necessary protection. We received many courtesies from various white citizens there after they became acquainted with the object of our visit, and we are not disposed to write Macon down as a very bad place.

We had good congregations and pleasant meeting while there. We got their title to a church lot completed, and contracted for the building of a church 35 by 55 feet; planked on sides and rear, and weather-boarded in front, with plain cornice. The whole without seats, will cost about $1200.

Brother Wesley Jones from Columbus is supplying the place of the former Jones, and is doing well. They now number 140 members and probationers, and are about to organize at an old church in the country, where they now have a good congregation, and the owners of the house have given them written permission to use it.

The country around is one of the finest portions of the State. Crops are splendid; many are saying the country will have corn enough to last two years. Cotton is doing finely, and the present dry weather is just what the planters want. Vegetables are plenty and of good quality.

Friend Etheridge of the hotel gave us good living, and discounted our bill one dollar a day on his usual rates. That rather improved our usual good nature, and we felt feeling very kindly towards Macon and its people of both colors, and with good hopes for the future of our church there.

We find our work becoming more pleasant than on the former round. Living is much better, and a little cheaper, but lest some of your readers should envy us, we will say that the heat has been very severe. Labor abundant enough to keep us busy.

Mosquitoes thirst for our yankee blood, and fleas and bed-bugs seem to have entered into an alliance with them, for the purpose of divesting us of all that is mortal. Notwithstanding we are holding our own; having excellent health, and flesh enough for the state of the weather, and are rejoicing in the progress of the Redeemers Kingdom. Friday afternoon we took the cars again for Columbus. Up to Artesia, where the switch for Columbus leaves the M. and O. R. R. the country is fine and well cultivated. The crops abundant. Transferring baggage and self to Columbus train we spent an hour in the pleasant business of see-sawing back and forth on the switch. This like other good things did not continue always, and at last we started and went to Columbus.

We found brother Ryan and family well, and his church prospering. Brother R has gained the confidence of all classes and has many friends among the white people. His congregation is large and we do not often see a more respectable looking body of colored people. There is a great call for our preachers in the surrounding country, but they seem to be doing all they can, and cannot meet the demands of the people. If we could go out among the people and give them a clear understanding of it, we might soon have a thousand members in this county alone.

In political sentiment the freedmen are very well united, and having a large majority in the county can elect such candidates as they may unite upon. D.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 22, 1867.

Editor of the N. O. Advocate:

DEAR SIR:—Believing that our friends in New Orleans would like to hear from this point of the vineyard, I have concluded to give you a few items. Our church here is under the charge of the Rev. James Hayward, a good preacher, an exemplary christian and a true and faithful laborer in the Vineyard of the Lord, and he has been the humble instrument in the hands of God of adding many souls to the fold of Christ, since he came amoung this people. The congregation have purchased a bell for the church, and are now very anxious to raise funds to have their house of worship completed before cold weather sets in, but times are so dull and money so scarce, that I am afraid they will not succeed, though they seem to be very sanguine in regard to obtaining the requisite means for this purpose. There is a good deal of interest shown here, touching matters of religion, especially if they relate to the welfare and prosperity of the "Old Mother," as the M. E. Church is designated here by its members. Brother Hayward has formed a choir, composed of the following named persons, members of the society: Mrs. Mumford, Mrs. Buggs, Mrs Hayward, Miss Fannie Arbough, Miss Amanda Tillottson, Miss Emma Murphy, Miss Mary Murphy, Miss Mollie Arbaugh and last though not least by any means, Mr. Eli Buggs. Our Sabbath-school has an average attendance of about 60, many of them are good readers.

I should like very much to procure some catechisms for my class of boys, as I know they have not had an opportunity to study these little books heretofore.

The Superintendant of this school, Mr. M. Wight, Jr., is very energetic in his endeavors to make it a prosperous one. I have organized a Temperance Society here among the freedmen, it is known as the Lincoln Temperance Society, No. 1 of Baton Rouge, La., quite a number have united with us and signed the pledge of total abstinence, and I heartily wish that some of the Anglo Saxons around here would come in and do likewise. We have had some very pleasant temperance meetings at the "Little Bethel" during the last month. The Lincoln Society has among its members some of the good citizens of this place, it can boast of such men as John Mathers, Joseph Israel, Elder Dowdey and many others, I am happy to state, "too numerous to mention." I feel very much interested in this cause, and wish to see it prosper, and I want to labor among the colored people here and do them all the good I can. And I intend to, God being my helper.

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't. servt.
ROBERT P. KENNON,
Clerk Freedmen's Bureau, Baton Rouge, La.

New Orleans Advocate

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867.

REMOVAL OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,

THE NEW MEMBERS

Official.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., August 1, 1867.

[EXTRACT.]

* * * * *

The Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the city of New Orleans are hereby readjusted, as follows, viz:

A. W. Bosworth, Pres. George Clark,
James McCloskey, Thos. McKnight,
Williamson Smith, Gerard Stith,
Norman Whitney, E. D White,

of the Board of Alderman and

Thos. S. Moore, J. P. Montamat,
T. H. Higinbotham, V. Prados,
P. H. Cummings, John Paisley,
J. P. Prague, Geo. D. Kauz,
F. Lurges, H. F. Sturcken,
Wm. McCulloch, John F. Kranz,
J. B. Cunningham, P. Kaiser,

of the Assistant Board of Aldermen, are removed, and

A. D. Grieff. E. W. Burbank,
James Graham. E. Stapleton,
Peter O'Donnell, D. S. Dewees,
John R. Clay, T. E. Dumas,

Appointed to the Board of Aldermen and

John L. Sterry, E. S. Gumbel,
S Straight, Jules Lapene,
John L. Davies, E. Rigny,
S. Thizan, Oscar J. Dunn,
F. B. Joubert, John Gauche,
C. S. Sauvinet, Edmund Flood,
C. C. Sampson, F. W. Perkins.

Appointed to the Board of Assistant Aldermen in their stead

The reasons for removing these persons are to be found in the disordered condition to which they have reduced the city credit, and the efforts which they have made, and are making to impede the lawful execution of the law of Congress, dated March 2, and the acts supplementary thereto.

* * * * * * *

By Command of
Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.
Gen. L. Hartsuff,
Ass't Adjt. General:

Six of the new appointees are newly infranchised citizens.—[ED.

OUR TRIP.

In our last issue, we intimated that we had visited St. Mary's Parish, and promised our readers a more complete report. It was a glorious day when we started, and the whole trip was full of interest and enjoyment. Our journey was by rail from Algiers to Berwick's Bay, and thence by steam up the Atchafalaya, and thence up the Bayou Teche to Franklin. Our traveling companion was one of the veterans in the war for the Union; indeed he was one of those heroic chaplains who believed in the Cromwellian creed—"trust in God and keep your powder dry." He is well known to our readers by the *nom de plume* B. In the dark days of the rebellion, he had marched with our gallant host along the whole length of our route, and hence was well posted in every historic spot. With a good memory and fine conversational powers, he kept our curiosity on the alert, by anecdotes of the campaign, and allusions to the scene of many a conflict. Now he showed us where his regiment encamped; now he pointed to the tree under which some of our brave troops, who had been captured by the rebels, were compelled to dig their own graves and then were shot; now he designated a house where he had dined and written telling letters for Northern eyes; and anon he described the field where host met host in death-grapple for freedom against slavery. Our friend had a keen eye for aligators and could descry one far in swamp lifting its head above the waters or sunning itself on some fallen tree; besides, he was a sure "mark," and could come nearer to the head of one of these amphibious creatures of the sunny South than any other man who ever cracked a rifle at a "rebel." Reader, when you travel always have a companion with you who knows the route.

At Lafourche Crossing there came on board another friend, with well-filled saddle-bags, who is known to our readers as "Itinerant." He was the more welcome as we were to be his guests. He, too, was full of "incidents by the way." But his were stories of the late flood, which had been more devastating than war. Every inch of the road was familiar to him, and many were the tales of woe he had to relate.

It was midnight when we reached Franklin on the Teche, and the goodly "Itinerant" escorted us to his hospitable home. It was too bad to rouse his "beloved" from her slumbers, but she came, smiling like one from "pleasant dreams." B. and I were tired, and we soon forgot the world with all its cares. The morning dawned, blushing like a maiden for her bridal hour. The matin notes of the leafy songsters awoke us from our slumbers, and soon we were walking the long, broad avenues of Franklin. This is a charming village, on the navigable Teche, and contains eighteen hundred inhabitants. There are there many embowered residences, where plenty waits on virtue and where life is full of repose. This hamlet is well supplied with churches, and our own is neat and airy as one could wish. "Itinerant" purchased it for our people, and the night we were there it was filled with earnest worshipers. This is one of the strongest points on the Opelousas District, and its strength is not yet matured. More *Advocates* are taken here than at any other point in Western Louisiana. Indeed, "Itinerant" has the banner district this year, he having obtained the largest number of subscribers for the *Advocate* in the Conference. This accounts for the prosperity of his district, and the following figures illustrate the fact: During the last six months he has had an increase of 1,717 members, 22 Sunday schools, 1,206 scholars, 142 conversions, and added to our church property $5,300.

It was a genuine delight to get a "home-made breakfast." "Itinerant's" wife is not only one of the best of wives and most devoted saints, but one of the best *cuisiniers* among our Southern acquaintances. May her table never grow less! At her quiet home we met Mrs. R——, one of those heroic women who devote themselves to teaching, and who, notwithstanding opposition from the *whites*, still hold on their way.

About 9 A. M. we started for the "Darby Place." We were nine: three preachers, one lawyer, one merchant, one driver and three horses. Two of the latter were gray and the other bay. The bay was young and fractious, but we had a *brakeman* along who hitched up the fiery steed. The merchant is the son of him who had purchased a location for our Institute, and who had come to consummate the bargain. Resembling his honored father in many things, he is intelligent, generous, business-like, and has faith in the future. The lawyer is to the "manor born," yet has so far conquered his prejudices as to treat Northern gentlemen with respect. Knowing every body and every thing in his native parish, he is no less communicative than wise. He is just fat enough to be good-natured and habitually obliging.

An hour's ride brought us to the "Darby Place." Located on the Teche, and bi-sected by the Opelousas Rail-Road, it is one of the finest plantations in St. Mary's. Consisting of 2,000 arpents, with a half mile front on the Teche, there are about forty acres included within the parish road on the west and the bayou on the east. Within this enclosure is a fine old family mansion, surrounded with fig and orange groves, while beyond, extending to the river, are massive oaks and pecans, spreading shadows the diameter of the largest of which measured ninety feet. This beautiful spot is designed for our Institute and other educational departments which may hereafter be established. This is a noble gift, and the name of the donor will be held in lasting remembrance by the Church and the friends of education. On the other side of the parish road is the farm proper. Here are splendid acres of rich cane and corn land, while on the farthermost part are the woods of valuable timber. Amid the oak and cypress trees flows a small bayou, where the aligator basks in the sunshine and the garfish floats lazily along.

Such, briefly, is the chosen location for our future halls of learning in the Southwest. Healthful, beautiful, valuable, it is not inferior to Plato's Academic grove. And from this consecrated spot, what influences may not go forth to affect the opinions and destinies of mankind. Taught in the sciences, skilled in the arts, learned in theology, how many men and women may, in the coming years, issue from these classic haunts to educate the common mind and train souls for heaven.

Questions for the Constitutional Convention.

We are pleased to notice of late in the columns of several Southern cotemporaries, some indications for which we have patiently waited. We have waited till they should give up a vain battling against issues that have been sternly and irrevocably decided against them, and should turn their attention to the many pressing questions of the hour. With the war slavery fell, and with it fell caste and proscription on account of color or race. Citizenship, suffrage, and absolute equality before the law were the logical, inevitable results of the destruction of slavery. But up to a late day a majority of the Southern press have been engaged in bitterly contesting one or the other or all of these results. Many of them even now go so far as to say with the Mobile *Register*, that African suffrage will only last during the continuance of military rule, and that all action under the Reconstruction laws shall "be undone and repudiated."

All this struggle against accomplished facts is as idle as it would be to contend that the blacks are still slaves. It is worse than idle, for blending with the senseless spite of the mob and the "groundlings" against the negroes, it has led, and will lead again to mobs and murders, and these lead to white disfranchisement and prolonged military rule, neither of which are desirable in themselves. It would not be hard, we think, to prove to the satisfaction of a reasonable man that had the Southern people frankly and heartily accepted the abolition of slavery with all its just and necessary consequences, granted suffrage and every other civil and political privilege to the colored people, remodelled their vagrant and labor laws accordingly, and faithfully executed the Civil Rights Bill, the Southern States would now have been represented in Congress, the levees been built, the cotton and sugar taxes removed, and railroad and manufacturing enterprises been much more widely extended in their limits. We believe there are many Southern journalists who will now admit privately that this would have been the wisest and the manliest course for the Southern people But the South was not alone in what now appears as blindness to the real situation. The North shared her delusion. Reproaches would therefore be as unjust as impolitic.

Let us turn to the questions of the present. We ask the wise and able minds who give tone and direction to the press of the South, whether with or against us in politics, to take up in earnest the many and grave questions which will soon come before the Constitutional Conventions of these States. We will indicate some of these, reserving a more extended discussion for the future.

The representation question. In New York and England the ablest minds are engaged in a deep and exhaustive discussion of the true method of securing the proportionate representation of minorities. Several new plans have been proposed. In these discussions the true principles of representative government have been elaborately examined by the foremost statesmen of the world, and new light has been thrown upon the subject. It appears to be unanimously agreed, both in this country and in England, among those who have examined the subject, that our system of representation contains some features which are vicious in theory and dangerous in practice, and liable to become the more dangerous the wider the basis of of suffrage. Among these vicious results, rank *par eminence*, the caucus, the convention and lobby. These parasitical "institutions" have to such an extent absorbed the legitimate functions of the people, that it cannot be said with truth that the people nominate or even elect a single officer of importance. Every prominent position is to all intents and purposes filled by the choice of irresponsible bodies unknown to the law, whose nomination is the real election. The subsequent voting of the people is practically a farce. It is this state of things which has made politics synonymous with corruption, and has driven men of chrracter and first class ability from the lists. This it is that has thrown the government of large cities into the hands of "rings," and made the "thug" and "plug-ugly" controlling powers in elections.

If Louisiana, in her Constitutional Convention soon to be called, shall, with the blind mediocrity of '64, content herself with a third rate copy of some old constitution, with all the defects of the past and with no provision for the new wants of the present, we may look to see, with extended suffrage, an era of extended rascality and fraud.

The question of a broad, universal, and thorough system of common school education, is another topic which must be taken up and discussed most thoroughly before the public, if the next ten years of Louisiana are to be prosperous. There is no subject so vital to her interests. There is none, we are persuaded, on which her people need more enlightenment. In most of the Western States, whose public schools are universities, besides those of Louisiana, they are still behind those of the East and of Germany. In this State our public school system bears the same comparison to that of any well regulated country, that a log cabin does to a cathedral. The State should educate her children, and she should do it more thoroughly and efficiently than any one else. The private school is the rich man's school—the ecclesiastical school is the churchman's school—but the common school is the poor man's school. Our system—if it can be called a system—needs better teachers, higher salaries, the introduction of all the modern helps to learning, more wholesome houses, more cheerful grounds, and in fact it needs almost every important essential of a good school system.

The question of Labor as connected with the cotton and cane culture, is another vital question. Nothing is more evident than that the successful culture of these staples under the present system of labor, is doomed to failure. The market price of cotton will not pay expenses of production to the large planters, and if the culture is abandoned to small farmers under the Northern plan, half of our cotton and cane fields will lapse into wildernesses before capital enough can accumulate in the new hands to cultivate them. Some, as a remedy, advocate a return to the old system of slavery under the disguised forms of Coolie labor, apprenticeship, vagrant laws, and physical compulsion to compliance with contracts. To say nothing of the unsatisfactory nature of these substitutes for slavery in a financial view, it is simply enough to state that they are utterly at variance with the feelings of our people now, and are impracticable.

Instead of a return towards the old system, we believe the path of Louisiana's redemption lies in an advance to a new one. We think the right step is indicated in the late speech of one of her ablest sons, Thomas J. Durant. And we do not hesitate to affirm that her cotton and sugar production will remain problematical until some practical and far seeing agriculturists shall apply to it the principle of co-operative labor upon the broad and equitable basis of giving to each man the whole of the profits of his labor. The idea that capital virtually owns labor, and must command it at the lowest wages and the greatest profit to itself, consistent with the supply and demand, prevails North and South. It must eventually yield to a better one everywhere. It must speedily be abandoned in Louisiana, if we are to look for prosperity. A condition of things prevails here favorable to a reform. The lands are in the hands of the non-laborers. The work of the laborers is too expensive to hire, and they are as rapidly as they can commencing to work for themselves, which will make it continually more expensive.

Let the land owner and the laborer unite, not in putting capital against labor, but let capital sell to labor at low and fair rates what it has to sell, and abandon all claim to any other share in the profits of labor, and let the laborer have, not one-third, or one-half, but the whole of the proceeds of his labor. Let the laborer then work with his hands, and the capitalist with his gins, his mills, his stores, each in co-operation with the other, but each receiving the whole profits of his labor, and we predict that the man who first colonizes his large plantation on this principle will be one of the wealthiest men in Louisiana.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Already the politicians are busy arranging the programme for the coming presidential campaign. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts is pushing forward General Grant as a candidate, and is energetically testing with his political batteries the utility of his inventions, and though urging the merits of the commander-in-chief as a candidate, it is known that he aspires to see his name put up as Vice President. Mr. Wilson is a very shrewd man, and there is much to be said in favor of his scheme. General Grant has both indirectly and directly stated that he would accept the position of president if he were called by the voice of the people, to perform the functions of that high office, and he has furthermore said that he could have no objection to the name of the Massachusetts Senator, if placed second on the ticket. Mr. Wilson shows some wisdom in aiming for the second place only, his energy in framing and urging war measures during the rebellion, gave him a very good position in the party that carried the war to a successful end. He knows as well as any man in public life, how all the machinery of parties is worked to the best advantage, and furthermore, he is geographically well located, if the other candidate come from the West; for as New England ideas have triumphed in the contest, that has so recently changed the political atmosphere, she will hardly be disposed to waive her claim to a place on the presidential ticket. Then again the circumstances by which he is surrounded will go far to favor him. He will have the opposition of the conservatives, who cling to the dead past, and which opposition moves the masses in his favor, and who always vote for a man of limited abilities, provided he be in sympathy with them. Just now in the Eastern states, the radicals are agitating the temperance question, and upon this point he is all right, and moreover he has just united with the Orthodox church, which act will strengthen him with all bodies of christians throughout the country who believe they have a duty to perform as christians in voting. Besides Massachusetts has a growing man in Mr. Boutwell, who would undoubtedly be elected to fill Mr. Wilsons place were the latter elevated to the vice presidency. On the other hand General Grant would receive the largest popular vote of any man that could possibly be put forth; his election though not satisfying the extreme radicals would effectually destroy the democratic party and would secure the country and the union for another four years against its internal foes. By putting the General forward, he having led the union army, the issue would naturally be between the supporters and the enemies of the country, and the issue would have to be more squarely met with him as a candidate than if it were otherwise. In this view it seems that General Grant is particularly valuable as a candidate. He is unfitted by education and habits for the responsibility he offers to assume, but we have had worse president than he is likely to make.

He already knows the value of silence, and has probably learned that stubbornness, no matter what it may have been in the days of Jackson, is not now a trait needed in the chief executive. The life of the country is with the Republican party, which if kept in power will eventually bring us through all our troubles. Now as the people have determined to do their own thinking, make their own laws, in short govern themselves, it does not matter much who is president. Then if we can save the country (i. e.) the party, by electing Grant let us by all means unite and vote for him as the man. He can hardly accept the presidency without suffering in the estimation of Americans. The position he now holds is a very proud one, and one that ought to satisfy any reasonable ambition. The moment he becomes a candidate all his past errors will be unearthed, his military renown questioned and brobably his fame blackened. But he does not look upon the matter in this light, and is willing to stand the reverses of political life, if he can serve his fellow countrymen. Congress has recently taken power away from the president and put it into his hands thus showing the growing confidence of the country in him. There may be some minor objections, but circumstances and expediency seem to indicate that general Grant will be the next president of the United States.

THE MASSACRE.—That foul, most inhuman and damnable massacre of July 30, 1866, was a death blow, aimed at Southern loyalty, and especially at the freedom of our colored people. With this understanding, the loyal people of New Orleans, assembled in large numbers, in the very hall where the murders were committed, and there commemorated the tragical event with ceremonies, the most imposing. The large hall was draped in mourning, and in the centre aisle stood a lofty catafalque. Rev. Mr. Maistre conducted the religious services, and Hon. Rufus Waples and Rev. Dr. Smith pronounced the funeral orations. The oration by Mr. Waples, was a most magnificent effort. The audience was sensibly moved when he alluded to Horton, Dostie, and other victims, and his references to Mr. Johnson were well-timed. It is a sad comment upon our courts, and our military authorities, that up to this time, none of the murderers have been arrested, though several of them have been identified; we hope, however, that the widows and orphans of the dead, and those victims who have survived the deadly assaults, will bring suits against the city of New Orleans, for the losses which they have sustained.

THOMSON BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Another year has rolled away, and again the students of our Institute have passed their annual examinations and entertained the public with literary exercises. Fourteen young men have been in attendance during the past term of seven months. All of them were once slaves, and but few of them could either read or write, when the term commenced; but possessing good natural gifts, they have applied themselves with assiduity, and their improvement is alike credi table to themselves and their teachers. Fortunately they have had in Rev. A. C. McDonald, one of the best of teachers; indeed, too much cannot be said in paise of his painstaking to prepare these young men for the Christian ministry. Himself a graduate of Asbury University, he has quietly consecrated himself to this good work. Fully competent to fill a position in our older institutions, he is content to devote his talents and life to this apparently humble duty. Intelligent, accurate, patient and devout, he is filling his responsible position with honor and success.

The annual examination of the students took place on the evening of July 29 and 30th, in the First Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in the presence of a large audience, Rev. Messrs. Newman, Brakeman, Diossy, Green, Chinn and Baker, and Hon. Rufus Waples were present. The students were examined by Brother McDonald in spelling, reading, arithmetic, grammar and Watson's Institutes—First part. Their spelling was good; in English grammar they were very good; and in Watson's Institutes, they evinced careful reading, and very fair understanding of their author. It is scarcely creditable, that young men, who six months ago could neither read nor write, can understand Watson; yet we will venture the remark, that their examination in this study will compare favorably with that of first year conference candidates.

Wesley chapel was filled to overflowing on the evening of July 31, by the members of our church, to witness the literary exercises of the students. Rev. Dr. Newman, president of the Institute, presided. After singing by the choir, prayer was offered by Rev. A. Ross. The President then congratulated the audience on the occasion; commended the Institute to the prayers of the church, and reminded the students of their indebtedness to the Missionary Society, for the advantages which they are now enjoying.

John Lea, was announced and read the following essay:

Moral Agency of Man.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Theological System of the Holy Scriptures, teach us that man is a moral agent. This, however, may be very familiar to you, consequently my essay will present nothing to you that is new. But I would respectfull, inform you, that a few months ago, I took my seat in school for the first time in my life, and previous to that time I knew nothing about the moral agency of man. But in a short period, I have been fully convinced, that all men are moral agents. He then, is a moral agent who is capable of performing moral actions, and this includes all men, that dwell on the face of the earth. God has designed it, and every individual that reads his word and believes in Him, and keeps his commandments, and has faith towards His Son, our Savior Jesus Christ, must acknowledge it, we find then by investigation, that the moral agency of man is a principle on which much depends. While we sojourn on earth in our probation, we are under great responsibilities.

So we say then in the first place, that it is the chief pleasure of God for us to know his will, and to keep His commandments, and in this has He taken great pains in making out the right way for us to walk in. And his way is so plain, that the most ignorant man or woman cannot err or mistake the way. And for this cause, He has established for us, a sure foundation, and it is established at an inestimable price. It had to be paid for with something more precious than gold and silver, yes my brethren, for this sure foundation our Saviour shed his precious blood. So then as it could not be bought with money, the precious gift was extended to all mankind, without respect to person, both rich and poor, learned and ignorant

We then, at once see, that every man is a moral agent and must be held responsible for all he says or does, so then according to the Holy Scripture, all nations both great and small must stand before God in judgment, to give an account of the deeds done in the body, whether they be good or evil. It is then highly necessary for us to study the word of God, and try to make ourselves true to the trust which he has conferred upon us. And use every effort that's in our power to carry out his principles among men, and by so doing, to make ourselves for Him faithful and successful agents.

No man is obliged to learn and know everything; this can neither be sought nor acquired, for it is utterly impossible; yet all persons are under some obligation to improve their own understanding, otherwise it will be a barren desert, or a forest overgrown with weeds and brambles universal ignorance or infinite errors will overspread the mind which is utterly neglected and lives without any cultivation.

Skill in the sciences, is indeed the business and profession, but of a small part of mankind, but there are many others placed in such an exalted rank in the world, as allows them much leisure, and large opportunities to cultivate their reason and to beautify and enrich their minds with various knowledge; even the lower order of men have particular callings in life, wherein they ought to acquire a just degree of knowledge.

It is also found among all races of mankind, that when men become civilized it is natural to form society, which shows that all men are moral agents. For the common duties and benefits of society belongs to every man living, as we are all social creatures. And even our native and necessary relations to a family, a neighborhood, or a government, obliges all persons without respect to color or race, to use their reasoning powers upon a thousand occasions. These considerations are very weighty, and are powerfully felt by the late freedmen of the South. We learn by early history of the United States, that the people being oppressed, resolved to be free, and that they obtained their freedom after a long and bloody war. But we regret to say, that after they had gained their freedom, they held part of the inhabitants down in slavery, which slavery has caused rivers of human blood to be shed upon this continent.

But we can, now cheerfully lift our voices to heaven and rejoice to say that God has forever removed slavery from the borders of the United States of America; yes my brethren slavery with all its chains and fetters is buried forever, so we confidently at last, say, our country is free, and every man that treads the soil of this continent is a free moral agent.

We also learned, that we had in the revolutionary war, some very great and successful leaders, as Generals Washington, Green, Warren, Putnam and Gates. And though these great men gained our independence they did not give to their country liberty, peace and freedom of speech. Consequently they passed into eternity, leaving part of their brethren in slavery. For I am a man born and raised in the United States, a country that was said to be free; but to me it seemed to be the most miserable, and hateful country that was upon the face of the globe.

The people say that General Washington had made the country free, but I was a man in the country without freedom. The people said that there were free schools in the country, and I was in the country, one that had anxiety to learn, but was not permitted to own Webster's elementary spelling book. And from my earliest recollection, I have witnessed one continual scene of bloodshed and barbaism among my people, until the capture of the great rebel and slave-holder, Jefferson Davis.

Who then can say that this was a free country? but I will refer and direct your attention to several other brave true hearted, great and prominent men, whom God raised up to take the handcuffs, fetters and leg chains off his people, and tell them to go in peace and be free.

Now, the men that we refer too, are President Lincoln, Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas. They are indeed mighty champions, yes they are "indeed mighty champions, and they have immortalized themselves with us forever. The task was indeed very great; and for such a task it must require true hearted, brave, and impartial men; men, who cannot be turned aside from their purpose, though all the hearts of the wicked be combined against them. Now, these were just the men.

They cheerfully stemmed the flood, sailed through the bloody seas, came out victorious, triumphed over a most desperate foe, and gave freedom to four millions of their brethren. Mighty men indeed, the chief of whom could not seal our freedom with anything more precious than his own blood. Brethren what more can be said of these things? Let us lookfor a moment and see the effects of Abraham Lincoln's proclamation for freedom. This great man truly loved us for he laid down his own life for us, yes my brethren President Lincoln loved us with the greatest love, for it is written in the gospel, that greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends, and we can this day boldly stretch forth our hands, confidently lift up our voice and exclaim to the world, we are free!

So we see what great things the Lord has done for us. He has opered the way for the exercise of free moral agency. Let us now throw aside all treachery and prejudice, and let us now unite, in love and harmony, esteeming each other as men and women, knowing that our Creator is no respector of persons, but will save every one in his everlasting kingdom that does his will.

We are then all moral agents, and it is of infinite moment that every one of us should set about his work in earnest. Seeing that we are here for a short time on probation, let every one of us prove to be faithful servants to God, seeking his kingdom and righteousness, and rejoicing in the strength of our salvation, that we may be received at his right hand in glory.

JOHN LEA.

Fletcher T. Chinn, recited a piece on "Love of Country" which was well received

Felix Lander, delivered an oration in French, on the "Catholic and Protestant religions" which the audience cheered, and which will appear next week. This was followed by a discussion between Abraham Hilton and Amos Gunby, on the question—"Resolved, that it is inconsistent with the character and position of the Christian Minister to engage in political discussion." Mr. Hilton took the affirmative and made the following points: 1. The Christian minister shou'd not engage in political discussions because he has pledged himself to preach the gospel: 2. It would be a violation of his ordination vows, which do not authorize him to engage in politics: 3. The minister represents Christ among the people, and he should be in such a position as to be able to reconcile brethren who have political differences.

Mr. Gunby took the opposite side and argued that such discussions were not inconsistent in the minister: because 1. Moses gave a political government to the Jews, and Paul gives political instructions in his letters: 2. The minister lives under political law, and should therefore know that law, and teach it to the people: 3. Political ministers can do a great deal of good and we are bound to do all the good we can.

S. H. Scott, followed with an oration on "The Methodist Episcopal Church," which will appear in our next issue. Professor A. C. McDonald then delivered an address on the advantages of a liberal education, which was well received by the whole audience, and which the Professor is requested to furnish for publication in the ADVOCATE.

Col. Ketchum, of General Howard's staff was called out and made a timely speech, he was followed by Thomas Keith, who caused much merriment.

The audience was dismissed with the benediction, by Rev. N. L. Brakeman.

Editorial Items.

☞"B." AND "D."—Several gentlemen of Macon, Mississippi, have addressed a lengthy communication complaining of an article, published in the ADVOCATE, July 15th, and signed "B." In reply we respectfully refer these gentlemen to an article in this week's ADVOCATE, headed "Mississippi Items," and signed "D," which we are sure will give entire satisfaction, and which will render it unnecessary to publish this too lengthy communication. "D" speaks well of Macon.

☞Rev. James Lynch, late editor of the *Christian Recorder*, was received by the Erie Conference at its session last week as elder from the African Methodist Episcopal Church. This is the first instance, we believe, in which an elder from that church has been received by any of our conferences into full membership, and with the recoguition of full orders conferred by the authorities of that Church. At the close of the session Brother Lynch was transferred to the Mississippi Conference, and appointed presiding elder of the Natchez district.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Seventeen millions out of twenty-three millions of the Italian population are unable to read and write.

BISHOP AMES.—The Western Christian *Advocate* of July 25th, has the following:

"We heard," said Dr. Poe, addressing Bishop Ames, as he walked into the book concern last Thursday morning "that you had been taken by the Indians. "Yes I heard the same," replied the Bishop, "but knew the report was false as soon as I heard it." The Bishop is direct from Colorado City. He had with him a huge stick resembling the solidest hickory, but really only papaw, presented by brother Brockunier, which he carried with him from Wheeling, Virginia, all the way Rocky Mountainward and back. It was a companion and solace in the cars, on the boats, in the stages, and at stations. The Bishop's health is excellent. He left Thursday evening to visit a step-daughter residing in the neighborhood of Linwood, six miles out of the city, and started Friday, we believe, for Baltimore. He attends, as his next Conference, the Cincinnati, which meets at Urbana, August 28th.

For six months past the Bishop has been almost constantly absent from his family, visiting the churches, preaching on special occasions, attending official business meetings of various kinds, etc. The genuine Bishop finds his office no sinecure.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.—The P. O. Address of Rev. N. L. Brakeman, is New Orleans, Box 692. His correspondents will please send *all* their letters and communications to him, *direct* and *not* to the care N. O. ADVOCATE, or any other parties.

THE FIRST CABLE DISPATCH.—It is said that the first news dispatch sent to Europe by the Atlantic cable comprised a report of the massacre in New Orleans on the 30th of July 1866. It was not a creditable opening for this community, but we can assure our English cousins that we have reformed within the past twelve months.

☞There is a precious revival in progress in the Poet Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Brother Evans Green is abundant in labors.

Ladies' Department.

Angel of the Vale.

NUMBER XXI.

"The beautiful—the beautiful
Are faded from our track,
We miss them, and we mourn them,
But cannot lure them back;
For an iron sleep hath bound them
In its passionate embrace,
We may weep, but cannot win them
From their dreary resting place."

"The love that survives the tomb," says Irving, "is one of the noblest attributes of the soul." If it has its woes, it has likewise its delights. There are at times voices from the tomb sweeter than song; there are remembrances of the dead from which we turn even from the charm of the living.

I remember gazing intently into a pair of celestial little eyes as they opened for the first time on terrestrial scenes—and with enthusiastic admiration, I watched the tiny rose bud for a few brief weeks as it unfolded its heaven perfumed petals to the sunlight of earth,—and reflecting a moment on the love that I felt glowing around my own heart toward this little immortal, I exclaimed in my enthusiasm, "Who can fathom the depth of a Mother's love?" The pure joy that filled the heart of Florence and her beloved at the birth of this their first born treasure, scarcely knew any limit; but like unto all of earth's pleasures, it was short lived. You remember, Minnie dear, the gloom that shaded our hearts when the intelligence reached us that little Lucy was dead—and you and Cora hastened to their Parsonage home, only to look upon the little waxen casket sleeping in its coffin-bed. With bitter tears yet with holy trust the fond parents surrendered their cherub babe to the guardianship of angels, whispering amid their tears,

"We know she is safe on the further side,
Where all the ransomed and angels be;
Over the river, the mystic river,
My childhood's idol is waiting for me."

A hemorrhage of the lungs was only another fearful indication that the young Itinerant might ere long plume his own bright wings to fly away, and thus renew the guardianship of their earth-born treasure. During his brief ministry he had already filled several appointments with great success, for his whole soul seemed to be in the work, and many who may shine in his crown of rejoicing, can recall the zeal and ardor with which he unfurled the banner of the cross. The first great trial of his christian life was at the session of Conference, when his physician had informed him that his health would not allow him to take an appointment that year. Every effort was made to stay the hand of the destroyer by the counsel of celebrated physicians, and traveling to different localities, and anon seeking quiet and rest. But when the Autumn leaves were falling an unnatural glow began too tinge his cheek, which we knew too well was the seal placed there by the pale messenger.

One morning Papa awoke and remarked to Mama, "I have dreamed a very singular dream, and somehow it leaves the impression on my mind that our dear Judson will not live long, and that I shall be the next to follow him. In my dream I was out on a calm and beautiful evening, and looking into the western sky, I saw this wonderful phenomenon; two moons were in the firmament; with wonder I stood awile and watched their courses as they were not far apart, until one disappeared, gently sinking beneath the western wave, and the other was rapidly going down as I awoke."

For awhile hope and fear struggled for the ascendency, for with him, we could not indulge the thought that his life-ministry was completed. During the winter illness that followed he appeared more like a seraph than an inhabitant of earth. On his pale brow was the image of the heavenly, while the hectic flush on his palid cheek reminded us that death loves a shining mark, and that an arrow was pointing to his heart. But the angel of death was to him the messenger of the spirit's life sent to unlock the prison house of the soul, and bring to light ineffable, a glorious immortality. At times he even longed for the dull fetters binding him to earth to be broken, that he might join the general assembly and church of the first-born in Heaven, who are led by the great Shepherd into green pastures and beside the living waters.

It was in early spring-time, just as all the trees on all the hills were opening their thousand leaves, that the last moment came, and loving friends stood watching his dying face to catch the bright serephic gleam that on his features played. We thought he had passed the river, when he recovered a little, and said, "why, O why do they delay?" Then as if he heard the dip of the golden oars, or caught a gleam of the snowy sail—he exclaimed "hallelujah! hallelujah! they have come"—and at that moment his lyre on earth rested. But list! the new song with its triumphant strains trembles between the air of earth and heaven, as he touches the strings of his golden harp; and are our mortal ears too dull that we cannot hear?

Only twenty-six bright years had woven their circlets around his youthful brow, but his work was done. His name is still enshrined in the most sacred memories, and the flowers, dear Minnie, pressed between the leaves of this mystic book, we are perusing, emit the most precious odors of his purity and lovliness.

O, is it not a noble thing to die,
As dies the Christian with his armor on!"

How many are willing to brave a long life of conflict to have their names on the scroll of fame, or to listen to one tone from the silver trump—but—

"What are all
The trumpetings of proud humanity,
To the short history of him who made
His sepulchur beside the King of kings."

Our home had changed dear Minnie, Olin had married again, and built him a house on the brow of the hill overlooking the grand old Hudson for miles. The white house where so many of the "lights and shadows" of life had fallen upon our youthful path way, had passed into the hands of strangers, and we were living in a new brick house, built on one part of the old farm, and only a few rods from Olin's. The part on which the dear old homestead stood had been sold, to lighten Papa's burdens in his old age. Strange it did appear in this new house, and yet it was our dear home, for our honored Father and angel Mother were there.

This mysterious book still open before me shows that I had been absent from the family group a half year attending school; and in a brief vacasion came just in time to see dear Judson laid away to rest beside Edith and little Frankie in the country church yard.

Florence in her weeds of mourning, a stricken flower left drooping alone, came back to our home. Weak and worn from constant watching she sank down exhausted, which was followed by fever, and in her delirium she wished and wished for death, to release her from her iron cage, that she might fly away, and be with her noble bird and little birdling, to sing with them in the garden of Paradise. Mama came to her one day as these wild sighs were escaping her lips, and laying her soft hand gently on her fevered brow said, my child, you must not wish for death, God who is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind has done all this, and no doubt for some wise purpose; wipe away your tears my afflicted child, for God has sent you home it may be to care for us in our old age, and watch over us in our last moments, which may not be far in the future. The light will shine when you think what a blessing you may yet be."

The idea that she might live to do good brought back to her the ebbing life, and her spirit revived, as she came from beneath the chasting rod like gold thrice refined, entering again upon life's great duties.

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H.

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Important Military Orders.

REMOVAL OF GOV. THROCKMORTON, OF TEXAS —MR. E. M. PEASE APPOINTED.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT
NEW ORLEANS, La., July 19, 1867.

Special Orders No. 105.

(Extract.)

* * * * *

4. A careful consideration of the reports of Brevet Major General Chas. Griffin, United States Army, shows that J. W. Throckmorton, governor of Texas, is an impediment to the re-construction of that State, under the law, he is, therefore, removed from that office.

E. M. Pease is hereby appointed governor of Texas, in place of J. W. Throckmorton, removed. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

* * * *

By command of Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjut. Gen.

Official: GEORGE LEE, FIRST LIEUTENANT 21st U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted about Grace and Charity Ashe, Charity was sold to Doctor Thomas 12 to 14 years ago in New Orleans, to go somewhere up the river. Grace was sold in New Orleans about 19 years ago and taken to Point Coupee. It is feared they have been taken to Cuba. Persons having any knowledge of them, will confer a favor on their afflicted mother, by writing to her at Washington, D. C. care of Maj. General Howard, Freedmens Bureau.

N. B. Please read the above in the churches.

Information wanted, Martha Stivest of Bastrop, La., wishes information of her son Romay, son of Martha Stivest, and Sam Avredge. He is twelve years of age. He left Bastrop in February, 1864, and when last heard from was in Vicksburg. He went away with the Yankees.

Please address, Rev. Henry Simms, Bastrop, La.,

Information wanted, by Rev. Samuel M. Small, of his sister, Maria Small, who belonged to Richard B. Dorsey, in Montgomery county, Maryland, near Brecksville village. She afterwards removed to Frederick county, Maryland, with Maria Johnson, then moved to Kerickstown, and sold away. Her brother's name was Robert Taylor.

Write to Rev. S. M. Small, Alexandria, La

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From the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review.

It is a matter of gratulation that so many distinguished men of all denominations are turning their attention to the preparation of commentaries on the Holy Scriptures. This volume is written in a clear, terse, and forcible style. There is very little waste of words. The expositions are concise, to the point, and evangelical and edifying. It bids fair to be a very valuable work.

From the Boston Review.

We hail all such evangelical efforts to simplify, explain and diffuse the scriptures among the masses. Such unpretending, yet really very valuable volumes are our best defense against the skepticism and irreligion of the age, and that scholarly, insinuating, and undermining influence that we import from many of the German critics. This volume reminds us strikingly, in form, method, and style, of Barne's Notes, and will be emminently serviceable to the large communion that rejoices in the name of its distinguished author.

From the New Englander.

It seems to be prepared with much care, and exhibits the same result of scholarly investigation to a greater degree than its unpretending character would lead one to anticipate. Sabbath school teachers and others who desire brief and concise annotations on the Gospels, to aid them in their studies and instructions, will find much in this work that will be useful to them.

From the Christian Inquirer.

It is a learned book, gathering up an immense mass of illustrative facts and incidents from all sources, and arranging them in admirable order.

From the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Whedon's Commentary on the Gospels, which recently made its appearance, is an able and timely production. The author is at present the editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, and, as an original thinker and vigorous writer has no superior. He possesses the qualifications of a commentator, and the public appreciate his volumes because they contain new ideas, fresh from the laboratory of a cultivated mind. For advanced Bible classes they are unsurpassed, and the Sabbath-schools, recognizing their importance, are introducing them into their course of study. No instructor of youth should be without them, as they shed new light upon many interesting incidents in the life of Jesus.

From the Canada Christian Advocate.

We regard this second volume as fully equal to the first, and both together as being a most valuable and seasonable exposition. It will be a companion to the Bible in many houses, and will enable, we trust, many, many thousands to feed upon the blessed word with increasing profit and relish. It was not uncalled, and it will not be unwelcomed or unprized. Its "popular use" will be another important instrumentality in educating the Church, and raising the intelligence of religious professors to something like what the times require. It will be found a valuable assistant to teachers and members of Bible classes. We wish the author health and leisure to complete the commentary on the entire New Testament.

From the Independent.

Dr. Whedon has won a marked place in religious and theological literature by the strength and polish of his pen. His commentary on Matthew and Mark attracted no small attention from its style, no less than its treatment of the topics of the text. It is less discursive and less accumulative than Lange, whose work is a thesaurus as much as an original effort. Yet it is hardly less sagacious and profound. Though brief it is not shallow. Compact with thought often strikingly expressed, it gives the essence of the Gospel in its vitals. He has expounded Luke more ably than Oosterzee; though John is deemed by him the crucial test of the volume, as it really is of the Bible. Many passages merit quotation, whether of the thought or the expression, for which, however, we have no room. His argument, in chapter ix, against Hume's famous doctrine on miracles, is one of the briefest and best we remember to have seen. Clergymen and Sunday-school teachers will find much nourishment in this series of volumes that is intended to include the whole of the New Testament.

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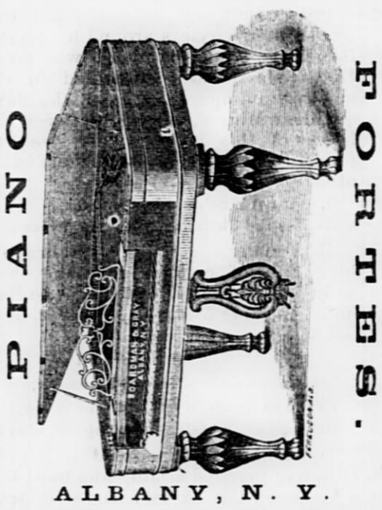
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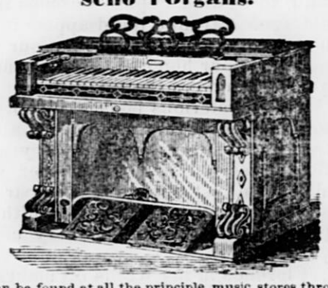
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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

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Poetry.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

ALSIE ARGON.

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDINGS.

Alsie Argon had a lover,
He was brave and he was noble,
And his heart beat true to Alsie,
For he'd loved that maiden long.
But, one morn he came unto her,
In a uniform of blue.
And he said "my gentle Alsie,
I must say good-bye, to you."

Do not look so frightened Alsie,
Surely I'll come back again,
When the bees are on the clover,
And the daisy in the lane.
See! this arm is strong and sturdy,
Shall I bind it to my side?
When my country's cause is calling,
Singing on this crimson tide?

No, my Alsie, I'm no coward,
Give me dear your your gentle prayers
When at night you seek your slumbers,
When all earth to calm repairs,
That, is all that you can aid me,
They will make me strong and true,
And forever Alsie darling,
Will my heart beat true to you."

Not a word did Alsie utter,
But she sank down cold and pale
On the door stone where he'd left her,
Very cold, and very pale,
And she watched him going from her,
Going from her down the lane;
And her eye was full of anguish,
And her heart was full of pain.

Softly, blew the fall wind laden
With the russet's, mellow scent,
And the mellon's creamy perfume
On the breezes softly lent.
But her lambs, her doves, her fishes,
Had no power to charm her heart,
For her *soul* was with her lover,
It could never from him part.

* * * * * * *

One fall day a slender stripling,
Listed for the fight; he said
He'd a friend, [perhaps a brother,]
That he wished to join he said.
Pale, and golden were the ripples
Of his silky hair so bright,
And his eye was blue and tender,
Full of earnest, wishful light.

So, they took the slender stripling,
And he donned the suit of blue,
Strapped his knapsack on his shoulder,
With a heart so brave and true,
Very slight, and very slender,
Seemed he for a warrior brave,
But his soul was in his purpose,
And his mien was very grave.

And his captain loved the private;
Loved him for his gentle ways;
Spoke him kindly, cheered him onward,
Through the long and rugged days,
For the lad seemed ever near him,
And a mournful wistful light,
Trembled ever in his glances,
Lingered ever in their light.

And at night his weary slumbers
Oft were filled with visions dear,
And a face like Alsie Argon's,
Oft he fancied lingered near—
But the vision ever vanished,
In a pale uncertain shadow,
When in broken slumber glanced he,
Through the darkness settled o'er him.

Madly broke a fearful battle,
Boomed the cannon deep and wild,
While the blackening drift of dying.
Lay along the valleys piled,
Hotly, rattled showers of bullets,
Shrieks of dying, groans of pain,
Surely, never fought a braver,
Or a bolder band than they.

All that day the stripling warrior,
Fought close by his captain's side;
Guarding off the blows that threatened,
Caring naught for else beside.
With his young face grim with powder,
And his pale locks red with gore,
Still, he fought beside his captain,
Bleeding, wounded, oer and oer.

Now and then a look he gathered,
From his leader brave and bold;
And his heart took strength for action,
While he fought with zeal untold,
But alas, a fatal bullet,
Pierced that young and generous heart,
And he murmuered, "Edward! Edward!
Oh, my love, my life, we part."

Then, *the captain knew 'twas Alsie,*
Alsie Argon, she it was,
Who had hovered ever near him,
His own bride dead in his cause
And he sank down pale beside her,
Strove to staunch the crimson tide,
Called her, by all names endearing,
Called her, his own, darling bride,
But she did not hear his pleading,
Cold, her heart grew in her breast,
And the soul of Alsie Argon,
Fled unto its holy rest.

In the simple, quiet church-yard,
Of her peaceful, childhood's home,
Lies the mound of Alsie Argon,
Over which the sad winds moan,
Kindly, droops the willow o'er her,
And the lilies pure and white
Spill their perfume o'er her ashes,
While her *spirit reigns in light.*

Martyrs many, know our country,
Who have suffered, fought and died.
But none *greater or more noble,*
Than this loving little maid,
Manhood suffers through *his honor,*
Lest his country's pride depart,
Bound within her *gentler* sphere
Woman suffers through her heart.

THE MASS MEETING

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

Fifteen Thousand People in Lafayette Square.

SHERIDAN ENTHUSIASTICALLY INDORSED.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON DENOUNCED

The following report of this meeting is from the N. O. Republican.

At seven o'clock last night an immense number of people assembled in Lafayette square in response to the call published in the morning papers, calling for a meeting to give expression of the people of New Orleans regarding the threatened removal of General Sheridan

The stand was well lighted up and ornamented with numerous flags. Seats were provided for about two hundred persons.

At an early hour a large number of people assembled, and the rapid accession swelled the aggregate to at least fifteen thousand.

At half-past seven the meeting was called to order by Henry C. Dibble, Esq., who nominated Hon. Charles Smith for president. The nomination was unanimously concurred in.

The president, Hon. Charles Smith, then announced the object of the meeting to be, to give expression to the feeling of the Union men of New Orleans in regard to the threatened removal of General Sheridan from the command of the fifth military district a man distinguished as a statesman and a soldier, who had fought well and successfully for the liberty we now enjoy.

The president then introduced Judge Heistand, who responded in a very brief address, which was well received by the people. The judge remarked that he was absent from the city when the suggestions were first made to hold this meeting. He could say from his knowledge of General Sheridan, that he did not desire, so far as he was personally concerned, such a demonstration as this. He is a man who performs his duty, regardless of the likes or dislikes of any. But he has been sent here to restore the two States of Louisiana and Texas to the places they occupied before they had been torn in tatters by treason. And he will continue to do his duty until the work is accomplished, unless his hand is stayed by His Accidency. At first General Sheridan did not stand out with that energy that many good Union men wished for. The General's acts were reviewed for his supposed reasons for acting and refusing to act, as explained by the speaker, seemed to be deemed satisfactory by the audience. He claimed that General Sheridan's acts were approved by the legal representatives of the people of Congress, and of the people themselves. He felt authorized to utter the protest of the Southern American people against the removal of General Sheridan by Andrew Johnson.

Rufus Waples, Esq., was the next speaker. He showed that General Sheridan was invested with a two-fold capacity—an officer in the army of the United States and a civil officer under the enabling acts of Congress. He took the position that he could not be relieved from his civil duties, because of the prohibition contained in the tenure of office laws. Congress, has in the opinion of the speaker, enacted many excellent laws, but they have neglected an important part of their duties—the impeachment of the incompetent president. There was abundant reason for impeachment in the notorious fact that he has neglected and refused to execute the laws of Congress. The speaker extended his remarks to some length, and was attentively listened to by the people.

Col. Campbell then read the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the congressional plan for the reconstruction of the rebel States, as embodied in the law known as the military bill and the acts supplementary thereto, being the expression of the maturely considered and deliberate will of the people of the United States, has been proven by experience, to have been as wise in conception and beneficient in its practical results as it is unexampled in the history of nations for leniency and moderation toward the late enemies of the government.

That under the opposing policy of the president these States were fast becoming the theatres of tyrannical proscription, endless anarchy and misrule; for the proof of which we refer to the bloody massacres of New Orleans and Memphis, and to the mobs, riots and murders of Union men which so shamefully illustrated the dominance of the rebel factions under the policy '65 and '66.

That among the beneficient results of congressional policy we enumerate the guaranteeing of equal rights, before the law, and the extension of suffrage to all men irrespective of color, the protection of life and liberty, and the rights of a free press and free speech, the making of treason odious, the development of a spirit of hearty loyalty to the United States, and the placing of these States on the road to a speedy resumption of their rights and duties under the constitution.

Resolved, That in view of the rapid and harmonious progress made in the states of Louisiana and Texas in the work of reconstruction under the wise and skillful administration of General Sheridan, and of the prospect before us thereby of that speedy relief which all our interests—material, political, educational and social—so imperatively demand, we, the loyal people of Louisiana do earnestly and solemnly deprecate his removal, and declare that such removal would send a chill to every loyal heart, and revive the hopes of every rebel, and seriously retard the work of reconstruction. And we ask our fellow citizens of the North to let the voice of the people be heard again in its majesty, declaring that their tried and faithful servant in the discharge of his duty, MUST AND SHALL BE SUSTAINED.

Resolved, That in Major General P. H. Sheridan we recognize not only the brave and distinguished soldier, but the practical and far-seeing statesman, and more than either, the honest man; that by his pluck and sagacity in courageously executing the reconstruction laws according to their true spirit and intent, and in removing from office "bad men" and defiant rebels who were impediments to the speedy reconstruction of these States, he initiated the proper execution of these laws throughout the South, strengthened the party of the Union everywhere, and has placed Louisiana and Texas foremost in the path of reconstruction.

Interesting speeches were made by Col, Boyd and Dr. Newman, who were followed by Governor A. J. Hamilton who addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent and effective manner for about fifteen minutes, in which he spoke of the loyal men, women and children of Texas being the friends of Gen. Sheridan, and that their prayers are ascending to heaven for his retention as commander of the fifth military district.

Revelations About Mexico.

Bit by bit particulars relating to Napoleon's attempt to introduce foreign usurpation and misrule into Mexico are becoming known, and the inevitable conclusion at which every one who impartially considers them *must* be that, to use a familiar phrase, the astute "Nephew of my Uncle" lost his head and went out of his depth when he involved himself in that muddle. Up to that time he had succeeded in everthing that he put his hand to after his election to the Presidency of the Republic, in 1848. He had gained personal and political popularity and favor in France; he had strengthened the friendly relations of England toward that country; he had obtained a renewed lease of office by the *coup d' etat* of December, 1851; he had been elected Emperor by a vast number of votes; he had conciliated public opinion by marrying a handsome young woman who had no blood-royal in her veins; he had arrayed England, France, and Sardinia against the ambition and attempted autocracy of Russia in the East; he had covered France with glory during that hard strife in the Crimea, wherein her soldiers were reputed to have fought better than their new English allies; he had thrown his shield over Victor Emanuel, and given him that important aid which, wresting Lombardy from Austria, had made that prince King of Italy. But then, on a sudden, came the invasion of Mexico, after which everything went badly, ending with the downfall and death of Maximilian, a man worthy of a better fate, who ought not to have been misled by ambition, as he was.

MM. Thiers, and Jules Favre have plainly stated the facts of this Mexican case. It appears that Napoleon stirred in it as early as 1860, but did not care to commit himself by any overt act, so long as there was a chance of interference by the United States. When the rebellion broke out, in 1861, Napoleon shared in the general European opinion that it *must* end, after a long contest, in the disintegration of the United States. The rebellion actually began, (he waited until the news of the disaster of Bull Run reached him); Napoleon wrote to Maximilian, offering him the throne of Mexico. After consultation with his near relatives, most of whom thought it a fine chance for him, Maximilian accepted. Some weeks after this, the Treaty of London was signed, whereby France, England and Spain agreed to collect debts due in Mexico, their people solemnly pledging themselves, before the world, *not* to interfere with the mode of government in Mexico. That pledge was violated by Napoleon, whose legions forcibly occupied the City of Mexico, where, by direction of his officer (Marshal Forey) a mock election of Maximilian, as Emperor, was made. The crown was formerly offered to Maximilian in October, 1863, but he did not accept it until April, 1864, and then, with a saving clause: "Provided that the majority of the Mexican people should declare for me." Without waiting for this, and never asking for it, Maximilian hastened to Mexico. We know the rest.

There were six months between the offer of the Mexican crown to Maximilian and his acceptance. During that time he consulted his family. Most of the princes of Austria, his nearest of blood, advised him to accept. His wife, young and handsome, whom he dearly loved, and who had great influence on his mind, was also in favor of his becoming Emperor of Mexico. He had consultations with his wife's uncles, the Princess of the Orleans' line and her cousins, the Count de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres; also with his wife's cousin, Queen Victoria, of England; lastly, be sure, with that world-wise and veteran politician, King Leopold, of Belgium, his father-in-law. The Emperor of Austria, his elder brother, alone is said to have had a dolorous conviction that it would end badly, and that the old fable of the Dog and the Shadow might be realized. But the majority was in favor of Maximilian's accepting the crown. We dwell on the fact because it shows by what an irresistible fate this unfortunate young man was led to a country where his doom was death. But it was Napoleon who tempted him; in fact, Napoleon and Maximilian were conspirators against the Republic of Mexico long before the tripartite party of London was signed on the last day of October, 1861. As Prince Albert was then alive, consulted by Queen Victoria, his wife, upon all important matters, the chances are a million to one that *he*, also, knew what was to be the French action in Mexico, and what preferment (?) it was to give Maximilian, his cousin by marriage.

M. Thiers estimates the whole cost of the Mexican adventure at 600,000,000 francs, which is equal to $120,000,000. M. Jules Favre puts it as high as 800,000,000 francs, money as much lost to France as if it had been thrown into the deepest part of the Atlantic. In the reply on the part of the French Government, M. Rouher ingeniously avoided any reference to this matter of expense.

It is said that Maximilian's papers were taken over to Europe by the Empress Carlotta, that they consist of his diary and correspondence, and that they are in the hands of the Duc d'Aumale, Carlotta's uncle, who has some reputation as a man of letters, and is expected to edit and publish them. As Napoleon has prevented the publication and circulation of the Duke's pamphlets in France, and as the Orleans family have a grudge against him, for confiscating their father's property, a racy book may be expected, should it appear. A rumor that Louis Blanc would edit Maximilian papers cannot be correct, for he is equally at drawn daggers with the Bonaparte and Orleans dynasties. We have no doubt that some startling disclosures about Mexico, Napoleon, and Maximilian, will soon be made. *Washington Chronicle.*

Ralph Waldo Emerson, the poet, was elected one of the overseers of Harvard University, under the new law, and received *the* largest number of votes,-369.

For the New Orleans Advocate,

Two Thousand Miles Away.

BY REV. CHARLES M. GIFFIN.

In our own land, as in no other, we can travel until we grow weary of the journey and sigh for rest, all the while remaining within our own dominions. Since Russian America has become a part of us we can furnish range enough for the most wandering disposition. From New Orleans to St Paul is far enough for one trip. To those dwelling in the petty kingdoms of Europe it would seem impossible that you can ride on palatial steamboats with the speed of a bird and after 12 days of such travel on one river, leave 100 miles at one end and 500 miles at the other end untraveled, and yet all the while sailing under the smiles of our starry flag; such a trip we have taken, and write to-day from St. Paul, the capital of the State of Minnesota. In passing over such a distance it is to be expected we will reach another climate, so we do, but the difference is less noticeable at this season of the year than any other, when the thermometer is 40° below zero, the ground covered with ice and snow, the frozen particles in the air shining in the sunlight like floating brilliants, while all mankind wrap themselves in furs when venturing from their homes, while you have balmy breezes bearing delightful fragrance on their soft hands, flowers opening their petals to the sun that every beam may help to paint their beauty, and you clad in thin clothing, then there is a contrast between New Orleans and Minnesota, now vegetation is thrifty as with you, the mercury rises nearly as high in mid-day as in New Orleans, and we have a nearer approach to your summer than you can have to our winter. One thing here is splendid, that is the cool nights. After sweltering all day, to roll in heated torment through the night, then rise to another day's toils, but poorly prepared by your attempts at sleep, is very different from the cool, almost cold nights here, when the arms of morpheus hold you so snugly that you go forth on the morrow to the needful task "rejoicing as a strong man to run a race." The languid look so often seen in the South, does not prevail here. There is a freshness and robustness noticeable, that is the effect of the invigorating climate. If any who read this article should come here, and meeting the halting wasted form, think they see a contradiction, such will find that these came here as hopeless invalids. Once the sunny south was the resort of those affected with pulmonary diseases.

By two many sad cases it has been found that the moisture of the air is fatal. The balmy breeze may relieve some, but in most cases there is a need of the bracing powers to be found only in a cold clear atmosphere. That it is cold in Minnesota, no one can doubt, who will look at the weather record for a single year. That it is dry can be demonstrated by proper test. You never see mists and fogs, even when it rains it is not wet! We mean there is not that chilly dampness as felt in other places where rain is falling. When the shower is past, the air feels light and inspiring. The atmosphere is clear as a crystal. It is remarkable how far you can stretch your vision on a clear Minnesota morning. Standing on a bluff overhanging the city of Red Wing, I was pointed beyond to a distant range of hills. Down the sides of the lofty bluff on which I was standing, along the valley of the Mississippi in its wanderings, grasping small lakes in the view, on and over and up the side of the hills beyond, my eye passed over twety miles in an air line and rested on a sand pile jetting up from one of the range of hills. On its summit a wooden cross had been planted which has been seen distinctly on very clear days from the bluff where I stood. As I gazed away into the far off, I thought of faith's outlook from whence with clear eye, it overlooks the inviting beauties of the world beneath, that on Calvary it may see the cross with its dying man and be hold in him the power to pardon, and the strength to save, I felt to pray for a clear atmosphere and strong eye that I might ever see him as the Lamb of God taking away my sins

This is a new country, and yet you see much that looks settled and established. It is remarkable how fast the newly populated states put on the appearance of age. You see the first tide of emigration, and can hardly think of change until you look upon a prosperous state beautiful in its development. The chaotic or formation state is soon past, soon the state stands forth equal in rights with her more aged sisters, and in many cases their superior in all that constitutes a vigorous present and promises a glorious future. Emigration is filling the state with citizens, that are to work out its coming greatness. Many of these are Swedes and Norwegians, seeking in this cold section for something that is akin to their ice bound native land. As I saw file after file of the emigrant wagons drawn by oxen filled with furniture and farming implements, I could but sigh that there was not a stream of honest labor pouring into your beautiful country. The once slaveholding states are blind in not encouraging the advent of those who are willing to take ruins, and by toil, build out of them a lovely superstructure. A Macedonion cry becomes the impoverished south, "come over and help us." They need imported capital and vigorous labor although the first be greenbacks, and the second yankee arms. Religion labors under disadvantages in a new country. The settlements are new and far apart, the people poor or limited in circumstances, and worse than all the speculative fever is so high that men run mad about real estate and think nothing about soul bargains. Against these and all oppositions, our Methodism has led the van of other churches, while all have made creditable progress. Between your toils and ours there is sufficient likeness to create a sympathy. We take unused materials to build our prosperity, you take the ruins of the past to construct a blessed future. From two thousand miles away, we hail your toils in the sunny South, recognizing you as our fellows in the labor of love, and pray that you in *re-constructing* may be as successful as we hope to be in shaping the moral future of this growing state.

ST. PAUL, Minn. July 1867.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1867.

MY DEAR DOCTOR NEWMAN:

I enclose an article from the "Washington *Chronicle*," of the 28th which I thought you might like to see. The secret ally of the combination to break up our government, is beginning to feel the recoil of that wicked plot upon his own head, and mark the prediction, "Mexico will yet prove the Waterloo of the third Napoleon." It may be years hence, but it is the begining of the end. Since leaving New Orleans, I have been travelling most of the time in the Northwest. That is yet to be the controlling section of the country. It is six years since I have been in it and the change is marvellous. Towns, farms and great fields of grain are now, where ten years ago, it was virgin prairie.

I think Kansas and Missouri are improving most rapidly in population and Kansas especially is bound to be a great and wealthy State. She has not the mineral wealth of Missouri, but she has an unsurpassed soil, a climate most salubrious, wood in sufficient quantities, and the very best of water, and an abundance of stone underlying her whole formation—and more than all, she has a live active working population. They fought single-handed to make it a free State. And they made it so with a vengeance. It is the most progressive Radical State in the union, and Missouri so long the stamping ground of the Border Ruffian element of the country, with the exodus of one set, and the influx of another set of men is beginning to bear fruits of the atmosphere of Northern ideas which is sweeping down upon her. Dr. this is all God's work. He intends this country, a very garden in richness of soil, for his creatures who earn their bread by the sweet of the brow. In due time the same causes have made Kansas free, and labor honorable, and which are redeeming Missouri from her old curse, will roll onward to the gulf, like the waters of the Mississippi, and the time will yet come when the people of these extreme Southern States will begin to appreciate that it is just as honorable to gain money by labor as it is to steal from some less powerful, or intelligent human being. The day may be far distant, but it is sure to come. Now they are waiting for emigration of the Irish, or the Dutch, or Coolies, or somebody to come and be new "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for

imperfect in o

them, but they will see the Millenium before any such class will be in sight. The only thing that can save the South is the appreciation among the people that labor is honorable, and if God cannot bring them to that idea any other way he will starve them to to it. I have been upon the wing so much that I am behind the news in regard to New Orleans matters. I hope everything is working for good, and I have faith that it will. There will be some clashing of interests and ideas as to politics, but in the main the result will be progress, and errors will correct themselves in time. Do not faint in well doing, for the end will be sure to compensate for all annoyances. These delays and hindrances to reconstruction are all for the best. They are not defeats by any means, but are, through Providence, legislative Bull Runs, that will save instead of ruin the country.

Your Friend
W. T. Nichols.

New Orleans Advocate

Published Every Saturday.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D.,.....Editor.
Rev. W. M. HENRY, ...Asst. Editor.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 10 1867.

A NEW CHIEF OF POLICE

Headquarters Fifth Military District
New Orleans, La., August 8, 1867.

Special Orders No. 111.

(Extract.)

* * * * *

4. At the request of his honor Mayor Heath, of the city of New Orleans, Thomas E. Adams, chief of police of that city, is hereby removed from his office, and J. J. Williamson is appointed chief of police in his stead.

* * * *

By command of Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

Geo. L. Hartsuff,
Assistant Adjut. Gen.

SHERIDAN.

Elsewhere in the Advocate, will be found some account of the public demonstration made on last Tuesday night, against the threatened removal of Maj. General Sheridan from the command of this military district. It was a spontaneous outpouring of the loyal people of this city, which was the more emphatic and eloquent, because it was improvised. The morning papers announced the meeting and thousands responded to the call. Had twenty-four hours been added to the notice, thousands would have been added to the thousands in attendance. But the multitude present and the enthusiasm displayed, indicated the profound feeling on the subject. The voice of the people is, "Sheridan must not and shall not be removed." Some of the city dailies, in the vain attempt to counteract the powerful influence of the meeting, stated, that the audience was *colored*; this is not true, for there were many white citizens present; yet this is of little importance. It is well known that the majority of the white citizens of our community are in sympathy with Mr. Johnson and not with Congress; and it is equally true, that politically a colored man now counts as much as a white man.

On the adjournment of the meeting, the people repaired *en masse*, to General Sheridan's residence, and after music by the band and round after round of cheers, the General appeared on his balcony and said: "I cannot make a speech, but I sincerely thank you for this expression of approval of my administration. Your presence affords me great gratification; and as in the past, so in the future, I shall endeavor to discharge my duty with fidelity." These brief words were hailed with enthusiastic cheers by the people who seemed equally gratified that the General had responded to their call.

STANTON.

To what depths has Johnson fallen! The American people refuse to honor him; Congress no longer trusts him; his own cabinet decline to respect him. Poor Johnson! "How have the mighty fallen!" How he has missed his history! He has reached the vanishing point of nothing.

But Stanton—brave, patriotic, faithful Stanton: friend of Lincoln; trusty guardian of the people's rights; how he has stood like a wall of brass against the besotted degeneracy of Johnson.

The President informs his Secretary that "considerations of public interest will persuade me to accept your resignation, if tendered;" but his Secretary replies, "considerations of public interest have prevailed with me to hold this office for months past, and considerations of public interest will prevail with me, to hold it till the assembling of Congress." Heroic man!

The Tribune and the Levees.

The most sensible article we have seen upon this important subject, in the columns of the New Orleans press, appeared in the Tribune last week. The suggestor of the temporary nature of the levee system, and the increasing danger with every year resulting from the gradual rise in the bed of the river caused by forcing the deposits of the freshets to be deposited there instead of over the surface of the adjoining lands, is worthy of more serious attention than it has hitherto received. Its remarks upon the system of dykes and of diverting and carrying off the excess of waters, instead of damming it up are reasonable. We refer to the subject now, to call the attention of any of our readers who may be well informed upon the methods in use in different countries in dealing with such freshets as those of the Mississippi, to the matter, intending at another time to discuss it more fully.

ADDRESS
OF PROF. A. C. McDONALD.

Delivered in Wesley Chapel at the Exhibition of the Thomson Biblical Institute.

The exercises you have just witnessed, in connection with the examnations of preceeding evenings, indicate to some extent the methods pursued in the Thomson Biblical Institute for the past seven months. These young men from whom you have heard to-night, and others who have been associated with them as students, have at least learned that study is no idle pastime; that to succeed they must be ready for hard work. When we take into consideration their previous limited advantages, and the short period they have been engaged in their studies, their progress we trust, may be considered encouraging.

The present is, and should be, to you an occasion of much interest. Among the privileges which, in this great era, have been conferred upon you none should be more highly prized, or more conscientiously improved than that of a christian education. In these days of bursting chains and liberated mind you have suddenly stepped out in the broad paths of human progress, with equal facilities as others to press forward in the race for improvement. You share to-night in the literary festivities of the first institution of its grade in the South, established on the basis of equal privileges to all. You are at the opening dawn of a higher life, through whose grand portals you, and your children, may pass from the darkness of ages to the brightness of a new and lustrious day. It is well to appreciate this hour and understand its duties.

I wish on this occasion to call attention to *the advantages and necessity of a liberal education.*

But what is education? Some seem to think its main purpose is to impart information; that the student is a sort of receptacle to be stuffed by his teacher with various knowledge. But that is not its leading object. The student while under training may, and if attentive will receive much valuable information, but the true aim of an education is to develop, *lead out*, the various powers of the mind. Were you preparing for some feat of extraordinary physical agility or strength, you would find the necessity of a training that would develop to their full capacity the muscles that would require to be exerted. The exercises in which you would engage under this preparatory training would be valuable only as they secured this development. So in preparing for great mental exertions, there must be much previous training of the mind. To give this training, is the chief object of the studies pursued in our institutions of learning.

In advancing a student, the first care of an intelligent instructor is to *quicken the perceptive faculties*, to brighten the mental eye, and give clearness and vigor to the intellect. Much depends on vividness and distinctness of mental vision. You go upon a steamer, pass into the pilot house and look out on the smooth expanse of lake or river. To your unpracticed eye every portion of it seems equally navigable. But the trained eye of the pilot looking on the same scene, discerns that beneath the glassy surface there are hidden sands, or treacherous rocks, or dangerous snags, and discovers also the deep channel in which his vessel may glide in safety. Two persons look upon the same book. To one it is little else than a combination of difficult words, to which he can attach only vague and confused ideas; the other sees the same letters, syllables, words, sentences—but, couched in those sentences, he perceives valuable truths, golden thoughts, bright-winged fancies, and, like the miner amid glittering sands, gathers priceless treasures. What training is to the pilot, what long experience is to him who prospects for gems or gold, so is education to the eye of the mind. It trains it to see clearly and to grasp firmly the truths presented before it.

The student must also be trained to *think;* and what is thinking? It is simply ability to pass from one idea to another and to return back to it at will. Some are greatly deficient in this ability. There are those of reasonably quick perceptions, who seem utterly incompetent to link two ideas together. Education trains to think and every advance step tends to increase this power. When you take two letters and with them form a syllable you are thinking; when you unite two or more syllables and form a word you are thinking; when you combine words into a sentence you are thinking; when you study the wonders of nature, investigate the sources of being, and discover the operation of mysterious laws you are thinking; when from nature the mind rises through various gradations until it takes in vast and grand conceptions of the great Creator, you are still thinking. Many of the studies pursued in obtaining a liberal education are valued chiefly as cultivating the attention and leading to close, connected thought.

As we advance in the domain of the intellect we encounter a still higher faculty; *the power of discriminating as to the quality of ideas*, the ability to compare our thoughts and judge of their agreement or disagreement with each other. This most exalted of the mental powers can be developed only in part by the schools. The Natural, Mental, Moral and Political Sciences furnish a fine field for the exercise of the judgment. Logic furnishes valuable rules for its training; but a sound understanding, a sober, reliable judgment, is rather the product of long experience in practical or professional life than of scholastic training.

A complete analysis of the powers to be trained by education, would require us to speak of the cultivation of *taste*, that nicer form of discrimination based upon the sense of propriety; of *memory*, that ability of the mind by which we treasure up ideas; of *imagination*, that grandest of the mental powers by which we combine ideas in new and charming associations. From this brief survey of the objects of education you can readily see that its great purpose is to bring the mind to its highest possible standard of excellence and power. Such an education requires time, labor and expenditure of means. Continued effort is essential to success. Let no one who sits down idly, waiting to be carried through his mental processes by the aid of his teacher, dream of success. There is no royal road to learning. The hill of science is steep and difficult and if from its lofty summit you would look out on the enchanting prospect, you must reach it by unremitting endeavors. Your greatest want is invincible determination, and with this you will succeed, with or without a teacher. He who understands the alphabet, has in possession the key to all human knowledge. There is no attainment possible for man to which he may not aspire; he may exact from nature her secrets, mount the chariot of the clouds, and walk amid the stars.

But if you would rise to heights of excellence, you must pay to the utmost her unyielding exactions. She refuses to be cheated, and crowns with unfading laurels only those who fulfill her stipulations. None may tread her airy halls or range her delightful gardens who fail to produce the proper requisites for admission. Do you ask, then, whether this treasure of a liberal education is worth the price? You, yourself, must be the judge; each one carves his own destiny; each one for himself must pay the price of his own advancement. If there be, however, among these students or in this assembly a young man or young lady who aspires to an elevated life, and is willing to make the effort to attain it, let me sketch briefly for your encouragement a few of its advantages.

A liberal education will *render you efficient in the world of mind.* A constant want of the world is efficient men and women. Whether it be to saw wood, or cultivate a field, or build a house—we demand efficient men; and skill even in these ordinary avocations comes only by years of application. How much higher the preparation necessary for you who expect to grapple the influences that control the world of mind. There is no work of man more difficult than this; there is no power like brain power; *mind* rules the world. If you look into the sources of mental power, you will find that all great kings of thought have been men of thoroughly developed minds. The road to that development may not always have lain through college halls, but it has ever been through paths of persistent application. The era on which we now enter calls for cultivated minds, and it will have them. For the pulpit, for the bar, for the medical profession, for the fine arts, for all the seats of power it will accept of none but efficient men. Such, my young friends, resolve that you will become, or leave at once the race to others.

The thorough education for which we plead *will secure for you honorable position and influence.* There has been much needless anxiety and maneuver to gain position. It is but natural that men should wish their merits to be recognized. Their self-respect, their happiness—more, their *usefullness*, depends on securing proper recognition. But the road to this is plain. It lies not amid the labyrinths of diplomatic art, but on the open ground of honest merit. True merit cannot be long obscured. Friends may prove treacherous, enemies may combine, but genuine merit, however modest, will in the end be clad in triumphal robes. Do with it as you may, the diamond will always sparkle, the gem ever shed its serene ray. Only be the pure gold, and it lies not in mortals to depreciate your worth. You determine your own position.

Every rightly educated man *is a general blessing to society; a public benefactor to his race.* As we multiply educated men, the standard of common school instruction will be raised, and thus the masses be elevated; enterprise and prosperity will be secured; liberty, that invaluable boon, will be perpetuated, and this glorious country of the stars and stripes, of magnificent lakes and rivers, of heroic men and women, will be assured to us as the home of one great, united people. Give us the same schools, the same text books, the same class of instructors, a common literature, and no future Jefferson Davis will dare attempt the ruin of his country. General education is the zone which shall bind all our populations into one.

It also *furnishes a sure means for securing the growth and power of the Christian Church.* It is amid the light, not in the darkness, that christianity flourishes best. The religious education of the youth is a work that lies in the proper province of the church, and that church which neglects its young men and women will die, and ought to die. The church of the future will need an enlightened membership, a strong ministry and able writers. The infidel is writing, the skeptic is writing, the wordly man is writing—the christian must write. The literature of our land must receive the stamp of christianity, or poisoned in all its fountains, it will send streams of death throughout the land.

Let me say then to these students of the Thomson Biblical Institute, whom I have endeavored to instruct, and to all the young men and women I see before me, who wish to be and to do something in this world, never falter in your determination to secure a liberal education. Only will it and you shall rise to an eminence tha neither you nor your friends had deemed possible. Parents, assist your children in their endeavors. No heartless trader can now tear them from your embrace. See that you educate them for God.

Editorial Items.

Dedication.—Providence permitting, our new session-house will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, to-morrow morning. The Sunday-school will meet at 9½ o'clock A. M. Each child will bring a new scholar. At 11 A. M. divine service will commence. Rev. Messrs. McDonald and Henry will participate in the introductory services; Rev. Mr. Brakeman will preach, and Dr. Newman the pastor, will dedicate the edifice to the worship of the Lord.

All are cordially invited.

We have received an interesting letter from Rev. James Lynch, who gives an encouraging statement of his work on the South Mississippi District.

In last week's Advocate, allusion was made to a communication signed "B." which was published July 15th and which referred to Macon, Miss. A distinction should be made between what "Mr. Jones" states, and what "B" writes; and that the latter made a truthful record of the statement of the former, is not to be questioned for a moment.

New Church Purchased.— The new society organized two weeks since by brother A. C. Mc Donald, on Jackson St. has completed the purchase of a church located on Sixth St. between Laurel and Annunciation Sts. for the sum of five thousand dollars. In this purchase they have secured two good lots and a neat commodious church building, 30 by 60 feet, with a gallery in front. The society worshipped in the new church, for the first time, on last Sabbath. There was a good congregation, filling the the church in the afternoon to overflowing; much interest was manifested and three additional members were added to the society. The Sunday School which meets in the morning, is also promising.

In a letter to brother Brakeman dated Baton Rouge, July 29th, Rev. James Hayward says:

"I have just returned from Stony Point, where brother Solomon Montgomery is doing a great work. I am happy to say they are in their new church. It is as good as this church in Baton Rouge and almost as large, and it has, so far, cost them but $600. Brother Montgomery has built it most ly at his own expense. I spent Sabbath there, and preached twice, baptized six, and received nine into the church."

Brother Hayward closes his letter in these exultant words: "The old mother church is taking the wings of the morning, and will fly through the earth in spite of men or devils!" And we say Amen! God speed her flight. Her course is onward in the N. O. District.

Bussey & Co.—We call the attention of our readers, both in the West and Southwest, to the business card in another column, of Bussey & Co., general commission merchants and cotton factors. We take pleasure in numbering Mr. Bussey among our personal friends. He is a gentleman of high business talents and of sterling integrity; and his house is the safest and among the most prosperous in this city. His office is 48 Carondelet st., New Orleans.

General News.

General Sheridan has appointed Stoddart Howell, Treasurer of the City of New Orleans, in place of Joseph Hernandez removed.

This is a good appointment and gives great satisfaction.

We understand that the first day after his appointment the city currency so much improved, that brokers only obtained three per cent difference between bills of small denomination and greenbacks.

We also understand that small change will be promptly furnished now for bills of large denomination.

Governor Flanders has appointed Dr. Henry C. Heilner, resident physician at quarantine, *vice* M. A. Southworth resigned. Another good appointment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, August 5, 1867.

The conflicting elements in the cabnet are of such a nature that the difference between the president and a portion of his advisers is likely to become utterly irrepressible. His persistent determination to thwart the will of Congress has led to what is believed to be an irreconcilable breach between President Johnson and Mr. Stanton, of the war department, and Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the treasury.

It has transpired that Secretary Stanton rrfused to attend a cabinet meeting on Friday, because Johnson adhered to his determination to remove General Sheridan and General Pope.

The Secretary of the treasury, Mr. McCulloch, discovers the drifting of the popular current, and events have confirmed the statement previously made by me that he has abandoned the policy of the president, and has refused to support him in his unjust and unconstitutional schemes. He will not consent to the removal of faithful government officers connected with the treasury department as demanded by the president, nor will he leave the cabinet; but remain there and strenuously oppose the vagaries, plots, maneuvers, and Surrattisms of the accidental occupant of the White House.

To give some idea of the recklessness of the president. He stated yesterday in conversation that Secretary Stanton ought to be removed, and coupled him with General Sheridan.

It is believed that Secretary Stanton will resign very soon, for the reasons indicated. He will not submit to the sacrifice of General Sheridan without appealing to the country.

It is out of the power of the President to remove Secretary McCulloch.

The new evidence of this ruptuie in the Cabinet creates the impression that the breach will continue to widen until the President stands almost solitary and alone in the advocacy of his "policy."

Washington, August 6, 1867.

The excitement in political and social circles still continues. The great topic of conversation is the difference between the President and Secretary Stanton.

The secretary of war again refused to attend the cabinet meeting this morning, and it believed that he has fully determined not to be brought into personal communication again with the accidental president.

Up to one o'clock to-day, however, Secretary Stanton had not returned a reply to Johnson's request to resign.

His friends assert that he will remain in his present position, but this is doubtful.

Secretary Seward has returned from his home in Auburn, New York.

The order for the removal of General Sheridan is confidently expected soon.

The appeal of Governor Parsons, of Alabama, and other southern politicians, has had no effect on the president yet, so far as the public has ascertained.

No one seems to doubt that the president will persevere in his determination to remove General Sheridan and Pope.

Crowds of people surround the court-house, awaiting the result of the Surratt trial, which is now about closing. It is thought that the jury will not agree upon a verdict.

REV. JAMES LYNCH.

The readers of the Advocate have been notified that this brother has recently come to us from the African Methodist Episcopal Church. As he was a leading man of that Church we give a brief sketch of his history:

Rev. James Lynch was born in Baltimore, Md., January 9th, 1839. His father, a free man of color, was a local preacher in the Sharpe Street M. E. Church in that city. His mother a woman of rare intelligence, was a slave, owned by General Smith, but her husband bought her freedom. James, taught by his mother, when only five years old could read and repeat most of the multiplication table. When six years of age he began going to a school taught by Rev. Daniel A. Payne, now a bishop in the A. M. E. Church. At the age of thirteen he was sent to N. E. Academy to prepare for college. He made rapid progress, and acquired distinction in declamation and debate. Misfortune overtook his father, and James was compelled to leave the school at the close of the fifth term. In his sixteenth year he went to Boston hoping to be able to get into school again, but failing in this, shipped on board a steamer as a cabin-boy. Finding his associations uncongenial he determined to rise above them, and upon reaching New York he left the vessel and sought employment as a school teacher. After teaching eighteen months in Jamacia, New York, (where he was converted and joined the Presbyterian church) he went West, and opened a school in Indianopolis, Ind., where he joined the A. M. E. Church, where he became a local preacher, and in six months was received into conference and stationed at Galena Ill, thence he was transferred to the Baltimore Conference, and was stationed in the District of Columbia, served two years and was stationed in Baltimore when the war broke out; subsequently, upon the appeal of Rev. Mr. French, he was sent to labor among the freedmen in South Carolina and Georgia, spending three years in laying the foundation of the present work of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in those states. General Saxton made him "Superintendent of the freedmen," and Govenor Andrew appointed him Chaplain of the 54th. Massachusetts Regiment, but this last he did not accept. He was subsequently appointed to visit England in company with Bishop Payne, but the trip was unavoidably delayed.

At the last General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, brother Lynch was elected editor of their paper "The Christian Recorder," under his labors it became an efficient, and influential journal. This eminent position he resigned, joined the Erie Conference, and was transferred to the Mississippi Mission Conference by Bishop Simpson, and appointed Presiding Elder of South Mississippi District where he is now doing efficient service, both to the Church and to his race.

Brother Lynch believes that the mission of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, as a separate organization, is drawing to a close, and that its unfortunate alliance with the Southern Methodist Church and rebels generally has imperiled the interests of the colored people in the South, and has therefore, in the fear of God, and from a sense of duty, left it. It is no hasty step he has taken, he has had it in contemplation for three years, and both Bishop Payne (of his own Church,) and Simpson have long known his convictions, as have also many of his intimate friends. He is not alone in his conviction or the mission of the A. M. E. Church.

And we speak advisedly when we say *it will not be long till other leading men in his denomination will follow his example.* A church built upon caste or color, (and that church is) cannot stand. B.

The Baptists have 46 Universities, Colleges, and Theological Institutions in the United States. Six have been suspended during the war.

Boston has been praised in all quarters for her manner of receiving and entertaining the President.

The New City Council.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

Alderman Graham called the board of aldermen to order at the meeting Tuesday evening, and read the military order under which the board is organized.

The members present last evening were Messrs. Burbank, Clay, Carriere, Dewees, Graham, Stapleton, and Woolfley. Absent, Messrs. Dumas—sick, and Grieff—on his way to the north.

The president *pro tem.*, Mr. Graham, stated that the first business in order was the election of a permanent president.

On motion of Alderman Woolfley, Hon. James Graham was elected permanent president.

Mr. Graham said: I take occasion to express my acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon me. I shall endeavor to do my duty, and shall ask your forbearance in any shortcomiugs.

Alderman Carriere nominated Hugh J. Campbell for secretary of the board.

On motion of Alderman Woolfley, Mr. Campbell was unanimously elected.

On motion of Alderman Clay, Mr. C. Boudro was elected unanimously sergeant-at-arms.

Messrs. Woolfley and Burbank, on motion of the former, were appointed a committee to wait upon Messrs. Campbell and Boudro, and inform them of their nomination.

The committee retired and returned in a few minutes with Mr. Compbell, who was introduced to the President and members. The president announced the standing committees of finance and streets and landings:

Finance Committee—John R. Clay, chairman, Antoine Carriere, F. A. Woolfley, E. Stapleton.

Streets and Landings—Daniel S. Dewees, chairman, A. D. Grieff, T. E. Dumas, E. W. Burbank.

On motion of Alderman Woolfley a committee consisting of Messrs. Woolfley, Clay, and Dewees was appointed to wait on the Mayor, and inform him of the organization of the board, and of their readiness to receive any communication from him.

On motion of the same member a recess of fifteen minutes was taken.

The new secretary of the board immediately on his election was abandoned by the representatives of the old secretary, who retired from the chamber without proffering any information relative to the business before the Board.

Judge Alexander Walker, the old secretary of the board, started for Washington some time since, and his son, Garret Walker, who acted as secretary during the absence of his father, left this city for Virginia yesterday, as our reporter was informed. Their representatives either were ignorant of the duties to be performed or were disinclined to extend any courtesies whatever to the new secretary.

Colonel Campbell, the new secretary of the board, is a member of the law firm of Butler & Campbell, of this city. He was formerly attached to the army as the colonel of the 18th Iowa volunteer infantry, and distinguished himself by gallant services during the war. He was in General Steele's command in the Red river campaign.

Mr. Boudro, the new sergeant-at-arms, was in the military service and a member of one of the Louisiana native guards regiments. He was lately enfranchised by Congress.

Alderman Woolfley, from the committee to wait on the mayor, reported that they had waited on that officer, who informed them that a communication had been sent to the board, through the secretary's office, and that he had no further communication to make.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and the communication from the mayor was read by the Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Mayoralty of New Orleans,
City Hall, Aug 6, 1867.

To the Honorable
The Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—I deem it proper at this your first meeting to call your attention to various matters of public interest which demand your early consideration.

The deranged state of our city currency demands your earnest and careful attention.

No authority exists for the sale of city bonds, therefore other measures must be resorted to, to get a portion, at least of the city notes out of the the market.

After carefully considering this matter I would recommend that an ordinance be passed, legalizing all outstanding issues and requiring the redemption of the same within .... days. We shall then know just how much is out and who is responsible for its issue. To meet these notes as they are presented at the counter of the treasurer I would suggest the following plan:

That portion issued by the commissioners of the consolidated debt under resolution No. 6236 is already provided for by advertisement for exchange for city bonds, amounting to $696,000; the batture issue is separate and distinct, and can be countersigned or stamped and reissued, amounting to $500,000.

For all other issues a thorough retrenchment in all expenditures not absolutely necessary for the public good.

A vigorous and earnest collection of all taxes in arrears, and all notes past due; an immediate sale of all property not necessary for public use; and for the redemption of the batture issue, new notes of such denomination as convenience may require.

About July 21 the late finance committee asked me to suggest a plan for the relief of the city currency. I proposed the issuing of warrants, payable one year after date, bearing interest of six per cent. per annum, in sums of $50 and upwards, a like amount of city notes to be canceled, and destroyed. The plan was adopted and passed, but by some inadvertence the important clause requiring the cancellation of city notes was left out. Under the existing feeling in regard to the currency I did not feel at liberty to refuse to sign the ordinance in that shape. It was intended to take the place of bonds until future legislation should authorize the same. They will no doubt absorb a considerable amount of city notes, being in convenient sums to meet the means of all who may have a little surplus to put at interest for a short time.

I, therefore, recommend either the amendment of that ordinance or its repeal, as it is a bad one in its present shape.

WATER.

It is provided in the act of incorporation of the Commercial bank that at the expiration of thirty-five years, it shall be lawful for the city to purchase from the Commercial bank the wate-works constructed by said bank, and that said bank shall not refuse to sell the works aforesaid, with all the rights and privileges appertaining to the same, on certain terms as provided for in said charter.

The charter of the Commercial bank will expire on the first day of April next, but believing it will be for the best interest of the city to purchase the works and provide the proper measures for the furnishing a supply of pure, wholesome water, I consider it advisable that immediate steps be taken to carry out the provisions of the charter. To this end I respectfully suggest that a committee from the council be appointed for conference in reference to the purchase of the present works by the city at once.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The council at its last session passed an ordinance for the establishment of colored schools. I respectfully suggest that this ordinance in no way meets the exigencies of the case.

A portion of the present board of school directors are holding their positions by virtue of an act of the legislature, see session's act 1867, page 175, and I consider it desirable on your part to either enlarge the present board, or take such action as will guarantee to the newly enfranchised of our citizens a fair representation on the board.

Inasmuch as the number of children to be educated will be fully double that of the past year, and in view of urgent necessity for the careful education of the children of our city, a liberal appropriation will be necessary.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the desirability of an immediate attention to this important subject.

STATE NOTES.

I was informed by the city treasurer in March last that he had received over $700,000 in state notes for city taxes. A large amount of these must still remain on hand. By reference to the accompanying statement of the First National bank, dated June 3, 1867, it appears that they hold $362,646 88 of these notes. These, with the balance on hand in that currency, should be so disposed of, as to be drawing interest or turned into current funds to relieve the treasury.

Steps should also be taken to close the account with the First National bank at the earliest possible moment.

WHARVES.

I transmit a communication from Louis H. Pilie, Esq., city surveyor, in reference to the wharves of the city.

In view of the present condition of the city finances it will become necessary for the council to determine what measure of repairs are of absolute necessity to meet the probable business of the coming year, and to at once take such action in the matter as will insure the completion of the work.

CITY WORKHOUSE.

The condition of the city workhouse will demand your earliest attention.

In nearly all the large cities of the Union reformative institutions are made a source of profit to the corporation, and I an confident that by judicious management the workhouse can be made at least self-supporting. I shall endeavor in a short time to lay before the council a plan for the employment of the convicts, whereby this desirable end may be attained.

The recent sudden death of Henry B. Myatt, chief warden of this institution, has created a vacancy which it will be necessary for you to fill at once.

FIRST DISTRICT LOCK-UP.

I desire particlarly to call your attention to the immediate necessity of placing the first district lock-up in a safe and healthy condition.

The attention of the former council has been frequently called to this subject, but no definite action has been taken. Notwithstanding the fact that the grand jury and the board of health have both presented this place as a nuisance, it still remains in the most disgraceful condition. I earnestly recommend that prompt measures be taken to remedy the evil.

NUISANCE BOATS.

In accordance with an act of the legislature entitled an act to prevent offal and nuisances from being thrown within the limits of the cities of New Orleans and Jefferson, the council passed a resolution on the 3d of June authorizing the controller to receive sealed proposals for the building of three nuisance boats. On the 11th of June the controller sent the sealed proposals to the board of assistant alderman, where they were laid over subject to call, since when no action has been taken in the premises.

The matter is one of great importance, and should receive prompt attention. In view of the necessity for immediate action, and inasmuch as the offal and nuisances are now being thrown in the river directly above the water-works, I would urge upon the council the purchase of flat-boats for temporary use until such time as nuisance boats can be built.

CONTRACTS.

I have before me for signature the following contracts, viz:

J. J. O'Hara, for cleaning and repairing the streets of the first ward for $15,500.

J. J. O'Hara, for cleaning and repairing the streets of the second ward for $14,500.

G. Correjolles, for cleaning and repairing the streets of the fourth ward, for $13,400.

G. Correjolles, for cleaning and repairing the streets of the sixth ward, for $9900.

G. Correjolles, for cleaning and repairing the streets of the fifth ward, for $13,500.

Wm. Hervey, for cleaning and repairing the streets of the tenth ward, for $11,600.

Wm. Hervey, for cleaning and repairing the streets of the eleventh ward, $9200.

James T. Monroe for running the Bienville street draining machine for one year, for $9000.

John Long, for running the London avenue draining machine for one year, for $6800.

Francis J. Bradley, for running the Melpomene street draining machine for one year, for $5450.

The resolutions authorizing the mayor to enter into these contracts were passed by the council over the veto of the mayor. Since my veto messages of June 21 and July 6th, I have seen no reason to change my views as therein expressed; but am firmly convinced that the best interest of the city will be subserved by leaving the cleaning of the streets and the running of the draining machines to be performed by the city rather than by contract, and suggest that the council reconsider the resolutions authorizing the contracts.

RESOLUTIONS.

I return herewith without my signature the following resolutions, viz:

Authorizing the mayor to contract with—

David Moores, for repair to engine house No. 24, for $2400.

David Moores, for repairs to engine house No. 18, for $3393.

David Moores, for repairs to engine house No. 23, for $3736.

David Moores, for repairs to engine house No. 20, for $3145.

H. A. Edwards, for repairs to engine house No. 14, for $3785.

Gamewell, Kennard & Co., for fire alarm telegraph, for $28,000.

John F. Rust, for digging canals and drains to carry off water from the Bienville street draining machine at $1900 per acre; canals at $450 per running acre; $25 per acre for dams and piling, and 75c. per foot for underground sewers.

Inasmuch as the carrying out of these resolutions will involve the expenditure of a large amount, I beg you to give your careful attention to ascertain if a portion of this expense cannot be dispensed with.

I return also resolution authorizing the substitution of the name of John Petit for that of James Antigais in contract for cleaning and repairing the streets of the third ward.

This method of the substitution of security is one that does not commend itself to my favor and which I am of opinion is of doubtful legality. Also.

Resolutions authorizing the controller to advertise for sealed proposals for the construction of the necessary canal bridges in the section of the city, comprised between Canal street, the new canal, Galvez street, and Hagan avenue, etc.

On the 25th July, 1866, the city entered into contract with Daniel Muiligan for the construction of all the necessary bridges for a term of three years. There can, therefore, be no necessity for this resolution, and it would be clearly illegal; also.

Resolutions authorizing the mayor to contract with Messrs. T. Fitzwillam & Co., for supplying the city with stationery for one year and with Messrs. W. H. C. King & Co., for supplying printed blanks and binding for the city for one year.

An examination of the proposals for furnishing these supplies conclusively shows that it would be impossible for the contractors to fullfil the terms of their contracts without serious detriment to either their own or the city's interest. Many of the articles enumerated in the bids are offered at prices far below the cost by quantity from the manufacturer, while many others are offered at a figure lar above their market value. A close examination will, I think, prove that the articles more needed by the city are placed at exorbitant prices, while those least required are put at a merely nominal price.

I would suggest that it would be more advantageous to the city to purchase from time to time the articles required of such parties as will furnish them at the lowest rate, the bill to be subject to the approval of the finance committee.

Rumors are are rife throughout the city that one or more of the collectors of levee dues are greatly in arrears, An immediate examination of these accounts should be made, and the guilty parties dealt with according to law.

CITY TREASURER.

Mr. Stoddart Howell, the newly appointed city treasurer, appeared before me and was duly qualified this day.

I shall heartily co-operate with the council in any measures tending to promote the general welfare of our citizens. One great difficulty in the past has been the want of harmony between the executive and legislative branches of our city government. This no longer exists, and I look forward confidently to such action on your part as will subserve the true interests of our beloved city.

Very respectfully,
E. HEATH,
Mayor.

On motion of Aldermen Woolfley, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the finance committee and the streets and landings committee.

The communication from the city survey or referred to by the mayor stated that the wharves will require certain extensions and repairs, as follows:

In the first district the extension of five of the ships' wharves immediately above Thalia street to a sufficient depth of water.

In the second district the rebuilding of that part of the steamship wharf which has lately caved in, and the rebuilding of two ships wharves opposite Barracks and Esplanade streets which could not be built last year.

In the third district the building of five ships wharves and that part of the steamship wharf which have caved and are now caving in.

In the fourth district the building of a wharf opposite Ninth street, which could not be built last year. The revetments and bulkheads will also need repairs in many places.

He estimates the cost at $57,000.

The wharf contracted to be built by H. Ellerman to connect the steamship and steamboat wharves of the first district is nearly completed, and will cost about twenty-one thousand dollars, which will make the aggregate $78,000.

Alderman Woolfley presented several communications from applicants for office, which were laid on the table subject to call.

Alderman Clay presented the following resolutions which was referred to the finance committee:

Resolved, That the issue of the city money made by the common council in the latter part of the year 1861, and the early part of the year 1862, also the issue made by the military government, from July 1862, until March 16, 1866, and the issue made by the late municipal government, from the latter period until they were relieved by the commanding general, be and the same are hereby approved and legalized.

Resolved, That the members of the present common council hereby pledge themselves not to sanction any proceedings having a tendency to increase the present issue of city money, but on the contrary do all in their power to retire the circulation, as will be provided for in the coming budget.

There being no further business before the board, a motion prevailed to adjourn until Tuesday evening next at seven o'clock.

The first regular meeting of the new assistant board of aldermen was held August 6th, President Hepp in the chair.

The following members were present, viz: Messrs. Davies, Dunn, Flood, Gauche, Goldmann, Gumbell, Hepp, Joubert, Lapene, Perkins, Sampson, Sauvinet, Sterry, and Thezan—14.

The message from the mayor was read and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

A number of resolution and other matters adopted by the old board were returned by the mayor without his signature. The veto of the mayor was unanimously sustained in a number of the cases, and in others the matters referred to appropriate committees for fuller consideration.

The city treasurer's report was read showing liabilities of $89,777 17. Currency on hand $308,893 47.

It was referred to the finance committee.

A number of resolutions and petitions were read and appropriately referred to committees for consideration.

A joint resolution was adopted inviting a junction of the two boards Tuesday evening next, to elect a chief warden of the city workhouse and all other city officers whose terms have ceased.

Another resolution was passed to its third reading, (the rules being dispensed with for the purpose,) declaring the board of school directors dissolved and dismissed, for violation of a city ordinanee in removing teachers without a good cause. The vote on its second reading shows ayes, Messrs. Davies. Dunn, Flood, Goldmann, Gumbell, Joubebt, Sauvinet, Sterry and Thezan—9; nays, Messrs. Gauche, Hepp, Lapene, Perkins, and Sampson—5.

These resolutions were directed to be transmitted to the upper board for concurrence, when an adjournment took place until Tuesday evening next at half past six o'clock.

News.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1867.

President Johnson telegraphed in person to General Rousseau, ordering him to report here. The story about his being called here to meet the agents of the Russian government is false. Rumor now connects the order calling him here with the expected removal of Sheridan.

The following is the correspondence between President Johnson and Secretary Stanton, in relation to the question of the resignation of the latter.

President Johnson, on August 5, writes to the secretary of war as follows.

"Considerations of public interest will persuade me to accept your resignation, if tendered."

Under date of August 6, Secretary Stanton replies:

"Consideration of public interest have prevailed with me to hold this office for months past, and considertions of public interest will prevail with me to hold it till the assembling of Congress."

The weather for eight or ten days past has been dry and hot, which we hope will have an exterminating effect upon the cotton worm. With propitnous weather from this till picking time, and the absence of the worm, it is estimated that there will yet be half a crop of cotton made in Grimes county, notwithstanding some fields have been abandoned. Of corn though the yield per acre is not as large as it ought to be, more will be made than was last year, a much larger area having been planted.—*Anderson Recorder, 27th.*

DEATHS LAST WEEK

The number of death in this city during the week ending Sunday morning, as reported by Dr. Dirmeyer secretary of the board of health, was 139, of which 9 were from yellow fever, 8 from cholera, 1 died of wounds, 1 was accidently killed by a fall, 1 was drowned, 1 died of burns and scolds, 1 of delirum tremens, 1 of intemperance, 3 of heart disease, 6 of consumption, 15 were stillborn, and the balance died from various ordinary diseases. Forty-two were under 1 year, 20 between 20 and 30, 15 between 30 and 40, 9 between 40 and 50, 9 between 50 and 60, 2 between 60 and 70, 2 between 70 and 80, and 4 whose ages were not reported. Seventy-seven were whites, 28 blacks, 12 mulatoes, and 22 not classified. The whole number of deaths is eighteen less than during the preceeding week.

THE LAST DAYS

Of ex-President Martin Van Buren were made comfortable by the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the results of its use.

Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV. page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Episcopalian.

This volume completes the authors's exposition of the four Gospels. It is now designed to go through the whole New Testament in the same way, and possibly the Old. If even the New Testament is finished after the author's plan it will form an admirable work, and supersede the use of Barne's Notes except among his partisans. It combines all the latest researches in biblical criticism, including the studies of Lange and others of the same class, and is characterized throughout by careful, patient study, and by great clearness and vigor. The style is at the same time popular, and to no class will the volume prove a valley of dry bones, as is, however, often the case with many works on the same subject.

From the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review.

It is a matter of gratulation that so many distinguished men of all denominations are turning their attention to the preparation of commentaries on the Holy Scriptures. This volume is written in a clear, terse, and forcible style. There is very little waste of words. The expositions are concise, to the point, and evangelical and edifying. It bids fair to be a very valuable work.

From the Boston Review.

We hail all such evangelical efforts to simplify, explain and diffuse the scriptures among the masses. Such unpretending, yet really very valuable volumes are our best defense against the skepticism and irreligion of the age, and that scholarly, insinuating, and undermining influence that we import from many of the German critics. This volume reminds us strikingly, in form, method, and style, of Barne's Notes, and will be emminently serviceable to the large communion that rejoices in the name of its distinguished author.

From the New Englander.

It seems to be prepared with much care, and exhibits the same result of scholarly investigation to a greater degree than its unpretending character would lead one to anticipate. Sabbath-school teachers and others who desire brief and concise annotations on the Gospels, to aid them in their studies and instructions, will find much in this work that will be useful to them.

From the Christian Inquirer.

It is a learned book, gathering up an immense mass of illustrative facts and incidents from all sources, and arranging them in admirable order.

From the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Whedon's Commentary on the Gospels, which recently made its appearance, is an able and timely production. The author is at present the editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, and, as an original thinker and vigorous writer has no superior. He possesses the qualifications of a commentator, and the public appreciate his volumes because they contain new ideas, fresh from the laboratory of a cultivated mind. For advanced Bible classes they are unsurpassed, and the Sabbath-schools, recognizing their importance, are introducing them into their course of study. No instructor of youth should be without them, as they shed new light upon many interesting incidents in the life of Jesus.

From the Canada Christian Advocate.

We regard this second volume as fully equal the first, and both together as being a most valuable and seasonable exposition. It will be a companion to the Bible in many houses, and will enable, we trust, many, many thousands to feed upon the blessed word with increasing profit and relish. It was not uncalled, and it will not be unwelcomed or unprized. Its "popular use" will be another important instrumentality in educating the Church, and raising the intelligence of religious professors to something like what the times require. It will be found a valuable assistant to teachers and members of Bible classes. We wish the author health and leisure to complete the commentary on the entire New Testament.

From the Independent.

Dr. Whedon has won a marked place in religious and theological literature by the strength and polish of his pen. His commentary on Matthew and Mark attracted no small attention from its style, no less than its treatment of the topics of the text. It is less discursive and less accumulative than Lange, whose work is a thesaurus as much as an originrl effort. Yet it is hardly less sagacious and profound. Though brief it is not shallow. Compact with thought often strikingly expressed, it gives the essence af the Gospel in its vitals. He has expounded Luke more ably than Oosterzee; though John is deemed by him the crucial test of the volume, as it really is of the Bible. Many passages merit quotation, whether of the thought or the expression, for which, however, we have no room. His argument, in chapter ix, against Hume'a famous doctrine on miracles, is one of the briefest and best we remember to have seen. Clergymen and Sunday-school teachers will find much nourishment in this series of volumes that is intended to include the whole of the New Testament.

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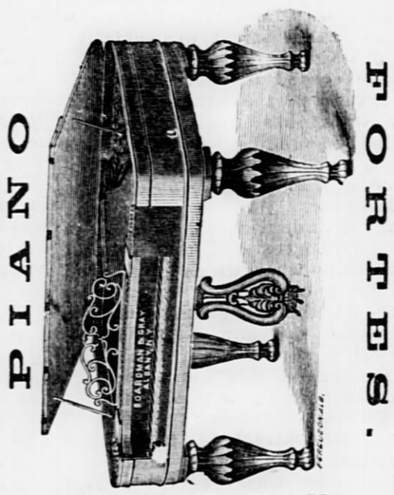
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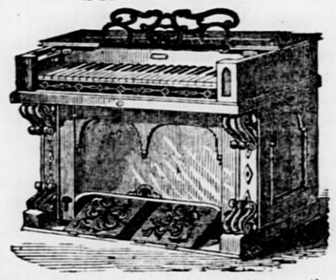
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VOL. II.—No 33. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867. Whole No.— 83

Poetry.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

The Dying Christian Father.

My day is dippin' in the West, it's gloaming' wi' me noo,
I hear the sough o' Jordan's waves, that I maun travel through;
Yet 'tis na'Jordan's waves I fear, nor tremble at the strife:
But oh! this sunderin' o' hearts, this leaving weans and wife.

That though we ken o' better things—a fairer world abune,
Whaur lost frien's are a' waiting us, an a'maun travel sune.
This rendin' o' the siller strings that tether heart to heart,
It tries puir human nature, sair, an' makes us laith to part.

Gae rax me bye the Bible, wife, while yet I'm fit to see,
Ere death cauld rifeback and creeps o'er my flap my failin' e'e,
An' let us sing a partin' song, before we sundered be,
For ye canna hae me lang noo; I haena' lang to dree.

Here, pit the pillow to my back, an' ease me up awee,
An' bring them a' to my bedside to see their father dee:
Noo raise the Bible up a thocht, it's ower laigh on my knee,
An' shift the licht heanin back, it's ower strong for my e'e.

He waled, he sung the partin' sang, his voice was firm and clear,
And read the fourteenth o' St. John, nor did he shed a tear;
Sae is it wi' the man o' God when life's day's darg is dune,
Nae future fears disturb his mind, nae rueful looks behin'.

O! but it gies me great relief, the singin' o' that sang,
My clay is crumblin' fast awa', my spirit noo grows strang;
My wife, my weans, we a' maun part, sae dinna sab sae sair;
But dicht the tears frae off your face, and let us join in prayer.

And let us join in prayer to Him that's wantin' me awa',
That He may be a faithfu' Frien' and Father to ye a'—
He turned his glazin' e'e to Heaven, and raised his withered hand—
Noo safely through auld Jordan's wave he's reached the better land.

CRAWFORD.

Last Words.

Head of the Army—Napoleon.
I must sleep now—Byron.
Let the light enter—Goethe.
I thank God I have done my duty—Nelson.
It is well—Washington.
Valete ed plaudite—Augustus.
Give Dayrolle a chair—Chesterfield.
It matters little how the head lieth—Raleigh.
I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying—Thurlow.
The artery ceases to beat—Heller.
What, is there no bribing death?—Cardinal Beaumont.
I have loved God, my father, and liberty—Madam de Stael.
I pray you to see me safe up, and for my coming down, let me shift for myself—Sir Thomas Moore.
A dying man can do nothing easy—Franklin.
Let me die to the sound of delicious music—Mirabeau.
Don't give up the ship—Lawrence.
Clasp my hand, my dear friend, I die—Alfieri.
All my possessions for a moment of time—Queen Elizabeth.
Monks, monks, monks—Henry VIII.
It is small, very small (clasping her neck)—Anne Boleyn.
I resign my soul to God, my daughter to my country—Jefferson.
I feel as if I were myself again—Walter Scott.
Independence for ever—Samuel Adams.
It is the last of earth—J. Q. Adams.
Remember (the charge to Archbishop Juxton to bid Charles II. forgive his father's murderers)—Charles I.
I have sent for you (Lord Warwick) to see how a Christion can die—Addison.
O Lord, forgive me, especially my sins of omission—Usher.
Lord receive my spirit—Cranmer, Hooper, G. Herbert.
In te speravi, ne confundar in eterno—Bishop Abbott.
God will save my soul—Burghely.
And is this death?—George IV.
What! do they run already? Then I die happy—Wolte.
Then I am safe—Cromwell.
Let me hear once more those notes so long my solace and delight—Mozart.
The best of all is, God is with us.
Farewell—Wesley.

THE DEATH OF MOZART.

When a musician dies his song ceases, but his music lingers, an ever-abiding cadence in our hearts, influencing all our after lives. The wealth of mines seems poor when compared with the compositions which some of our eminent writers of music have left behind them, and bequeathed as legacies to all the lovers of song. Music is full of magic, has charms for the living and the dying, and furnishes study and enjoyment for the inhabitants of heaven. Sometimes the spirit while taking final leave of earth, seems caught away by the sweet strains of the skies, and, amid the tears and sighs of loved attendants who witness the closing scene, departs with an ectasy of joy and unspeakable delight. This has been the case with a number of eminent composers in the dying hour.

The death of Mozart, the great German musician, was most touchingly interesting. Few are favored so highly

Wolfgang Mozart died at Vienna in the year 1791, and to me there is something strikingly beautiful and touching in the circumstances of his death. His sweetest song was the last he sang, and is entitled "The Requiem." He had been steadily employed upon this exquisite piece for several weeks, his soul all the time filled with inspiration, and already claiming kindred with immortality. After giving to it its last touches, and breathing into it that undying spirit of song which was to consecrate it through all time, as his "cygnean strain," he fell into a gentle, quiet slumber. At length the light foot-step of his beautiful daughter Emilie awoke him.

"Come here," said he, "my Emilie; my task is done—the Requiem—my Requiem—is finished." "Say not so, my dear father," said the gentle girl, interrupting him, as the great pearly tears stood in her eyes. "You must be better; you look better, for even now your cheek has a glow upon it I am sure, father, we will soon nurse you well again. Let me go and bring you something refreshing." "Do not deceive yourself, my precious child," said the dying father, "this wasted form can never be restored by human aid. From Heaven's mercy alone I look for aid in this my dying hour. You spoke of refreshments, my Emilie—here, my child, take these my last notes, sit down to the piano here, sing with them the hymn of your sainted mother Let me once more hear those tones which have been so long my solacement and delight."

Emilie obeyed, and with a voice enriched with tenderest emotion, sang to her father's heaven-born composition the following stanzas:"

Spirit! thy labor is o'er;
Thy term of probation is run;
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

Spirit! look not on the strife,
Or the pleasures of earth with regret;
Pause not on the threshold of limitless life
To mourn for the thing that is set.

Spirit! no fetters can bind;
No wicked have power to molest,
There the weary, like thee—the wretched—shall find
A haven, a mansion of rest.

Spirit! how bright is the road
For which thou art now on the wing;
Thy home it will be, with thy Saviour and God,
Their glad hallelujah to sing.

As Emilie concluded, she dwelt for a moment upon the low, melancholy notes of the piece, and then turning from the instrument looked in silence for the approving smile of her father. It was the still passionless smile which the rapt and joyous spirit left, with the seal of death, upon those features. Let me die such a death.—*Correspondent of Morning Star.*

The Protestant and Catholic Poor.

The poor are found everywhere, for the consequences of vice and misfortune are felt in all communities. But as Doctor Williams shows very clearly in the following extract, most of the Prostestant poor are such from their neglect of religion, while many of the Catholics are so by reason of their religion. He says:

Catholicism taunts Protestantism with the pauperism of England, as if it were chargeable on the rejection of the Roman faith. But in answer to this it is sufficient to say that the pauperism of British countries is found mainly in the class who are not church goers. The artisan and plough-man, who have become imbruted and skeptical, who keep no Sabbath and read no Bible, and never enter the sanctuary, are in Protestant England the chief burden on the poor fund. Those who visit the Sabbath-school and the chapel, or the church, both in the mining and the manufacturing districts, are less greviously and less often the children of want.

But in Catholic countries it is the church-goers, those who haunt the porch, and the alter, and the confessional, and keep the church-holidays, that are the most shameless and importunate in their mendicancy. The poor of the Protestant countries are by their religion kept mainly from the worst woes and vices of the pauperism around them, which preys mainly on the rejectors or neglectors of their religion. But the poor of Catholic countries are made and kept such by their faith; by its festivals, fostering idleness; by the mendicancy of many of its religious orders of friars, and by the mortmain engrossment of large portions of the nation's soil, and the nation's resources in the support of monastic establishments, which consume but do not produce.

The African's Closet.

A missionary friend recently mentioned the manner in which the week of prayer was observed by his dusky church on the coast of South Africa. When our favored churches show the same zeal we may look for wonderful showers of grace to descend on this parched and perishing earth.

They number some fifty or sixty members, and their hearts were warmly enlisted when the object of this week of prayer was explained to them. Their houses were small, usually with but one room, so each one had his closet out of doors. One would be in a clump of bushes; another in the deep recesses of the tall grasses; another in some rocky dell; but each knew his place. There were well worn paths to these closets.

A man came to the missionary about daylight, having walked about half-a-mile, and he said he was not out of the sound of the voice of prayer through all that distance. These dark-browed Christians were at their posts pleading with God for the conversion of the world. Who can say that blessings have not been wafted back to us on the wings of those prayers?

A little African boy employed in the missionary's home, as soon as his fire was lighted, used to go down to a little ravine and offer his morning prayer. At five o'clock in the afternoon he would leave his play and go bounding down the same rocky foot-path to meet his stated engagement there, not for a few days or weeks, but for the whole two years while he was in the missionary's family.

We want the same spirit in our churches. 'Kindle the dry sticks and the green ones will catch,' is a motto of Franklin's. It applies well to revivals of religion. They must begin among God's children, but they will not end there.—'Wherever thou canst send a thought, thou canst send a blessing.' 'The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.'

LOUISIANA.

We have referred to the natural business alliance between New Orleans and St. Louis, and have shown how important it is to this city that the old commerce with even more than the old enterprise of New Orleans should be revived as soon as possible, the lines of transportation established by which the valley of the Mississippi may become in some degree independent of New York alike in its imports and exports. With these considerations in mind, and knowing how immediately the revival of commercial prosperity in New Orleans depends upon the settlement of industrial and political questions, our readers will look with interest upon the political situation in Louisiana.

In 1856 the whole number of votes cast in that State was 42,873, of which 22,164 were cast for Buchanan. In 1860 the whole number of votes was 50,510, devided as follows: Douglas, 7625; Breckenridge, 22,681; Bell,20,-204. The returns of registration already received at New Orleans show that 119,396 voters have been registered. The increase is greater than the whole number of votes polled before the war. There were then about 50,000 white voters, there are now 41,163. The white population of the State has probably increased but very little during the war, and the figures indicate that a very small part of the whites have been disfranchised. On the other hand, there have been registered 78,230 negro voters, a majority of 37,063 of the whole number registered.

Louisiana, then, is to be controlled by its colored population. To the rebels the fact is very unpleasant; to some tender Conservatives at the North it may seem shocking; but it is the fact. If President Johnson could cause every white male adult in the State to be registered, there would still be a large colored majority. The disfranchisement of rebels does not at all affect the main fact that the blacks, if they vote together, can control the State. That they are loyal to a man is known. That very many of them are educated, and that there are among them, especially in New Orleans, men of property, culture, and decided ability, only render it the more certain that they will not be so misled as to vote a rebel or conservative ticket. Thousands of them enlisted in the service, and wore the blue uniform with credit, and they are not the sort of men to disgrace it, now that the war is over, by voting for the very cause against which they volunteered to fight. They are Republicans, because there is no other loyal party. They are Radicals, because they have sense enough to see that a thorough or radical regeneration is precisely the thing the South must have. It seems, even now, like a tale of the Arabian Nights—this marvelons transposition of power in Louisiana. Yesterday slaves; today masters. Yesterday sold at the auction block, today members of the New Orleans City Council, or candidates for the Legislature, for State offices, and for Congress. The old regime in Louisiana is buried forever: like the bones of the fossil man found under ten layers of cypress growth near New Orleans, the relics of the old order of things are buried under new voters, new ideas, new purposes, a new political creation, and the geologist has to go far beneath the surface to find even a trace of the Louisiana that has passed forever away. The rebels have as much political power in that State as the bones of the revolutionary tories have in New York, and no more. The Conservatives, of whom some are rebels, some Unionists, and all fossils, waste time in longing for the return of the old order of things, and might as well vote in Patagonia as in Louisiana, for all practical purposes. They are laid on the shelf, forever.

The new citizens, then, are masters in Louisiana. They mistake most egregiously who imagine that these men will vote as they are told to vote, whether by their old masters or any body else They have ideas of their own, and a will of their own. Mr. Charles E. Moss says that they will vote the Conservative ticket unless some colored man should be nominated for Vice President in 1868. He insults the men of whom he affirms such a thing. They have sense enough to know, if he has not, that their own political future and that of their race throughout the country depends upon the defeat of the Conservatism, Democracy, rebelism, or whatever else the opposition may call itself. A Conservative victory in the contest of 1868 would not only prevent negro suffrage in Northern States where it has not yet been established, but would overturn negro suffrage in Louisiana and every Southern State. The colored people know that the prejudice against them cannot be destroyed in a day, and that it will yield only before the stubborn fact that they use their newly acquired power wisely and well. They know, if some of their pretended friends do not, that all they have gained still depends upon their own moderation and wisdom in those States in which they have their power.

Whether Mr. Langston or Mr. Douglas or any other man should be nominated for Vice President, is a question to be settled not by his color or race, but by his qualifications. If he is the most suitable man for that post, he ought to be nominated and elected if not, not. The same is true of any other office. If the ablest, truest and best qualified man in Louisiana for the position of Governor is a colored man, he ought to be elected, and the same if he is a white man. So long as the man of the most worth and the best qualifications is chosen, the fact that he happens to be of the colored race will hurt no one. But if men are chosen to office, merely because they are black, merely because they are not black, then the old caste distinctions are revived, and if the men chosen are not the best qualified the result will be a disgrace and an injury to those who elect them.

There are some who urge the new citizens in Louisiana to insist upon the nomination of a ticket half black and half white—upon an equal division of the offices. We presume they have the good sense to see that every such proposal revives the very caste distinction which it should be their aim to obliterate. The moment the new citizens at the South demand anything as black men, that moment they rouse the prejudice of color which every good citizen should seek to allay. Whatever they demand as citizens, they will obtain. Whatever they demand as men of a certain color or race, they ought not to obtain—for to obtain it would do more harm than good to their own interests. Let us suppose, for example, that the new citizens of Louisiana should be so unwise as to select their officers not for ability. integrity and fitness, but for their color—half white and half black. Would the result be the election of men the best qualified to frame and administer the government in a manner creditable to those who elected them? Clearly not, for the man who is best qualified ought to be chosen, no matter whether he makes one more or one less than half of either color. Moreover, the election of officers upon any such principles would go far to strengthen that prejudice at the North which insists that the colored people are not fit to use the elective franchise wisely. It would turn thousands of votes insome Northern States, now closely enough divided, and, when 1868 comes, might turn the scale against those who advocate and sustain manhood suffrage. The election of a colored man, on the ground that he is the most competent and trustworthy person for the office, would do no harm. But the election of colored men, on the ground that hey are not white, would give prejudice so powerful a lever in some Northern States as to endanger the success of the loyal party in 1868. And its defeat would soon be followed by a new reconstruction in Louisiana and every other Southern State.

Thus far, the colored people have displayed a most creditable moderation and good sense in the exercise of rights newly acquired. We do not beleive that they will injure their friends at the North and peril their own cause by any hasty and injudicious action in Louisiana. They have suffered long enough under the heel of the spirit of caste, and will be in no haste to revive that spirit by their own act. They know the need of selecting men well qualified as well as true, to frame the government upon which their future political condition is to depend, and to set the machine in motion. They will take care in choosing candidates to select men because of their qualifications and not because of their color. And so doing, they will give proof that those who have declared them unfit to vote were as much mistaken as when they pretended that the colored people were not fit to be free.—*Missouri Democrat.*

General Sheridan.

The President has determined to remove General Sheridan, it is said. Disposed to do his duty, whether the President likes it or not, General Sheridan has removed one Throckmorton, who, for his eminent services as a rebel general was elected "Governor" of Texas

Sheridan is winning the hearts of the people by his pluck, his sturdy good sense, and his resolute adherence to principles dear to loyal men. Sheridan the fighter may yet be eclipsed in public favor by Sheridan the administrator and statesman. For it can no longer be denied that the General has manifested a breadth and statesmanship of opinion, a clearness of understanding of political subjects, and an appreciation of the practical effect of measures, which the country hardly expected from him. When the war closed, men thought of him as a brave dashing, headlong fighter, whose impetuosity carried him over obstacles that other men would have thought it madness to attempt, but the majority attributed his marvellous success rather to good luck than to good judgment. Few realized that behind his volcanic impetuosity there was a cool calculation, sound judgment, and steady purpose, equally remarkable though less manifest to the ordinary observer. Few appreciated the fact that such deeds as his and such constant success in spite of the chances of war were due more to the correctness of his reasoning and the comprehensiveness of his plans than to the vigor of his execution. Placed in command at New Orleans, General Sheridan began to grapple with questions that the mere soldier has so often failed to master. The situation was more trying than that allotted to any other commander. In no other district have the former loyal men gone over in such numbers to the support of Mr. Johnson; in no other has Mr. Johnson interfered so persistently and with such determination to secure a Conservative triumph. Utterly demorolized by the trimming policy of Banks, the Union men of Louisiana had been broken into wrangling factions, disgusted by prevailing corruption, and delivered over by the treachery of Wells and others into the hands of their enemies. When Sheridan rode on the field at Winchester, and transformed by the magic of his personal presence a routed and flying mob into a victorious army, the scene of demoralization and disaster that met his view was not more complete than the political rout of Union men of Louisiana under the operation of the President's policy. But his triumph at Winchester has not been nore signal than has been his success in the difficult task of reconstruction. To-day Louisiana is so thoroughly and certainly loyal, that even his removal could not bring about a rebel victory. In all his dealings, with open rebels like Monroe, with pinchbeck loyalists like King and Wells, with scheming Unionists like those who assailed him through the New Orleans *Republican*, with ultra Radicals whose zeal sometimes outruns their discretion, and with the negroes, strong in numbers and exultant in the prospect of mastery where they have endured servitude General Sheridan has managed with such impartiality and justice, with such wisdom and far seeing appreciation of results, that he has won the respect and confidence even of the rebels themselves, and is sustained in his course by the substantial citizens of all parties, while his boldnes and fidelity have made made his name dear throughout the North.

In Texas his success has not been so great, for in that vast State there is a sparceness of population and lack of means of communication which made political regeneration exceedingly slow and difficult. In some parts of Texas, it is said, the rebels have never yet learned that the Confederacy has collapsed. The dominance of the rebel sentiment is complete; rebels from all other States, flying to Texas to retrieve fortunes shattered by the war, have given to the few Union men of that State a task altogether disproportioned to their strength. The influence of the State officials, so-called, has been used to defeat reconstruction. We have supposed it hardly possible to overcome these obstacles, so as to secure a loyal goverment. But General Sheridan's removal of Throckmorton indicates that he has reason to hope for success. He would hardly take such a step, if there were not practical results of importance to be gained, with some chance of success for loyal men if sustained by official influence. We may hope, therefore, that, if Sheridan is not removed, he will eventually accomplish in Texas as complete a reconstruction as has been secured for Louisiana.

Whether the President will remove him is still an open question. No doubt he has repeatedly determined to do so. No other commander has done so much to defeat Mr. Johnson's policy, or to expose the baseness of its purpose to the country, as has Sheridan. The glorious victory of last fall is due to no one man, but more than any other single individual General Sheridan contributed to secure it. But though personal feeling move the President to order his removal, he connot be so blind as not to realize that it will be a most unwise and impolitic act. Mr. Johnson has done almost everything that a man can do to make himself despised and hated, but he will find "in the lowest depths a deeper still" if he removes General Sheridan. The people would regard his action as directly intended to defeat the work of reconstruction, and to turn over the loyal men of Louisiana to the tender mercies of those who exult in the murder of Dostie. But, behind the practical consequence of the act, there would be the feeling that it was a deliberate insult to the General

whose conduct has made him the favorit of the nation. When Mr. Johnson removes the victor of the Lhenandoah and Five Forks, to please the friends of Early and Lee, when ee insults Sheridan to please Monroe, Wells and Throckmorton, he may get ready to leave the White House. His impeachment will then be no longer stopped by the political calculations of Republican candidates for the Presidency. Popular feeling will soon accomplish what justice and reason ought to have effected long ago.—*Missouri Democrat.*

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OUR NEW SESSION-HOUSE.

On last Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, our new Session-house was solemnly dedicated to the service and worship of Almighty God, according to the ritualistic form laid down in our Book of Discipline. The day was beautiful and the occasion proved to be one of deep interest. The structure adjoins the church on the rear; is two-storied; measures thirty-four by forty-five feet; and will accommodate comfortably two hundred and fifty persons. In its construction, special attention was paid to light and ventilation. On the street side are two large windows of ground-glass, and a double-door; on the opposite side, a window, and two doors leading into the yard; in the South-west corner there is a gothic doorway which opens into the church. There are thirty substantial seats, which, together with all the woodwork are grained in imitation of oak. To facilitate the cleaning of the room the central seats are fastened to the floor by a strong hinge, so that they can be inclined backwards, and to accommodate the Sunday-school, the back of every other seat is reversible, so that the teacher can sit facing his class. Two small iron columns support the ceiling. The floor is covered in part with cocoa-matting and in part with carpet. Fifty cane-bottomed chairs have been purchased, and are placed in the spaces not occupied by permanent seats. The stand is unique. It consists of a low platform, neatly carpetted, and of a solid cross, which supports the Bible. The book-board on the top of the cross is covered with a green damask cushion, the work of womanly hands. On the platform is an ancient looking gothic chair, and in front of the cross a marble top communion table. To the left of the platform stands an excellent melodeon. Two of the gas brackets are double and four are single. The walls are white. In the rear of the room is a large book-case, well filled with Sunday-school books, and near it is an ice-water fountain. To avoid the annoyance from the children leaving their seats to get a drink, there is a tumbler-tray containing six glasses, which the sexton, at intervals, carries around. A sufficiently broad and well carpetted stair-way leads to the upper story. Here are three large and well ventilated rooms, separated by a narrow hall The largest of the three, is thirty-one by twenty-three, the next in size is twenty-three by thirteen, and the third is fourteen by eighteen. The largest is for an infant class and the galleries will accommodate at least two hundred children. The other rooms are for Bible-classes. The walls are white; the wood-work grained, and the furniture is to be similar to that in the lower room. The furnishing of the Session-house is the work of the ladies of our church. They *gave* most of the money and collected the balance; and with their own hands toiled to beautify the house of the Lord. God bless them!

At nine A. M. the children of the Sunday-school began to gather. Precious children, how firmly attached to us have they remained, through all the inconveniences of the past two years. What an experience they have had. Driven from place to place; compelled to walk a great distance to their Sunday-school, and often taunted by those children brought up in dis loyal families; but now they have a place which they can call their own. No wonder they were happy last Sunday, and to express their joy, they brought beautiful flowers and placed them on the cross. They had cherished the hope of this happy day in their young hearts for many a month; and now their faith is realized. The promise of their pastor and teachers is fulfilled. Some new scholars were present.

At 11 A. M. divine service commenced. The edifice was comfortably filled. Old familiar faces were there; those who had loved the truth and hated sin, and treason, and slavery; who had been true to their own convictions of duty; who had denied themselves, and borne the cross before a "wicked and perverse generation;" who had wandered from hall to hall, that they might worship the Lord who commands "obedience to the powers that be;" they were there, with countenances serene with contentment, and eyes moistened with grateful emotions. They had prayed long and often for that day; they had "hoped against hope;" they had walked by faith, but now they had the reward of their faith and patience.

The pastor of the church, commenced the exercises by reading from our ritual those beautiful words: "Dearly beloved, The Scriptures teach us that God is well pleased with those who build Temples to His name," etc., etc.

After the hymn, Rev. A. C. McDonald lead in extempore prayer. The Scripture lessons were read by Rev. Dr. Daily and Rev. W. M. Henry. Another hymn and then followed the sermon by Rev. N. L. Brakeman. His text was from the 20 Psalm 5, and 6 verses. After an exposition of the Psalm, he considered, the Character, Privileges, Security and Joy of the church. The character of the church is militant; to prove this position, passages were quoted from Moses, Job, David, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Michah, Naum, Habakkuk, Zacheriah, Matthew, Paul and John; and allusions were made to the garden and the cross. Militant but not vindictive, the church is against all wrong.

Privileges: Among the privileges, prayer was mentioned as the stronghold of the church. After noticing the objections to prayer, reference was had to Jacob, Moses and other Bible characters distinguished for their prayers.

Security: The point was argued from the following facts: God has created the church, and whatsoever he creates is forever; for the security of the church, stand pledged, his love, honor, oath; his people are one with him; and the history of the church is proof on this point. The greatest enemies of the church are those within its pale, such as Achan, Judas, Ananias and Sapphira, whose end was terrible.

Joy: The joy of the church is its salvation, which is great, as illustrated by its Author, its means and end, its appropriateness to man's condition, and its provisions for all. It is precious because it purifies, ennobles, cheers. In the recapitulation of the four points of the sermon, they were severally applied to our church.

The pastor then called for subscriptions, which in a few minutes amounted to nine hundred dollars. This was remarkable as it is now mid-summer, when many of our congregation are absent. But those present were in deep sympathy with the enterprise and had a mind to give and did give nobly. God bless them! To this $900, there is to be added the amount recently raised for Sunday-school library and for furnishing the Session-house, which in total makes nearly $1,500.

The collection having been completed, the trustees—Messrs. Whitmore, Jay, Baxter and Emley—presented the edifice to the Pastor, for dedication, who solemnly consecrated the house to God; and the impressive occasion was terminated with the doxology and benidiction.

Address of the Bishops of the M. E. Church South.

This document, addressed to the members of the Church South, consists mainly of a survey of the past year, a declaration of the vote on change of name, and on lay representation, an account of efforts among the freedmen, a defence of their own church policy and an attack on that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They claim for their church great success the past year, that it has been reorganized in all its departments, and that they "now cover more territory, number more Conferences, station more ministers, and have a wider jurisdiction than at any former time." From the testimony before us, we infer that the newly elected bishops have been untiring in their labors, and representing as they do the first order of talent and efficiency in their church, we may readily believe that whatever could be done in the work of reorganization has been accomplished. They have doubtless been aided by the labors of a portion of their preachers, who, amid great privations, have done what they could to restore the prosperity of their church. This expenditure of labor, however, does not appear to have been attended with a corresponding increase, either of numbers or of piety. The proposition to change the name of the church is officially declared to have failed, thus leaving to the church the sectional designation which is likely to become a great hindrance to future success. Lay delegation has however carried, and we shall now have a practical illustration of the value of this feature.

Their work among the freedmen is not regarded as specially promising. The rule adopted by the General Conference for them, is spoken of as "the best for doing whatever we can do for this people." But they feel that they are laboring at a disadvantage. "We have no pecuniary inducements to offer them, no delusive social theories," nothing but "sympathy," and the "gospel." These last would probably be more efficient among the freedmen were it not for the recollection that the "pecuniary" means of the Church South, have been exhausted in an effort to make slavery perpetual, and that their "social theory" of the negro has ever been, that he was but "a squirrell's jump from another baboon." But although holding such "social theories," they still "recommend the establishment of day schools under proper regulations and "trustworthy teachers, for the children" of freedmen. And they recommend that this class of teachers be not ostracised while "honestly engaged in this work." But here all their sympathy ends. "For moral incendiaries and political propagandists who abuse school teaching to other purposes," they breathe only threatenings and "ostracism."

The address is encumbered with the usual unnecessary references to the political status of their church. This is purely a work of supererogation. It will not be necessary during the present generation at least, to spend time in defining the political bearings of the M. E. Church South. Her anti-loyal record is as clear as the sun in the heavens. While there was hope she prayed, preached, fought, and bled for the rebellion, and now that it is dead her heart lies buried in its grave. It is with remarkable disingenuousness that these bishops refer to the anti-loyal position of their church as giving them a non-political character. The only true claim they can make to that character is that their church is not in sympathy with the dominant party in the nation. While there was a political party with whose sympathies they could affiliate they stood foremost among political churches. If the Methodist Episcopal Church has been, and still is, active for loyalty, her efforts have been fully paralled by that of the Church South on the other side. Of course the bishops know this, they know it of themselves and of their entire church know that unceasing prayers went up day and night, from the whole church for the success of the rebellion. They know, as well as we, that their church was founded under the direction and advice of Calhoun. That it has been maintained purely in the interests of slavery, that it staked its all upon the Confederacy, and that it is now non politcal only in the sense that the party of its affinities is dead. Their church sits clothed in the garments of mourning, and though in her great grief she naturally vows never to form another alliance yet we doubt not could the party of a past age experience a resurrection, we should see a speedy return to her first love. Those present at the late General Conference will not soon forget the exultation of that body in having found "a strong friend in a high place." If that church is not to-day an ardent supporter of Johnson's party it is because that like herself it is already far gone into consumption.

NEGRO.

Several times we have been informed that many of our colored friends disliked to be called "Negroes," and did not like to see the word in print. They seem to think that the term "Negro" is applied to them as a nickname like "nigger." But such is not the case.

The term "nigger," *is* a term of derision or contempt, and we do not wonder that they dislike the epithet. But the word Negro simply means a black man, or a descendant of a black man.

Some have said in our presence, that if another name were applied to them besides "colored people," they thought as they were originally from Africa, they should be called "Africans," instead of "Negroes." But that term would be too indefinite, as it would not tell with certainty to what *race* they belonged, as some Africans are white and some are black. And, moreover, this name would be altogether improper with them, as neither they nor their parents were born in Africa. They are, therefore not *Africans* but *Americans.*

But as we remarked, the term would be too indefinite as all Africans are not of the black race. There are portions of Northern Africa, where many of the people are white, and their ancestors have resided there for scores and even hundreds of years. They, though of the white race are therefore Africans. Now were it said that a company of Africans had arrived by a certain ship, it would give us no certain idea of their color, or the race to which they belonged. If we wished to know this, we would have to ask if they were *white* Africans or *black* Africans; that is, whether they were white people or black people.

The human family is composed of five races: the Caucassian or white race; the Mongolian or yellow race; the Malay or brown, the Indian or red, and the Negro or black race.

Properly speaking, there is no such race as the African race, no more than there is the European race.

It will also be seen that the term Caucassian Mongolian, Negro, etc., indicates a race of a certain color, white, yellow, black, etc. Now why object to the term Negro, which simply means black, or, of the black race. Is not the name just as good as Caucassian or Mongolian? Suppose that years ago, had it been possible, the names of the races had been changed and the colored people received the name of Caucassian, and one of the other races been called Negro? What then? Why the same who now object to the term Negro, would in that case object to the term Caucassian. To illustrate this point: Is not the name Irishman, meaning a man from Ireland, just as good as Englishman, meaning a man from England? Yet there are some of the former country so sensitive on this matter, that you can not insult them quicker than by calling them Irishmen, while the Englisman seems rather to take pride in his name. Why is this difference? Simply because of the difference between the two countries and the condition of the people. The sensitiveness is not occasioned by there being any reproach in the particular word Ireland, or Irishman. Were the name of their land changed to *Paradise,* they would soon feel just as sensitive over their new appellation, as they now do over their present one.

But should Ireland be greatly exalted in wealth and prosperity, and in the education of the masses, and England be reduced to the present condition of Ireland, no man would then be ashamed of being called an Irishman, bu he would be ashamed to be called an Englishman.

The reproach, therefore, does not arise from the particular name applied but from the condition of the race, or people.

We once listened to a speech from Frederick Douglass, the great colored orator of the North, when he referred to the term Negro. He said: "Some colored people object to the name Negro, but I do not, the name suits me well enough. I do not see why 'Negro' is not just as good a name as Anglo," (referring to the Anglo Saxons.) "The only difference is in the attainments of the two. But I hope to see the day when the attainments of the colored people will be such, that the name Negro will be no reproach."

We trust that we have made this matter so plain, that all the colored people who read or hear this article, will understand that this word which they regard as rather offensive is really the proper word to distinguish their race; that it is not a word of derision or reproach; but that it is just as respectful to call them "Negroes," as to call the whites Caucassians. And we trust that henceforth they will take no offence, nor make any objection when it is applied either by friend or foe.

DR. GOLDMAN.

All honor to Dr. Goldman. For more than a year this true friend of education, has been laboring to change the board of school directors for the city. At the first meeting of the new Council, the Doctor moved to dissolve the old board, and on last Tuesday night, his resolution reached the Board of Aldermen and was adopted. The thanks of the public are due Dr. Goldman, and we are quite sure that he will suggest a new board which will be an honor to our city.

Let the best men in our city be chosen—men of years, experience, of broad and philantrophic views, and if possible, of means, who can afford to give their time to this great work. We deem this the most important work that can engage the attention of the council. Our system of education, both for the city and the State, is inadequate, and essentially defective. In the county parishers, it is more than a failure. In our city, the accommodations are not sufficient for all the children, and especially in view of the newly enfranchised. We need new school-houses; new teachers, and a new superintendent, and particularly a Normal School. Let the work be thorough. Let all the children be educated, and Louisiana shall be a new State.

Julius A. Noble.—This staunch old patriot has been worthily remembered by the new Common Council, by which he has been elected Chief Warden of the Workhouse. Mr. Noble will find it a *workhouse* for himself for the next six months; great reforms are needed there; some immoralities to be corrected; some speculations to be discontinued. The *Times* of the 14th has the following:

It appears to be the intention of the Council to make the Workhouse self-sustaining. Last night Mr. Julius A. Noble was elected Chief Warden, and is to carry out this intention. Mr. Noble is one of the few men in this city who during the four long years of the war, and since, has been a Union man. This fact cannot be gainsayed. Whatever may be his views on political questions, his honesty and integrity of dealing is beyond reproach. As a politician he is somewhat of an extremist, but we believe that he will make an efficient officer.

Editorial Items.

☞Rev. Dr. Newman, will preach in the Session-house of his Church, to morrow morning at 11 o'clock, to young men, on the recent death of Mr. Pierce. The sermon is by requcest.

From Vicksburg.—In a letter received from Rev. Lev Baker, stationed at Vicksburg, Miss., he writes. "Three hundred and fifty souls have been added to the church since I came here, and they are coming every time I open the doors of the Church."

Is This Brotherly.—At the late session of the Missouri Conference of the A. M. E. Church, Bishop Campbell, recommended the expulsion of a preacher, (who was from Murfreesboro, Tenn.,) because said preacher had withdrawn in the interval, joined the M. E. Church, and was laboring by appointment from Bishop Clark Is the African M. E. Church friendly to our Church?

New Churches.—Rev. James Lynch writes that he has raised funds for two lots of an acre each, for two new churches—one at Brandon and the other at Canton, Mississippi.

Our readers will not fail to read with care the articles on "Sheridan" and "Louisiana,", from the *Missouri Democrat,* and published in the Advocate, by request. They are ably written and very suggestive.

Something New in New Orleans.—We are pleased to learn that an Electrotype and Stereotype Foundry, has been established at Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Natchez street, up-stairs. Such an establishment has long been needed in this city, as heretofore those wishing anything in this line have been obliged to undergo the trouble and inconvenience of sending North.

We bespeak for the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Westrup & Hummel, the patronage of the public, and we hope that while they are accommodating and benefiting the public, they may be richly benefitted themselves as a reward for their enterprise and industry.

Scripture Baptism Defended and Anabaptist notions proved to be Anti-Scriptural Novelties.—Such is the title of a work which we have received from the author, Rev. John Levington, of Michigan, a member of the Detrot, Conference. The work is published by Poe & Hitchcock, Cincinnati, O.

We have not yet found time to examine the work, but have seen it spoken of in very favorable terms. After an examination of the work, we shall be able to give a more satisfactory notice of the same.

Advertising Agency.—Of these agencies there are several throughout the country, but none do we hear more highly recommended than that of T. C. Evans, formerly Evans and Lincoln, 129 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Not only the Boston Press, but papers throughout the whole country who have had business transactions with Mr. Evans recommend him to the public as every way worthy of their confidence and patronage. Persons who wish to advertise their business will find it greatly to their advantage to consult Mr. Evans, as to the best mediums, and the best time to advertise.

He publishes in neat pamphlet form a list of the best papers in the United States and British Provinces, together with valuable information in respect to advertising.

It should be understood by business men, that the agent knows the circulation of all these papers, as near as it can be obtained from the publishers; that he secures the publication of advertisements at the low-

est cash rates, and all this without any extra expense to the person advertising, he receiving pay from the publisher of the paper.

SLANDERING THE DEAD.—*George Menard is Dead.*—George was one of the old time negroes, who had earned his freedom and paid for it before the war. He was a hard working man and an earnest preacher and was respected and aided previous to the war, by the whole community. At one time the city authorities gave him the preference over white competitors and sent him to Alabama to procure information about Artesian wells and to obtain the necessary tools to make one in this city. He failed to succeed, but was not allowed to lose anything. After the war George turned up as the Rev. George Gordon, and forgot poor fellow, in a great measure his old friends. But freedom to the rest of his race crowded his profession, and his life since, has been a continued struggle against poverty. During the prevalence of the "curse of slavery" he was the owner of wagons, mules, horses and some few slaves, but when the "blight" was removed he had nothing left to re-commence life with. His funeral will be largely attended, as he was personally known to all within the scope of many miles around.

MR. EDITOR:—I send the above extract from the Baton Rouge *Advocate*. Because brother Gordon did not bear the name of his old owners, and turn against his friends from the North, they slander the old man by saying that he owned slaves. It is not so. The slaves that he bought, by working hard and saving his money, were himself, his wife and his brother, and now at his death, they say that he owned slaves. But thanks be to the God of heaven, the old man died in the faith, and all their slander can't reach him.

J.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

The New Orleans Crescent of the 13th. contained the following sensible article on this subject:

A letter from the mayor of Indianola, concerning yellow fever in that city, states that from the 20th. of June to the latter part of July, "there were at no time in private practice less than one hundred cases, and in hospital not less than fifteen." On the 8th inst., there were but two cases, in private practice, and two in hospital. The fever it is said, came from Vera Cruz to Indianola, and while in the latter place it has carried off a very large number, including some prominent and best citizens. From Indianola the epidemic has traveled along the Gulf shore, and has very seriously attacked Corpus Christi and Galveston. The country has not wholly escaped, but the places last named seem to have been especially marked out for the ravages of the fever. The sickness at Corpus Christi was increasing a week ago among the whites, and had extended to the Mexicans and negroes. The Corpus Christi people appeal to New Orleans for aid, and we trust that the call will not be unheeded. They want money to pay for medicines and nurses. In Galveston twenty-three persons were interred on the 10th, all of whom were victims of this terrible scourge. The number of deaths during the week ending August 10th, was eighty-one The telegraph reports that the fever has reached Houston.

The abatement of the fever at Indianola and its appearance at different points along the Texas coast have prepared our people, in some degree, for its advent here. Thus far the cases reported in New Orleans have been called sporadic, and there is no reason for supposing that the yellow fever has assumed an epidemic form among us. Still the gradual increase in the number of sporadic cases convince us that there is need of caution, of careful attention to everything tending to preserve health and the health of the city. A due regard to diet, an avoidance of needless exposure to the extreme heat of the sun, or to the night air, and above all, the preservation of an equable frame of mind, will be worth much as preventives. Meanwhile, there is room for great improvement in ridding streets, gutters of filth, and the atmosphes of noisome stenches. These latter are within the control of the city authorities. If our new brooms make the city clean, General Sheridan's removals and appointments will make him the most popular man in Louisiana.

But right near to us the yellow fever is doing its work. At New Iberia it is raging. Yesterday morning there were five new cases; the day before there were five cases and three deaths. The disease is declared by New Orleans physicians to be yellow fever. Dr. Bruns and Mr. E. F. Schmidt, president of the Howard Association, call for more nurses. They are both upon the ground. Supplies suitable for the emergency are also required. Supplies left at 26 Carondelet street, will be immediately sent forward. Nurses may apply at Mr. Schmidt's office, 175 Common street, or at the headquarters of the Attakapas Navigation Company, 26 Carondelet.

Any contributions in money for the benefit of the sufferers at Corpus Christi or New Iberia, left at the counting room of the *Crescent* will be duly forwarded to those places; those intended for New Iberia will be placed by us in the hands of Mr. Schmidt, president of the Howard Association, and those for Corpus Christi will be sent to Mr. Headen, of the Howard Association, at that point, and all such contributions will be regularly announced in our columns. In times like these we are all brothers. We ask the people of New Orleans to give us something in a spirit of fraternal affection, for the relief of the sick and needy.

YELLOW FEVER NO LONGER EPIDEMIC IN INDIANOLA.—In answer to an inquiry of Captain Lockwood, of the steamship, W. G. Huges, Dr. Huges, mayor of Indianola, writing on the 8th, says that in his opinion the yellow fever as an epidemic no longer exists in that place. He adds:

From the commencement of the sickness here, say 20th June, up to within ten days ago, there was at no time in private practice less than one hundred cases, and in hospital not less than fifteen. Within the ten past days there has been a steady and rapid abatement of the disease, and to-day there are but two cases in prive practice and two in hospital. But one death during the last week.

Johnson, Stanton, Grant.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867.

The following is a verbatim copy of the correspondence between President Johnson, Mr. Stanton, secretary of war, and General Grant to-day:

THE PRESIDENT TO SECRETARY STANTON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867.

SIR—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as secretary of war, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as secretary of war *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Very respectfully, yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

SECRETARY STANTON TO THE PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867.

SIR—Your note of this date has been received informing me that, by virtue of the power and authority vested in you as President by the constitution of the United States, I am suspended from office as secretary of war and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same; and also, directing me at once to transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been duly authorized and empowered to act as secretary of war *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property, now in my custody and charge. Under a sense of public duty, I am compelled to deny your right, under the constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause to suspend me from office as secretary of war, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers, and public property in my custody as secretary. But inasmuch as the general commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted that appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

GENERAL GRANT TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C. August 12, 1867.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—Inclosed herewith I have to transmit to you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States, notifying me of my assignment as acting secretary of war, and directing me to assume those duties at once. In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness, and ability with which you have discharged the duty secretary of war.

With great respect,
your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867.

SIR—The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, having been this day suspended as secretary of war, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as secretary of war *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office. The secretary of war has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To General U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

SECRETALY STANTON TO GENERAL GRANT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867.

GENERAL—Your note of this date accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you, August 12, by the president, appointing you secretary of war *ad interim*, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny the president's right under the laws of the United States to suspend me from office as secretary of war, or to authorize any person to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you, or any other person, the records, books, papers, and other public property in my official custody as secretary of war But inasmuch as the president has assumed to suspend me from office as secretary of war, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of secretary of war, *ad interim*, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to the superior force of the president. You will please accept my acknowledgement of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the president's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed.

I am, with sincere regard,
Truly yours,
EDWARD M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To General U. S. Grant.

General Grant is accordingly acting.

WASHINGTON, August, 12.—The president, at ten o'clock this morning, sent a communication to Stanton suspending him from office as secretary of war, and directing him to transfer the records, books, etc., to General Grant, and informing Stanton that Grant had been empowered to act as secretary of war *ad interim*. At the same hour authority was sent to Grant authorizing him to act as secretary of war *ad interim*, and directing him to at once enter upon duty.

At noon the president received a note from Stanton, denying the right under the constitution and laws to suspend him without the consent of the Senate, or legal cause; but inasmuch as the general commanding the armies of the United States had notified him that he had accepted the appointment as secretary of war *ad intermin*, he had no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior forces.

Grant has assumed charge of the war department, and appeared at a cabinet meeting to-day for the purpose of considering certain questions connected with the territory recently acquired from Russia.

The first communication from the executive department to General Grant as secretary of war *ad interim* was issued to-day at 2 o'clock and referred to Louisiana matters.

Mississippi Items.

From Columbus we went to Aberdeen. Of that place we have spoken before. It remains much the same. We had hoped the road from Prairie station would be better than in the spring. While drying and becoming hard, it seemed to have retained all its unevenness. It has been our lot to go over a number of "hard roads to travel," but if we were ever jolted to the same extent in that distance before, memory has failed us. We respectfully recommend dyspeptics to try it. The result will be a kill or a cure. For this delightful bit of travel, eight miles, we only had to pay three dollars, about forty cents a mile. There may be some towns among the Andes as inaccessible, as Aberdeen, but we have never been there, and we hope Providence will never require us to go. While there, we fared better than on our previous visit. The food question did not so press itself upon our consideration. Our landlord provided for our wants in a very satisfactory manner. The weather was intensely hot, but the water was good, the cooking was fair, the food palatable, the buttermilk cool, having been hung in the well. There were no mosquitoes, and the people were not disagreeable.

We held quarterly meeting on Wednesday and Thursday, preaching nights only. Congregations were good and we had a pleasant time. The church seems to be prospering. Several brethren were in from the country to see us, and wanted the old church extended to their neighborhoods. If we had a few more laborious, enterprising, self-denying preachers to travel and work in this part of the State, we might accomplish a great work among this people. We are trying to work all we have, exhorters included, but they are unable to meet the demands.

The school in Aberdeen is prosperour, pupils too numerous for the teachers. The Church South has established a mission and opened a free school for the colored people at Aberdeen. This has excited some jealousy among our people. So far as our Southern brethren will labor in good faith, for the moral and intellectual good of the freedmen, we wish them success. They have not made very encouraging progress so far.

The people were very much interested in the matter of registration, and much in want of information. At their request we addressed a large audience of colored and some white people on Friday afternoon, endeavoring to explain to them their rights under the law as it now is, and the issues that will be before them at the coming elections.

In this country as in most others, greatefforts have been made to deceive and mislead the freedmen. They have been told that registration would get them into trouble, cause them to pay extra taxes, go to fight Indians, or be taken to Cuba, or any other falsehood that they thought would deter them from registering.

We heard of one old man, who after he had registered, had his fears so wrought upon by his employer, who told him he would now have to go into the army, that he gave his employer forty dollars of the wages due him to get him released. The white rascal told him that by telling the officers that the old man was old and near sighted, and paying them the forty dollars, he had with much difficulty got his name stricken from the books. We heard of another case, where some freedmen had been robbed of their certificates on the highway. These things we have only on hearsay, but we saw two women while in Aberdeen who had been badly whipped, by their employer, they said: The back of one and the breast of the other, were badly marked and scarred, some of the wounds not yet well.

The precious privelege of whipping women is one that some of the chivalry give up with great reluctance. Friday we went to the cars again and to Corinth that night. Here we found the church in a less satisfactory condition than at any other point on the district. Some of the official members had been guilty of the grossest sins. We expelled some, others withdrew under charges, reduced some official members to the rank of private ones, and reprimanded some in a public manner. After this we gave them some preaching which was intended to be plain and pointed.

On the whole we think the moral effect was good. We continued the services by preaching on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Congregations were good, and there was considerable interest. We hope to be able to give a better account of this place next time.

Brother Hamilton has a school of over one hundred, and his pupils are progressing well. The Sunday-school numbers seventy scholars, taught by brother Hamilton, and some of the officers stationed here, and their wives

Tishamingo county differs both in its natural characteristics and its population from most of the State. The country, though considered a poor one, is adapted to grain, grass and fruits. There is an abundance of good timber and lumber is very cheap. There are immense beds of marl, and coal is not far away. There is a preponderence of white people, many of whom never owned slaves. Of the two papers here one is Republican the other Conservative Reconstructionist. The country is well adapted to a diversified agriculture and horticulture, and the situation favorable for manufactering and commercial enterprise. With greater liberality of sentiment, more intelligence and industry, and an infusion of good people, this might become a pleasant and prosperous country.

D.

For the "New Orleans Advocate."

Opelousas District.

ALEXANDRIA IMPROVING—UNFAITHFUL GRAND JURY—DOOM OF TRAITORS—WHITE SLAVES.

At Alexandria my home was with friends whose hospitality I enjoyed at my last visit. Here were precious letters from home awaiting me, with good tidings and words of cheer. Much building has been done here of late, several fine stores have been erected; but business is dull and there are gloomy apprehensions of short crops, in consequence of the continued rains. The rowdy spirit yet prevails in the Parish, the grand jury having adjourned without paying any attention to the numerous outrages of the past few months; even declaring "their gratification that so few crimes of any magnitude had been committed since the last session." Some one is terribly blamable for this lawlessness. The Bureau agent tells me he has done all he is permitted to do; much dissatisfaction with him has existed; and neglect of duty charged, but he is taking pains to right himself. In no other place is a change of civil officers so greatly needed. The military commander also is spoken of as unfit for his responsible position, by reason of his habits. The last issue of the "Democrat" of Alexandria has some vile abuse of the Republican Club and warns the people away from our church as "a nest of infamies." Brother Small is styled "an ignorant old hypocrite" surely it is true "that whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." These rebel organs and politicians are rushing to their doom. There is a good Republican Club here, which meets in our school house; able men have been chosen to attend the New Orleans convention for organizing the Executive Committee. So far colored men mostly are members of the club; though many whites would gladly join, were they sure of protection in the exercise of their political rights. The shackles are struck from the dark slaves of the South, but the whites are still bound. It is in General Sheridan's power to free them, will he not come speedily to their help?

CHURCH PROPERTY—SECOND QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—STATISTICS—THE POST-OFFICE.

Our religious interests are prosperous. The beautiful church is now filled every Sabbath with worshippers. The Sunday-school is large and very interesting, the old preacher has had entire charge of it, but from this time on, he will have able help. The estimated value of our church property, land, school-house, parsonage and church is about $3500. The Missionary Society of our church has paid the greater part of the expense of building the church; giving us $2000; the rest has been given by the people of color. The whites have given nothing; about $200 is yet to be raised, and some friendly citizens of Caucassian descent are generously assisting us. It was intended to have a dedication service, but the brethren preferred to delay it until next Quarterly Conference, when the weather and roads will probably allow of a better attendance from other parts of the circuit. The Quarterly Conference was held Saturday, June 1st, at 3 P. M. in a terrible storm of rain, as at last meeting; roads were impassable, rain falling, and worse, my letters, giving notice, had failed to reach Brother Small. [Why will not our dear Uncle Sam help us in our mail arrangements? who is to blame? The Alexandria Postmaster has a multitude of offices, is seldom here, and the business is in charge of boys, under a deputy said to be in known antagonism to the Government.] Five members of conference were present, 10 applications for licenses to preach or exhort, were presented and left in the pastor's hand, for report at next meeting. One license to preach was granted, no complaints, except of one member. The brethren in general have done well, an excellent board of trustees was selected, six appointments, 465 members and probations, 9 conversions, 18 baptisms, 5 deaths, 2 marriages, 40 sermons and 50 meetings by pastor, 6 Sunday-schools, 355 scholars; a gain of one school and 110 scholars. Day schools are in operation at nearly all the appointments, it was resolved to cut off the Bayou Bœuf classes, for a separate circuit soon as the necessary arragements can be made.

SUNDAY MEETINGS—WHIPPED FOR PRAYING—FREEDMEN'S SCHOOLS.

The religious services were held Thursday and Friday nights, Saturday morning and Sabbath. They were well attended and interesting, especially on the Lord's day. It was the first quarterly meeting in our new church and the day was fine. At the Sunday school meeting, 9 o'clock, we had 104 children and 70 adults. The scholars rehearsed their pieces preparatory to an exhibition on Monday, week. Hymns were sung, Bible lessons and catechisms had been well learned; the Sunday-school collection amounted to $3 35. Love feast followed; one sister said, "I set out at a time when it was take you down and give you a hundred lashes for sing or pray." Another told how the overseer stopped the preaching and praying on a place where many had before enjoyed these privileges, by giving fifty lashes as punishment. "Woe unto him by whom the offence cometh—better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he drowned in the depth of the sea." At its close eight persons joined class. The 3 o'clock service consisted of preaching and the Lord's supper; it was crowded but orderly and solemn. The night meeting the same; and with gratitude to the Giver for a lovely day and so much prosperity, we went to our homes. The work of the Lord prospers here; church and schools are doing well. Freedmen's Schools in Rapides Parish are increasing and are in good condition. Major Willoner shows an interest in the work, and he paid a high compliment to his assistant, Mr. Farr, for his faithfulness. 58 day and night schools are in operation, with 1663 pupils and 33 teachers, of whom 19 are colored. In connection with them are 23 Sunday-schools with 1200 pupils and 30 teachers. A supply of books and papers for them is greatly needed. This is an excellent report. The school on our premises has not been prosperous since last conference; but a change of teachers promises improvement. I visited the new teacher, a young colored lady from Michigan, whose parents reside in Canada. She has been teaching on a plantation near Alexandria, and the planter made her situation so disagreeable as to cause her removal; at one time riding his horse into the school-house, and otherwise insulting her.

COLORED ORPHANS—ROMISH PRIEST—MILITARY ACADEMY—PELICANS.

I learned that about a hundred colored orphan children had been bound out in the Parish; some persons have from three to six. In many cases they are ragged, badly treated and not schooled. Most of them were indentured by Lieut. Butler, the former agent, and some by the court. Brother Small, as instructed, has endeavored to send some of the youngest and most destitute to the Asylum, but no arrangements could be made for transportation. The Bureau has a great responsibility in the matter of these little ones. There is yet no public school in Alexandria, and private schools are not numerous; one is kept by the Romish Priest at a charge of five dollars per month for each scholar. Besides this employ, and his priestly duties in the church, and marriages, funerals, masses, etc., he is a professor in the State Seminary, with a fine salary; and to all these he adds a market stand, where every morning, *Sabbath too*, one may chaffer with the worthy Friar Tuck for a bunch of carrots or a fine cabbage from the church garden. He is said to be quite popular, taking his smoke or drink with any one, and at the coffee-house. This alien priest did all in his power to aid the late rebellion; such are the shepherds that prey upon the flock. By the courtesy of Maj. Willouer, I was afforded an opportunity to visit the Military Academy, piloted by my young friend Mr. Farr. It is opposite Alexandria, and about three miles from Pineville. We rode through the camp, now occupied by a detachment of U. S. Regulars; from the staff hung as if ashamed of itself or company, a most woefully ragged flag. Our way was through the pine woods, varied with briar patch. As we approached the place, the young pelicans were seen blackberrying. Emerging from the woods the beautiful building comes abruptly in view. It is three stories high, of brick, and whitewashed, with a campus of 300 acres. On either side and in rear were the professors' dwellings and shops, but all had an unfinished look. We were courteously ciceroned through the building by one of the professors.

FACULTY AND EXPENSES—RAPHAEL SEMMES—RUDE STUDENTS—DISLOYALTY.

The Seminary rooms and halls were capacious, with high ceilings, everything neat and clean. Recitation rooms conveniently furnished. Library well supplied. Dining room large, clean, but rather rough. Dormitories large, healthy apartments, with beds after the navy style—rolled up in the morning at 5 o'clock, and at night opened on the floor. There are eleven professors and 130 students. The expense for 1866 was $89,000, of which $13,000 was for teachers salaries, and $20,000 for building and repairs. Of this amount $36,000 was realized from pay cadets. The range of studies is large, and the improvement of the students said to be good. Disloyalty unhappily seems to be a condition of employ, as the late report says: "*Admiral* Raphael Semmes reported for duty on the first instant. The institution congratulates itself on securing the services of this gentleman of varied abilities, for the important chair assigned him." All was pleasant until we bade farewell to the gentlemanly professor, our guide, mounted our horses and rode away, when we were saluted with hooting, hisses, and yells by a crowd of the scholars, who had learned somehow that we were not "chivalry." No further demonstration was made, but enough occurred to suggest that it might be necessar too send as students a few polite colored men to give these young rebels an example of gentlemanly behavior and loyalty to our country. No flag of the Union, or any picture of any loyal general or statesman was seen; the nearest approach was an engraving of President Johnson in the library, in company with Davis, Beauregard, and other rebel heroes.

ITINERANT.

Information Wanted.

Information. Moses Ciely and Mary Davis Mother and Father of Tucker Herns belonged to Tom Jefferson in Virginia.
Please address, Ross Chapel, M. E. Church.

Martha Curtis wants to find her mother Lidian, sister Mary Curtis, uncle Solomon Cook, George Cook, and brother Henderson, who belonged to Polly Thomas, in Louden county, Virginia.

JOSEPH GOULD.

Certificate in favor of

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma.

NANTUCKET, November 10th, 1855.

My Dear Sir: Mother desires me to give her respects to you, and say the Medicine you sent her, has done her so much good, she does not wish to be without it. Will you send her another bottle? Please, if you will be so kind, give it to the Express man, and *not pay him*. Enclosed is two dollars; you *must* let us know if it is more.

Yours truly,
G. A. HEPWORTH.

Prepared by Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston. For sale by all Druggists. Branch office, 592 Broadway, New York.

MARRIED.

By Rev. Henry Green, Emily Williams to Willis Robinson, Aug., 5, 1867.
By the same, Green Mabray to Harriet Wilperson, Aug., 5, 1867.

WHEDON'S Commentary On The Gospel.

VOLUME II.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Episcopalian.

This volume completes the authors's exposition of the four Gospels. It is now designed to go through the whole New Testament in the same way, and possibly the Old. If even the New Testament is finished after the author's plan it will form an admirable work, and supersede the use of Barne's Notes except among his partisans. It combines all the latest researches in biblical criticism, including the studies of Lange and others of the same class, and is characterized throughout by careful, patient study, and by great clearness and vigor. The style is at the same time popular, and to no class will the volume prove a valley of dry bones, as is, however, often the case with many works on the same subject.

From the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review.

It is a matter of gratulation that so many distinguished men of all denominations are turning their attention to the preparation of commentaries on the Holy Scriptures. This volume is written in a clear, terse, and forcible style. There is very little waste of words. The expositions are concise, to the point, and evangelical and edifying. It bids fair to be a very valuable work.

From the Boston Review.

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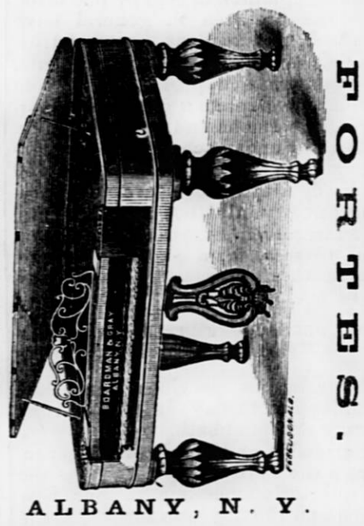
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The New-Orleans Advocate.

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No 34. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1867. Whole No.—84

Poetry.

[Original]
For the New Orleans Advocate].

The Ruined One.

I saw her dressed in rich array,
Hope in her bosom shone,
Nor grief nor tear bedimmed the day,
She left her youthful home.

She stood before the altar fair,
Mild as a meek eyed dove,
And bound her future fortune there,
By vows of sacred love.

In all the innocence of youth,
She stood as fair a flower,
As ever grew on the green earth,
Or bloomed in Eden's bower.

A score of years, had come and flown,
Into the distanct, past,
Before I met this injured one,
Pressed by misfortune's blast.

No more the joylit smile I see,
Upon that grief worn face,
Its furrowed lines now show to me,
Dark sorrow's bitter trace.

Hope, Fortune, Home and Health had fled
And all her visions fair,
Before Intemperance iron tread,
Sank into empty air.

Oh! God my very soul was moved,
To see this fragile flower,
Sink down with grief, oppressed and bowed,
Beneath affliction's power.

Intemperance! dark wrathful fiend,
Had drank up all her bliss,
And left her without home or friend,
To cheer her loneliness.

Her broken heart, and orphaned ones,
Alone were left to her,
No roof to turn the angry storm,
From the poor sufferer.

No hand to cheer her day of care,
Or smooth life's toilsome road,
Poor wanderer; turn thine eye aoove,
And put thy trust in God.

[Original.]
For the New Orleans Advocate.

The Camp Meeting Song.

October's day had reached its height,
And shining forth with radiance bright,
Sweet Phoebus threw his golden light,
Upon the woodland scenery.

I saw fair lines of tents arrayed,
Beneath the forests lonely shade,
And knew that here all undismayed,
Encamped Messiah's chivalry.

No armor gleamed before the eye,
No banner shone against the sky,
With wide effulgene folds on high,
Sure sign of war's red empery.

My ear drank in no trumpet note,
Nor heard the dying echoes float,
Nor stiring drum, nor bugle spoke,
Attesting wars's proximity.

But sweeter sounds than ever came,
Than those which follow martial fame,
A thousand voices swelled the strain,
In rich delightful melody.

Brave men stood there in manhood's prime,
And age lent too its faltering chime,
While woman's silvery voice kept time,
Amid the glorious minstrelry.

They sang of no grim warrior brave,
Who'd sent his millions to the grave,
But of that Lamb who died to save,
The son of lost humanity.

I listened to that glorious song,
And as its notes swept full and strong,
Ne'er heard mortal strains prolong,
Such soul inspiring melody.

It seemed as if the harpers fair,
That dwell above the upper air,
Had come below the scene to share
Beneath the azure canopy.

Where now are those, who swelled that strain?
Gone upwards from this land of pain,
To join on high the loud acclaim,
Of Heaven's unceasing minstresy.

Yet still that song doth linger yet,
In calm and joyful retrospect,
And will till life's last sun shall set,
Upon my earthly memory.

Then may I hear that song again,
Swell sweetly o'er the Heavenly plain,
And join on high the loud amen!
Amid that blissful company.

T.

WAS IT CHANCE?

Dr. Guthrie has an unshaken faith in God's constant care over his creatures, and in his power to move on human hearts, or to control natural law, so as to accomplish His purposes. He gives an incident from his parochial life:

I was in the habit of visiting a decent widow, as paralysis made it impossible for her to attend church. She was tended by a very dutiful daughter, who, working at a flax-mill in the neighborhood, toiled hard, and contented herself with plain dress and simple fare, that she might help to maintain her mother. Before leaving the cottage for her work she was in the habit of heaping up the refuse of the mill in the grate and kindling it. She placed her helpless mother in a chair right before the fire, and as this fuel burned slowly away the old woman was kept comfortable till her return.

It happened one day that I left my manse, and skirting the wall of the old churchyard, and passsing the cornmill, with its busy sound and flashing wheel. I took my way down the winding dell to the cottage of the old woman, which stood in the garden embowered among trees. But having met a parishoner, with whom I had some subject of interest to talk about I called a halt; and sitting down on a bank of thyme, we entered into conversation. Ere the subject was half exhausted, the widow rose to my recollection. I felt somehow that I must cut it short, and hasten away on my visit. But the idea was dismissed, and the conversation went on. However, it occurred again and again, till, with a feeling that I was neglecting a call of duty, as by an uncontrollable impulse, I rose to my feet, and made haste to the cottage. Opening the door, a sight met my eye that for the moment nailed me to the spot.

The erection of mill-refuse which had been built from the hearth some feet up the open, wide chimney, having its foundation eaten away, had fallen, and precipitating itself forward, surrounded the helpless paralytic within a circle of fire. The accident took place some minutes before I entered. She had cried out, but no ear was there to hear, nor hand to help. Catching the loose about her, on and on, nearer and nearer, the flames crept. It was a terrible sight for the two Wigtown women—martyrs, staked far in the sand of Solway Frith, to mark the sea-foam, crawl nearer and nearer them; it was more terrible still for this lone woman in her lone cottage, without any great cause to die for, to sit there and see the fire creeping closer, drawing nearer and nearer to her feet. By the time I had entered, it had almost reached her, where she sat motionless, speechless, pale as death, looking down on the fire as it was about to seize her clothes and burn her to a cinder. Ere it caught I had time, and no more, to make one bound from the door to the hearthsone; and seizing her, chair and all in my arms, to pluck her from the jaws of a cruel, fiery death.

By what law of nature, when I lingered on the road, was I moved, without the remotest idea of her danger, to cut short againt all my inclinations, an interesting conversation, and hurry on to the house, which I reached just in the nick of time one or two minutes later, the flames had caught her clothes, and I found her in blaze of fire. Be it mine to live and die in the belief of a present and presiding, as well as a personal God; in the faith which inspired my aged friend to thank Him for her wonderfui deliverance, and the boy to explain his calm courage on the roaring deep, in these simple but grand words: 'My father is at the helm.'

MEXICO.

THE REASONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.

Department of War and Navy.

Section 1. The city of Queretaro having been occupied by force of arms you have informed the government that eight thousand men and more than four hundred chiefs and officers of the enemy have been captured, among them Ferdinand Maximilian of Hapsburg, who hitherto has styled himself the emperor of Mexico.

Before dictating any resolution relative to the prisoners, the government has desired to deliberate with that calmness and forbearance which are befitting to the seriousness of the circumstances.

It has set aside the resentments which a prolonged war inspire, desiring only to listen to the voice of its high duties towards the Mexican people.

It has considered, not only on the justice with which the laws might be applied, but on the necessity there may be of carrying them out.

It has considered to what extent mercy and magnanimity may be exercised, and what limits justice and the imperative necessity of securing the peace, protecting the legitimate interests, and securing the rights and all the future of the public will not permit to trespass.

After Mexico has suffered all the evils of a civil war of fifty years duration; when the people had succeeded finally in causing the laws and the constitution of the country to be respected; when they had repressed and conquered certain classes which, to satisfy their private interests, sacrificed all interests and all social rights; when peace and tranquility once more dawned upon the country; in view of the general will of the people and the impotency of those who had desired to subjugate them, the most reckless of the remnant of the foreigner, hoping, with his assistance, to gratify their cupidity and revenge.

They went abroad to arouse the ambition and turpitude of a foreign monarch, and they came back to the republic, having for their only associates foreign intervention and treason.

The archduke, Ferdinand Maximilian of Harpsburg, consented to become the principal instrument to carry out this work of iniquity, which has weighed upon the republic for five years, attended by every kind of calamity.

He came to oppress a people; attempted to destroy their constitution and their laws without any other authority than that of a few votes destitute of all weight, and forcibly obtained through the presence and force of foreign boyonets. He came voluntarily to assume the most serious responsibilities which are condemned by the laws of all nations, and which were provided for in several pre-existing laws of the republic, the last of them being that of January 25, 1862, sanctioned in order to define the offenses against the independence and security of the nation; against the law of nations, against the individual guarantees, and against the public peace and order.

The flagrant acts in the conduct of Maximilian embrace the greater number of responsibilities specified in that law.

He not only lent himself to serve as the instrument of a foreign intervention, but also to carry on himself a war of filibusters; he brought other foreigners, Austrians and Belgians—the subjects of nations nor at war with the republic.

He endeavored to subvert forever political institutions and the government which the nation had freely given to itself, by assuming to arrogate to himself the supreme power without other authority than that of the votes of a few persons appointed and delegated by the foreign invaders, or who were compelled thereto by the presence and threats of the foreign force.

He disposed of the lives, the rights and the interests of Mexicans only through the violence of force, and without any lawful authority therefor.

He promulgated a decree containing barbarous proscriptions, in order to murder the Mexicans who defended, or whoever did not betray those who defended the independence and institutions of their country.

He caused a very large number of bloody executions to be perpetuated under that barbarous decree and its application to be visited upon distinguished Mexican patriots, even before it could be presumed that they had heard of its promulgation.

He ordered that his own soldiers, or consented, under the false title of chief of the nation, that the soldiers of the foreign invader should set fire to or destroy many and entire towns throughout the whole extent of the Mexican territory, and particularly in the States of Michoachan, Sinoloaf, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Nuevo Leon.

He ordered his own agents, or consented that the agents of the foreigner should murder many thousands of Mexicans who were charged with the crime of defending their country.

And when the armies of the foreign power withdrew, and he saw that the whole republic had risen against him, he still sought to surround himself with some of the most guilty men of the civil war, availing himself of every violence and depredation, of death and desolation, to uphold to the last moment his false title, of which he has not attempted to divest himself until he found himself obliged to abandon it, not of his own free will, but through force.

Among the men who have desired to sustain him to the last moment, thus consummating all the consequences of treason to their country, appear as some of the principal leaders, the so-called Generals Don Miguel Miramon and Don Thomas Mejia, who have figured prominently in Queretaro as generals-in-chief to the *corps d'arme* of Maximilian.

Against both of these, a grave responsibility was already pending for their having sustained the civil war for many years without stopping at the most guilty acts, and being always an obstacle and a constant threat against the peace and consolidation of the institutions of the republic.

Article 28 of the law referred to provides that the pains imposed in it be applied to the criminals caught in the very act of committing the crime (*in flagrante delicto*), or during any action of war, the identification alone of the person being required.

Both of these circumstances being embraced in the present case, the public knowledge of the facts would suffice to authorize you to proceed agreeably to that article of the law.

Nevertheless, the government, desiring to make use of its ample faculties, with the view that there may be the fullest justification for the proceeding in this case, has resolved that with reference to it, the trial be proceeded with, which the same law provides for in other cases, so that in this manner, the defence which the accused may wish to make may be heard in this one, and that the judgement be pronounced called for in justice.

In virtue whereof the citizen president of the republic has determined that you adopt the measures for proceeding to the trial of Ferdinand Maximilian, of Hapsburg, and of his so-called generals, Don Miguel Miramon and Don Tomas Mejia, proceeding in the trial with entire accordance to the articles, from the sixth to the eleventh inclusive, of the law of the 26th January, 1862, which are those relating to the form of the judicial proceeding.

Respecting the other chiefs and officers or functionaries apprehended in Queretaro, you will be pleased to send lists of them to the government, specifying the classes or occupation which they held among the enemy, in order to be enabled to determine what is proper to be agreeably to the circumstances of the cases.

Independence and liberty.
San Louis Potosi, May 21, 1867.

Mejia.
The Citizen General of Division.
Mariano Escobedo,
Commander-in-Chief of the Army Corps of the North, Quretaro.

Louisiana Registration.

The following are the full returns of registered voters in the parishes of Louisiana, as obtained from the headquarters of General Sheridan:

Parishes.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.	Vote, 1860.
Ascension..	563	1764	2332	780
Assumption	947	1603	2550	1047
Avoyelles...	859	1228	2087	1012
B.Rouge E.	980	2835	3815	797
B.Rouge W.	248	771	1019	1110
Bienville...	823	940	1763	512
Bossier.....	458	1938	2391	332
Caddo.....	747	2894	3641	1788
Calcasieu...	486	198	684	1135
Caldwell.....	387	435	822	420
Carroll.....	402	1785	2187	986
Catahoula...	491	861	1352	1230
Clairborne..	1296	1659	2955	1000
Concordia...	103	2083	2186	1195
DeSoto.....	613	1686	2299	785
Feliciana East	529	1674	2203	865
Feliciana West	275	1689	1964	974
Franklin....	405	579	984	1592
Iberville.....	509	2131	2640	540
Jefferson.....	1128	3572	4700	792
Jackson.....	750	659	1409	1047
Lafayette ...	817	745	1562	975
Lafourche..	1255	1568	2823	1394
Livingston...	618	302	920	4573
Madison.....	147	1691	1838	2524
Morehouse...	494	1313	1807	1725
Natchitoches	686	2357	3043	1642
Orleans.....	14845	14805	29650	387
Ouachita.....	546	1483	2029	800
Plaquemine.	861	1534	1895	890
Point Coupee	508	2216	2724	450
Rapides.....	818	2902	3720	1754
Sabine.....	459	321	780	940
St. Bernard.	270	679	949	392
St. Charles..	187	1368	1555	641
St. Helena..	503	674	1177	540
St. James....	469	2039	2508	1188
St. John.....	480	1269	1749	280
St. Landry..	2029	3069	5098	1866
St. Martin...	1213	1605	2818	163
St. Mary.....	695	2071	2676	558
St. Tammany	507	536	1043	391
Tensas.....	147	2358	2505	965
Terrebonne..	883	1567	2450	540
Union.....	969	661	1630	504
Vermillion ..	580	242	832	392
Washington.	519	263	782	493
Winn.....	799	243	1042	855
Total.....-44723		82865	127588	47762

Mr. Shanks formerly of the New York *Herald*, is said to be now the editor of *Harpers Weekly*.

RECONSTRUCTION!

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

AN ELECTION ORDERED.

Apportionment of the State.

THE RATIO OF REPRESENTATION.

The Election to be for or Against a Convention.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF ELECTION.

THEIR DUTIES DEFINED

Headquarters Fifth Military District,
New Orleans, La., August 17, 1867.

Special Orders No. 119.

1. In compliance with section two of the act of congress published in general orders No. 33, war department, adjutant general's office, current series, notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the state of Louisiana on the 27th and 28th days of September next, to determine whether a convention shall be held, and for delegates thereto, "for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the state loyal to the Union."

1. The convention will be composed of ninety-eight members, that being the number of the most numerous branch of the state legislature in the year 1860. The total number of registered voters in the state is 127,639 which being divided by the number of delegates gives 1302 as the number of votes entitled to one delegate.

11. Commencing fourteen days before the election, boards of registers will, after having given reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not fully entitled thereto has been registered, will strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. The boards will also, during the same period, add to the registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by law, who have not been already registered. No person shall be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him for registration or voting.

111. To secure nearly as practicable anequitable representation in the convention, the delegates are apportioned among the several parishes and districts as follows:

The parish of Ascension shall elect two.

The parish of Assumption shall elect two.

The parish of Avoyelles shall elect two.

The parish of East Baton Rouge shall elect three.

The parishes of West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee shall elect three.

The parish of Bienville shall elect one.

The parish of Bossier shall elect two.

The parish of Caddo seall elect three.

The parishes of Calcasieu and Vermillion shall elect one.

The parishes of Caldwell and Ouachita shall elect two.

The parishes of Carrol and Morehouse shall elect three.

The Parish of Catahoula shall elect one.

The parish of Claiborne shall elect two.

The parish of Concordia shall elect two.

The parishes of DeSoto and Sabine shall elect two.

The parishes of East and West Feliciana shall elect three.

The parishes of Franklin and Madson shall elect two.

The parish of Iberville shall elect two.

The parishes of Jackson and Winn shall elect two.

The parish of Jefferson shall elect four.

The parish of Lafayette shall elect one.

The parish of Lafourche shall elect two.

The parishes of Livingston, Washington, St. Helena and St. Tammany shall elect three.

The parish of Natchitoches shall elect two.

The parish of Orleans, first district shall elect nine.

The parish of Orleans, second district, shall elect five.

The parish of Orleans, third district, shall elect five.

The parish of Orleans, fourth district, shall elect three.

The parish of Orleans, right bank, shall elect one.

The parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard shall elect two.

The parish of Rapides shall elect three.

The parishes of St. Charles and St. John the Baptist shall elect three.

The parish of St. James shall elect two.

The parish of St. Landry shall elect four.

The parish of St. Martin shall elect two.

The parish of St. Mary shall elect two.

The parish of Tensas shall elect two.

The parish of Terrebonne shall elect two.

The parish of Union shall elect one.

IV. The election will be by ballot, and will be conducted in the manner and according to the rules governing ordinary elections of a similar character. Each ballot bearing the name of the delegate voted for, will have written or printed upon it the words: "For a Convention," or, "Against a Convention." Two days shall be given for voting.

V. The board of registers within their respective parishes will see that all the necessary preparations are made for properly conducting the election—that the commissioners of elections in all the voting precincts are properly qualified and instructed in the performance of their duties—that due and sufficient notice is given of the time and object of the election, proper ballot boxes prepared, etc.

Each board will designate some point within its parish, convenient of access, preferably the courthouse, to which the ballot boxes of all the precincts of the parish shall be brought immediately after the election. The board will then carefully count and make duplicate returns of the votes cast, and will see whether the returns of each precinct correspond with the record of the commissioners. Each member of the board will make affidavit to the correctness of the returns one copy of which will then be brought by some member of the board to these headquarters, the other copy being retained by the board until further orders.

VI. Commissioners of elections will be responsible for the preservation of order at the polls during the election; they will see that a full and fair opportunity is given for depositing his ballot to every man entitled to vote, and will generally do everything that is requisite to secure a full and impartial expression of the opinions and wishes of the people through the ballot-box.

To this end they are hereby authorised and empowered to make arrests, and are clothed, during the days of election, with all the functions of civil executive officers. All civil officers will promptly and fully obey every demand made upon their official services by the commissioners of election in the furtherance of these objects during the days of election, under penalty of dismissal from their offices, and such other punishment as may be inflicted by military commission.

At the close of the election, the commissioners will carefully count the votes and record the result in duplicate; the ballots will then be replaced in the ballot-boxes, which will be sealed and carried, together with one copy of the record made by the commissioners, to the place designated and there turned over to the board of registers.

VII. Should violence or fraud be perpetuated at any of the voting precincts on the the days of election, the offenders will be punished in the severest manner, and the election within the precincts will be held over again under the protection of the United States troops.

When all the retuns reach these headquarters, the result of the election will be published, and if a majority of the votes, according to the law of Congress, have been in favor of a con-

vention, the names of the delegates elected will be officially announced and the convention called together.

By command of Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjut. Gen.

New Orleans Advocate

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Rev. W. M. HENRY,.....Asst. Editor.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1867

LIFE'S LAST BATTLE.

Sure 'tis a serious thing to die my Soul!
What a strange moment must that be,
When near thy journey's end,
Thou hast the gulf in view;
That awful gulf, no mortal e'er repassed,
To tell what's doing on the other side!
Nature runs back and shudders at the sight,
And every heart string bleeds at parting.

BLAIR.

Life is but the journal of death The sentence has gone forth, "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." Death's quiver is not yet empty of its fatal arrows. There is room enough in the silent dormitories of the dead. In the midst of life we are in death. All die. For six thousand years, death hath held a carnival over an expiring humanity, Of all the countless millions of earth, all have bowed in death, save Enoch and Elijah. On every hand we behold. mother earth with her dead children in her arms. We are drifting to the eternal sea. Mariners on life's ocean, all are destined to be stranded on eternity's shore. No land, no age, no condition is exempt. In all zones, in every season, on land and sea, the living die. Beautiful youth, fair as the rose that drinks its cup of crystal dew, is, like the flower,

Nipp'd by the wind's untimely blast,
Parch'd by the sun's directer ray,
The momentary glories waste,
The short-lived beauties die away.

S. WESLEY JR.

Vigorous, healthful, glorious manhood, sinks in death, like a proud vessel that yields to the fury of the storm, while old age, like a tree decayed at its roots, topples to its fall, "Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher, vanity of vanities, all is vanity." Dost thou boast of thy wealth? Remember, death shalt summons thee from thy palace to thy grave; the spider shall weave his web around thy cenotaph, and the neglected beggar-boy, idly sit upon the bosom of thy tomb. Be not vain of thy beauty, O woman, decked with jewels and intoxicated with the merriment of the waltz and quadrille, for like faded flowers in autumn-time, death shalt blast thy beauty. And son of fame and fortune, wreathed with the garlands of genius, remember, the sighing winds of winter shall chant the dirge of thy departed glory.

To one "without God and hope in the world," how indescribably gloomy is death. To him, the tomb is as a starless night. The darkness of death can be felt. Beyond, all is forbidding. No heavenly voices heard singing:

"Sister spirit, come way;"

no arms of love are open to receive the soul; no Savior standing in the tomb, dispelling its gloom. Sin makes the grave repulsive; but Jesus can pardon that sin.

Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breath my life out sweetly there.

WATTS.

At such a time as this; when the sickly season is upon us; when that terrible scourge, yellow fever, is in our midst and the young and strong are falling victims to the disease, we should solemnly turn our thoughts to "Life's last battle." Shall sin or salvation triumph in that supreme moment. Calmly but earnestly all should turn their attention to this solemn moment, when the mind can comprehend the nature of sin, and the heart feel the sorrow of guilt and the joy of pardon, and be prepared to meet their summons to the tomb. In health, not in sickness; in, life, not in death, should men seek the Savior;

Hasten sinner, to return!
Stay not for the morrow's sun,
Lest thy lamp should fail to burn,
Ere salvation's work is done.

SCOTT.

MAJ. GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Every loyal citizen of Louisiana, sincerely regrets the removal of General Sheridan from the command of this Military District. Since Butler, no commanding general in this department has done more for true loyalty, than General Sheridan. Accepting the Congressional policy, *ex animo*, he has aimed to carry out that policy with prudence and impartiality. With a grander courage than he ever displayed on battle-fields, he boldly threw the gauntlet at the President's feet, and ever since the July riots of 1866, he has had to contend against the whole power of the Administration. This is well known, and this is the cause of his removal. Himself a true Republican, he has fearlessly told the friends of the Administration in this State, that if they desired to be readmitted into the Federal Union, they must "pass through the Republican crucible," and that until they did, "he would do all that was in his power to keep them out." As an evidence of his sincerity, he has given us a Republican Governor, a Mayor, State Attorney, Judge of the parish criminal court, a city treasurer, a working majority in the city council, a chief of police and boards of registration, and of commissioners of election, a majority of whom are in full sympathy with the policy of Congress. We with many others desired him to do more, and in the very beginning we did not fail to urge upon him the imperative necessity of removing the chief of police and of appointing colored men on the several boards of registration. Had he done this, he would have given greater satisfaction to the whole country; yet at the eleventh hour, he has met these earnest wishes of our loyal men. To the gratification of all, he has recognized the manhood and citizenship of the colored man, by appointing not less than seven as members of the common council of New Orleans. And we are satisfied that his hesitancy is this regard arose from Washington influences which he felt bound to respect; and we do not hesitate to say, that through his own representations those influences were modified and he allowed the exercise of greater freedom in his appointments.

When a public servant has done so well, and when others have done so ill, we prefer to commend rather than to censure. Time will bring to light the wisdom, discretion, and glory of Sheridan's administration in Louisiana. When the temporary and local causes of dissatisfaction are removed; when political aspirants have been satisfied at the public crib; when the federal appointees, in this City, from the judicial Bacchus down to lesser and soberer incumbents, have found it convenient to change views, to hold office under the administration of a white President and a colored Vice President; and when the great, and wise, and honest plans of Sheridan have been matured, then Sheridan will be remembered here only with gratitude and admiration, and Louisiana will go solid for Philip H. Sheridan as the successor of Andrew Johnson.

It must be exceedingly gratifying to the General to know that his removal is regretted by our colored people; under him they felt secure, and should opportunity be given, they will manifest their admiration for him with unbounded enthusiasm.

And in view of the official corruption practiced in this city by others, it is with conscious pride that Sheridan may ask, in the language of the old prophet: "Behold, here I am; witness against me before the Lord and before his anointed: Whose ox have I taken? or whose ass have I taken? or whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind my eyes therewith? and I will restore it. And the people said, Thou hast not defrauded us, nor oppressed us, neither hast thou taken aught of any men's hand."

IMPORTANT ELECTION.

The General commanding the Fifth Military District, has appointed an election to be held on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth days of September proximo, for the registered citizens of Louisiana, to determine whether they will or will not hold a convention, "for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the state loyal to the Union." In many respects this will be the most important election ever held in the state of Louisiana. At the time designated, not less than 80,000 newly enfranchised citizens will cast their FIRST ballot. Suddenly raised to the rank and rights of citizens, they should rejoice in their elevation, but tremble in view of the responsibilities which are now imposed upon them. Out-numbering their white fellow-citizens 83,000, to 45,000, they constitute the controlling power in the State. As goes the blackman, so goes the State. If the franchise is wisely used by them, their freedom will be their glory, and their citizenship will be a benefaction to the State. It is therefore of the utmost importance that they should rightly understand the issue of the appointed election, and how they are to carry themselves through the campaign.

At the coming election the people of Louisiana will be called upon to vote for, or against a convention. This is a privilege granted in the Reconstruction Bill; it is left optional with the people whether or not they will hold such a convention. No doubt, many will vote against a convention; and this is a point which our new citizens should well understand. But who are those who will thus vote, and why will they thus vote? As a rule they are your old masters, and those who directly or indirectly supported the rebellion against the Union. They are opposed to a convention for the reorganization of the State for the following reasons:

I. They still believe in slavery, and, therefore, refuse to reorganize the State under a law which recognizes your freedom and which makes you citizens.

2. They still believe in state sovereignty, and, therefore, decline to acknowledge the authority of a law which interferes with the elective franchise in the State; that is, they deny the right in Congress to give you the right to vote.

III. They still hold to the right of secession, and, therefore, deny the right in Congress to disfranchise any white man in the South, who saw fit to fight against the Union; that is, they do not consider themselves guilty of treason and rebellion, and, therefore refuse to confess their guilt by voting for a convention. under a law which condemns them as traitors and rebels.

IV. By refusing to participate in the election, other than to vote against a convention, they intend thereby to express their disple asur and utmost disgust with the Military Bill, and by so doing excite the tender sympathies of the North, and induce the repeal of the law. These causes and effects they earnestly believe will the more certainly transpire if quickened by a *Negro Government*, in Louisiana. Having no faith in the blackman's capacity to govern, they hope for the worst results from his elevation to power; and that these results will change public sentiment and effectuate the repeal of the law.

V. And the fifth and last reason which we now give is—the opposers of the convention, hope by the delay of reconstruction to brighten their chances for their own restoration to political power. At present, they have no hope. The majority is against them; but time may change all things to their favor.

Yet these are the reasons which should induce every loyal citizen in Louisiana to vote for the convention. You believe in the Divine right of freedom; you hold that Congress has the right and is bound to secure to each state a republican form of government, under which all can vote; you regard secession, rebellion, and rebellion, treason, and, therefore, traitors and rebels should be disfranchised; you have faith in the capacity of the loyal men of Louisiana to rule the State, and that the best of results will follow the extension of the franchise to our people; and it is your solemn intention that those who sought the ruin of the State shall not rule the State. Therefore, every loyal man and true friend to his country, should vote for the convention. Congress having prescribed this mode of reconstruction, our simple duty is to act accordingly.

And it should be the earnest purpose of all, to complete the work of reconstruction at the earliest practicable moment. If Major General Thomas displays the same energy of his illustrious predecessor, the convention may be held early in November. Not more than a month should be occupied by that body. Thirty days thereafter the people should be called to vote on the ratification of the new constitution, and in January 1868, said constitution should be submitted to Congress for its approval. Unnecessary haste and unnecessary delay should alike be avoided, both are evils; yet there is no good reason why Louisiana should not be readmitted into the Federal Union by next February.

Editorial Items.

Last Saturday and Sunday was Quarterly meeting at Carrollton and Jefferson city. At 3 o'clock P. M. Sunday, Rev. A. Ross preached an excellent sermon and administered the sacraments, at Carrollton. At night brother Brakeman preached at Jefferson city, administered the sacraments, exhorted and opened the doors of the church, when eighteen persons joined. It was an excellent Quarterly meeting. Increase for the quarter, seventy-four. Brother Williams is doing a good work.

The revival continue at the Poet Street Church, Rev. E. Green, pastor. There were nine conversions and fifteen accessions last week.

The students of the Biblical Institute are doing an excellent work at the Sixth Street Church. A blessing is resting upon all the churches. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow!"

Julius A. Noble, the Chief Warden of our City Workhouse, has entered upon his new duties with affectionate regard. The other evening we met him on his way home, weary and alone, and to our inquiry as to where he had been, he tenderly replied. "I have been to put my pet-lambs to bed."

Seven doctors and one dentist were to hear Dr. Newman preach last Sunday morning. All well!

Mr. Simon has favored us with a copy of *St. Landry Progress*, edited by Mr. Vidal, and which is gladly put on our exchange list. The *Progress* is a fine looking sheet, and we trust its name is the earnest of its success.

University of New York.—Medical Department.—Annual Announcement of Lectures.

The session for 1867—68 will begin on Monday, October 14th, 1687, and continue until the 1st of March.

The lectures will be given in the building adjoining the New York Hospital, as they were last year.

The graduates of the University will perceive at once the important advantages arising from a connection with this, the largest Surgical Hospital in America. There were treated in it last year nearly 3000 cases, more than half were surgical. Owing to being located in the midst of a dense population, the College Clinics are carried forward on a scale elsewhere unattained.

The Hospital is opened to students every day throughout the year. They will attend the Clinical instruction of the Physicians and Surgeons, and witness the Surgical operations, which are almost of daily occurrence. It has a large library and Anatomical and Surgical Museum accessible to students, as are likewise the *post-mortem* examinations in the dead-house. Professor Post is one of the consulting surgeons. All the University lectures and instructions being in the Hospital, the student avoids the serious loss of time encountered in those cases where colleges are at a distance. He also has the advantage of seeing the treatment of accidents and operations suddenly called for.

The Faculty will feel especially obliged to their graduates if they aid in making known these great inducements which the University now presents.

The number of graduates of the Medical Department is nearly 2700, and the number of students has been more than 8000.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Twenty-three deaths were officially reported in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock Wednesday morning. Twenty are white and three colored. Ten died from yellow fever, four from other fevers, and the balance of various ordinay complaints.

Date.	Yellow Fever.	Cholera.	Various Diseases.	Total.
August 12.....	2	0	26	28
" 13.....	5	1	27	33
" 14.....	5	1	31	37
" 15.....	2	1	24	27
" 16.....	1	1	32	35
" 17.....	5	2	20	27
" 18.....	6	2	31	38
" 19.....	12	0	22	34
" 20.....	11	2	19	32
" 21.....	10	0	13	23
" 22.....	4	0	23	27

For the New Orleans Advocate.

FROM THE CHURCHES.

Brother AMBROSE EAGLE, writes from Shreveport, La., "our church has had a steady growth since its organization, every Sabbath, we have received on trial, and by letter several members. The Sunday-school is flourishing. We now get regularly one hundred copies of the "Freedman." They are carefully circulated, and are a great help to us. I still carry on the day school, but have an earnest desire to attend the Biblical Institute, and would like to make arrangements for it. We have opportunity of purchasing excellent church lots for $300, but can take no step until we know what help the Missionary Society will give; all the people are asking about it, and waiting to hear from you, what help we can get in building, please publish that Rev. Samuel Armstrong; deacon in the African M. E. Zion Church, at Shreveport, has joined us. He has been examined in official meeting and recommended.

REV. S. M. SMALL, writes from Alexandria, La. We have had to close our day school, and suspend services in the church, the high water is upon us and will do much damage. The school-house will need much repairs, and our fences also; we are going about in boats. The people are suffering. The Bibles and hymn-books are received.

REV. J. M. BRYAN, writes from St. Martinsville, La. We have had glorious meetings, crowded houses, on the 14th. I baptised seven in the Bayou, and one in the church, six members joined on Thursday night. We had mourners meeting, ten were forward, and in good earnest, with tears, one was powerfully converted, on the way home she was praying, with her eyes fixed on heaven, when a star she was looking at, started and then burst, she fell by the roadside, and, soon went on her way shouting Gods praises, she is one of our creoles. They are coming to Jesus.

The package of books and tracts received; can you tell us what the Missionary Society is doing about our application. Oh, how much we need a church, it is probable we will soon be turned out of our shanty. At Lafayette and New Iberia we are doing well.

REV. E. HAYARD, writes from Natchitoches, La. We have had a sad time since we lost our friend Mr. Stauffer, every body seems to be disturbed, he was much beloved and was one of our best friends. The church is going on very well, but money comes in very slow. We have paid $250 to the builder, he is trying to make us trouble and shut up the church, for the amount due. We are all very poor now, for the high water is on us, crops are about distroyed, and great many laborers are turned off to suffer, no money to pay them; still the church and Sunday-school increase in numbers, everybody white and black is crying out hard times.

REV. I. R. FENNER, writes from Monroe La. Since Quarterly Conference, I have been up the Ouachita several miles and organized a church with 40 members, baptised 45 adults and 29 children, we hope soon to erect a meeting-house. At another place I organized a church with 32 members. At Bastrop I baptised 2 adults and 25 children. In Monroe we have received 6 members, and I baptised 2 persons, our trustees say they will hurry on the work of building fast as possible; they have collected very little money yet. They ask what success you have had with the missionary board, we are struggling hard to get along, but are all very poor. We have only a little cabin to preach in, and a family also occupies it. Brother Sines is trying hard to get the lot and building in Bastrop for our Morehouse people. I have been sick with fever since my return home, but now am getting better.

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY
"Adjutant General's Office,
"Washington, Aug. 19, 1867.

"General Order, No. 77.

"I. The following orders have been received from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
August 19, 1867.

"Major General George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the 2d day of March, 1867. Major General P. H. Sheridan, is hereby assigned to the department of the Missouri. The secretary of war *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

2. In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States, Major General G. H. Thomas will, on receipt of this order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to New Orleans, La., to relieve Major General P. H. Sheridan of the command of the Fifth Military District.

3. Major General P. H. Sheridan, on being relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District by Maj. General G. H. Thomas, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will relieve Major General W. S. Hancock in the department of the Missouri.

4. Major General W. S. Hancock, on being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Major General P. H. Sheridan, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and assume command of the Department of the Cumberland.

5. Major General G. H. Thomas will continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District at the time of his asssuming command of it, unless authorized by the general of the army to annul, alter, or modify them.

6. Major General Sheridan, before relieving Major General Hancock, will report in person at these headquarters.

By order of General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1867.

When Secretary Stanton was suspended, General Grant filed a protest with the President against the act. And when he received the order to relieve General Sheridan he urged Mr. Johnson to reconsider it. But the latter proving inexorable, Grant sent him a written remonstrance, couched in most emphatic language. The President declines to allow these papers to made public.

It is understood that Secretary Seward and Postmaster General Randall disapproved the removal of General Sheridan, but yielded without recording their dissent.

Commissioners of Election.

We are rejoiced to find that General Forsyth in apportioning the commissioners of election has ordered that at least one of the commissioners on each board shall be a citizen of African descent.

What wonderful progress has been made within the last six years; and, in reflecting upon it, we are more than half inclined to subscribe to the Darwinian theory of development, if by analogy Darwin will allow us to carry his reasoning into the realm of politics.

Years before the war we were taught in our Sabbath-schools and churches that the negro was created by God to be a slave, and that slavery was a divine institution. By physiologists and ethnologists we were also taught that the negro was not a human being but an animal, as oxen and horses are animals. To-day, however, through the action of General Forsyth, we are given to understand that he has risen to the full stature of manhood, and is competent to discharge judicial functions, and in doing so exercise the highest reasoning faculties. By clergymen and ethnologists we have been told that the negro was first a monkey, then an ape, then a gorilla, then a chimpanzee, then an otrang-outang, then a black heathen, then a gentile, then a prisoner of war to be righteously dealt with according to the will of the conqueror, then a slave, then a contraband, then a soldier, then a freedman, then a citizen, and then a judge. We believe in the development theory, for we find that theories themselves develop and grow as rapidly as the subjects of them, and clergymen and men of science can always be found to create theories as fast as they can find worldly, sensual, and avaricious men to pay for them.—*N. O. Republican.*

For the "New Orleans Advocate."

Opelousas District.

BAD ROADS — GRASSY CROPS — PIETY AND HOSPITALITY — WON'T VOTE FOR MASSA — SHOOTING VOTERS.

The roads from Alexandria to Opelousas, shows the effects of long continued rains; bogs, broken bridges, deep mud, crosing fields, taking down and putting up fences, with much loss of time, these try the travelers patience and task fearfully the powers of his good horse. This is the only route from Red river to Attakapas, and yet it is nearly impossible most of the year. There is no public conveyance, and twenty or thirty miles to a post office, nice place to live! The crops of corn and cotton on Bayou Bœuf were almost hidden by grass and weeds; much of the corn is stunted and scalded, very little cane is planted; cotton looks well considering the treatment it has had, much rain and little work. Farmers have lively times fighting weeds, but a few fair days will assure a good crop; and unless the avenger in the shape of worms, visits us again, we will have a profitable season. At General Fullers place some cotton is near blooming, (June 5th). I enjoyed again the hospitality of this kind family; it was an oasis in the desert; an opportunity was afforded me to preach in the quarters, quite a congregation of white and colored gathered, here too the family altar was reared, always welcome and precious to the Itinerant. In this neighborhood all who are eligible have been registered, and the colored men are of one mind, they can be relied on to vote republican. They say "we like you massa, you kind and pay up, but we cant vote for you, it want be safe. "A large republican meeting was recently held on the Bayou, it was very orderly, but while going to their homes, a white man fired into a party of freedmen; they arrested and then released him, but fearing for his life, he sought protection for the night with a colored man who is school teacher and one of our local preachers; sleeping in his bed and being accompanied by him, in the morning to his home.

VALUABLE PREACHERS — GREAT MEETING. WHITES TERRIFIED — THE BARBAROUS PAST — CHURCH BUILDING.

Our preachers are getting to be valued as conservators of the peace; recently a republican meeting was called in St. Laudry parish, crowds of colored men from the prairies gathered in Opelousas, on horses, in carts and buggies. It was said to be the largest meeting ever held there, two or three thousand present, and very generally armed. The citizens were pallid with fear, many closed their dwellings and left the town, "for the wicked flee when no man pursueth." Brother Jackson addressed the vast crowd of freedmen in the square, urging that they were not come to war, to secure their rights or avenge their wrongs, but as freedmen to consult upon their welfare, and arrange for the coming election. He persuaded them to deposit their arms in a secure place, and the day passed without a disturbance, scarcely an oath; they were orderly, sober, gentlemanly, this is the testomony of all classes. The evil practice of going armed, with other barbarisms and abominations practiced by the politicians and people of the dead past, might well have taught these men to be lawless even brutal, but the new South has buried these customs in the tomb of the rebellion. Our church lot here is well located with room for church, schoolhouse, parsonage and play-grounds, costing us only $100. The people are now out of doors, it is difficult to get a place to preach from Sabbath to Sabbath, but we are now ready to build, the contract is made, lumber ordered and thanks to our good friends in the North, a house to worship God in and save souls, will soon be ready. Our Alexandria builder has the contract for this and the Washington church.

CASTE OPPOSITION — DID GOD MAKE WHITE PEOPLE? — JUDGE MOORE'S DEATH — HILL OF ZION.

At Washington an African opposition had arisen, in sympathy with the New Orleans caste party, and had given Brother Jackson trouble. The parties of whom our rooms were hired sided with them and to be rid of us, uncle Ben raised the rent from $6 to $15 per month. This put us again out of doors. The delay in building alarmed some of our people, and they left us. An African preacher came up from New Orleans and organized a church, everything seemed to be against us; but uncle Morris offered us a room in his little house, rent free, may God bless him for it. Here our services will be hereafter held and the Sunday-school gathered. The little school has suffered some by an effort made to turn it over bodily to the Africans, it is now safe, and the dear children cared for. This wicked movement in the interest of caste is making some progress among the more ignorant colored people in the country. The African church, some colored politicians and bad white men are working hard at it. Where their objects can best be gained by union with whites, as in New Orleans, that policy is used. In the country the colored people are told they are the most numerous and must take all power into their own hands. I had some difficulty in explaining to an otherwise inteligent colored men here, his error in thinking his race was about 100 to 1 in the United States, and could control everything. The new African preacher said to his congregation, one day, "we want nothing to do with white men; God never made them, he made man colored. and sin or something turned them white; we will have nothing to do with anything God has not made."

Our Washington lot is nearly an acre on a hill, in a beautiful grove of timber. We have been somewhat embarrassed by the death of old Judge Moore before our papers could be made out by his agent. We have been to much trouble, have cleared the building spot, and feel anxious to go on, our friend Mr. Prescott and the administrator promise to arrange matters soon as the law will allow, and ere long, please God, we hope to sing "This hill of zion yields a thoussnd sacred sweets; Before me * * * or walk the golden streets."

OPELOUSAS QUARTERLY CONFERENCE — OUR INSTITUTE STUDENT — STATISTICS — SABBATH IN THE GROVE.

The 2d Quarterly Conference was held Saturday, June 8th, in Washington, five members were present, faithful among the faithless, eleven absentees, of whom five had a good report, and good excuse, one is attending the Biblical Institute, Brother Hilton is doing us honor by his progress in study, one member was suspended from duty, five had charges preferred and will be tried. Three of them for refusing to marry women they lived with; three new members appointed. Two day schools and two Sunday-schools reported, Opelousas lot paid for, and Washington ready when the deed can be made, 144 Sunday scholars, 5 appointment, 3 being new, with 125 members, total members and probationers 397. 3 Conversions 35 Baptisms. 20 Marriages. 2 Deaths. 68 Meetings. 56 Sermons. Here again the mail failed to convey the notice of Conference which considerably affected their attendance.

On Sunday our services were held on the church lot; a lovely place; grass, trees, sky all beautiful, my stand under a great oak, around were arrayed the benches for our little scholars. At 11 o'clock preaching an, African preacher and some of our runaways were present, perhaps they learned something. At 3 P. M. the love feast was held, though fewer than usual were present, it was a happy time; four persons joined class. The day was full of interest to us, and spite of our enemies and our sadness because of the deceivers. The church was greatly revived and encouraged. We now have our appropriations from the Missionary Society, our work is begun and with God's blessing, we shall soon have a shelter.

ITINERANT.

Mississippi Items.

We left Corinth for Holly Springs August 2. It was the next day after the Tennessee election, and there was considerable anxiety to hear the result until we met the train from Memphis. After that conservative faces were lengthened slightly, although the result was as generally expected, but not by so large a majority. Since that, the Memphis Appeal has discovered an important fact, namely that the radical success in Tennessee was the best thing for the conservative party that could have happened. Before the election it thought otherwise, and made every possible effort to prevent such a good thing, and it has not only the benefits of the defeat, but has learned a valuable lesson, which it might never have done in case its party had been successful.

The conservatives having gained so much advantage by their defeat — got the radicals now "just where they wanted them" — and the others being pleased with their success, we hope they will all rejoice together, and inaugurate an era of better feeling. We can assure our conservative fellow citizens that the radicals are entirely willing to confer similar benefits on them at every election.

Making close connection at Junction we arrived at Holly Springs in time for dinner. Our church here is doing well, Brother Butler, the pastor, has been unwell some time, but the interest among the people has been kept alive. On Sunday at 11 o'clock we saw what is not common with us, at that hour, a full house at the time appointed to commence. Our colored people are generally very slow in getting to meeting. They often come after the sermon is ended, and the forenoon is not the hour for the large congregation, but here we had a large audience who had come in a good time. In the afternoon the house could not contain the people. We preached, received members, baptised adults and children, administered sacrament, and took up a collection of $36 towards paying off the debt still on the church. At night we preached again, the third time for the day and called for mourners. About twenty came forward. We retired leaving the brethren to labor with them, feeling that we had worked about enough for a hot August day in this climate. On Monday night we had a very animated love feast. The greatest fault we have to find with the people at Holly Springs, is that they are so excitable.

We were never much on stiring up a shout, but there we had to scold them a little to keep the meeting from being utterly demoralized. but we shall not be sorry when the time comes to visit them again.

The school has been continued all the summer, and the attendance been good. Thursday we went to Oxford. A large congregation of people met that afternoon in the grove, and we preached to them and explained our mission to them. They unanimously voted to accept of a church if we could build one for them. Early in the year Brothor Alex. Phillips went from Holly Springs, and started a school. There has been great opposition, and Brother P. has had much persecution, but would not be driven away. They at last got him out of the house, and he has not been able to get any other, so he is teaching under a bush arbor, We tried to find a lot that we could buy, but could get no one that was satisfactory. Some were afraid to sell a lot for "Nigger church" though professing to be willing enough themselves. Others could not give a good title. Some offered ground so far out, we did not want it.

We still think by persevering efforts we may get a suitable lot. If we can we intend to have the "Old Church" there as well as elsewhere. The M. E. Church South is very unwilling that we should have a church there. They are trying to defeat us, not by any violence, but by diplomacy. The colored people are uniting with us but the whites hold the property. If we get a position we are victorious. Oxford it a poor and hard looking old town. If we could persuade all the colored people to move away, and leave it, we should be well satisfied to let it alone.

Some of our enemies in this part of the country are trying the effect of some most absured falsehoods against us, one of which is that we are taxing our members one dollar a week, and making their employers pay it out of their wages. If any body believes such nonsense it will be because they are very hungry for a lie, and are not particular as to quality.

From Oxford we went to Grenada. Our people here have been buffeted by various influences. A part of the colored people are not very friendly to our church, as they are full of Baptist notions. Some colored man — Turner we believe was his name, was here some time ago, toadying around the white people, and vulgarly abusing Revs. Newman and Brakeman and Northern people generally. The people appear to have treated him about as he deserved. There have been several such fellows in this State; double faced, dishonest scamps. Any black man who staid out of danger while the war lasted, and now comes round and abuses the men who ransomed his race with their own blood, for the sake of being patted on the head by Southern men, and receiving a few ten cent pieces from them, does not deserve the respect of anybody.

At Grenada we had an interesting Quarterly meeting. Congregations were too large for the house, and commendable for decorum and good behavior. Ten joined church, nine adults and thirteen children were baptized. They are building a parsonage for which they raised $47, at the public collection on Sunday. Miss Harwood has remained continuing the day School which is prosperous, and giving valuable service to the Sunday School. The colored people in and around Grenada owe her a debt of gratitude which they can hardly ever pay. We authorized a a man who has been preaching in the Church South but wishes to be with us, to organize a work in the country north of the river. We hope to hear a good report from him soon. After Sunday's work was done, we took the cars at 1:40 A. M. Monday, and came to Jackson, having been absent five weeks, holding eight quarterly and two extra meetings, preaching twenty-three sermons and making two public addresses, recording minutes and revising church records, writing six communications to the papers and various private and official letters; making lumber bills and contracts for building one church and superintending purchase of ground and materials; traveling six hundred miles; sending out two missionaries to organize new charges, and various other little duties too numerous to mention.

We would not boast of this, but merely want our Northern readers to know that Missionary labor in the South, even in the dog-days, partakes somewhat of the nature of hard work. The work all over the district is in a very encouraging state of prosperity. We have a little opposition in a few places, but hardly more than enough to make it interesting. The preachers of the Jackson work, report prosperity at nearly all points of the circuit.

D.

D. D. Home, the spiritualist, to whom was given $120,000, by Mrs. Lyon, a rich convert, has been thrown into prison in London. The lady has commenced a suit to recover the money given to Home last year, charging that he obtained the money by undue influence.

English Reform.

Substantially as it passed the Commons, the English reform bill received the signature of the Queen, and has now become law. The Lords attempted to restrict the extension of the suffrage, but wisely yielded when they found the Commons were firm. There is no room for doubting but that the upper house was strongly opposed to the measure in its length and breadth, but its members knew better than to bring a storm about their own ears by refusing to yield to the force of public opinion. They have not assented to the reform bill graciously. They acquiesced in it, because discretion urged them to do so. When Sir Robert Peel angered the Tories of England by engineering Catholic emancipation through Parliament, he did for England and his party just what Disraeli has just effected for them. Peel was denounced by the Tories as Disraeli has been. The Lords were opposed to the removal of the civil disabilities under which the Catholics labored; but they finally gave the measure a majority of votes. By so yielding they appeased the masses; and with the help of natural English veneration for the aristocracy, their conduct secured for themselves the tranquil possession of their ancient franchises and privileges. But in 1832, Tory and moderate Whig writers greatly feared for the stability of the English Constitution when it was believed that Peel, Wellington and their followers would stand out to the end against emancipation. The aristocracy gave in at the right moment, just as they have now done. Before the reformers are fully satisfied, the Lords will have to practice patient submission more than once again. The aristocracy and gentry of England constitute its conservatism. The party of progress is made up of the middle and working classes. Among the former are to be found Reformers, and among the latte, Tories; but the rule is as we have stated it. Both conservatism and the spirit of progress are necessary to the welfare of the state; and though in the British system there is much that is defective, especially with reference to the privileges of the upper classes, their constitution is in many respects admirable, and even if it needs change, can be reformed too quickly for the good of the nation.

Recollections of the late War.

BY A MUSICIAN.

NO. VII.

Daring effort of the Gun-boat Cincinnati — Her fate — Settling down to a regular siege — Spicy conversations — A new General — Pemberton's pickets — Adventure of a "forlorn hope"

Perhaps it was best, all things considered, that the soldiers learned from experience the impossibility of taking Vicksburg by a grand assault. At least they were afterwards more fully reconciled to taking it by a regular seige. All were now fully satisfied than our land forces were not equal to the task of capturing the place by direct assault, but still the inquiry went round, "why don't the gunboats do something?" After the taking of Arkansas Post, the impression seemed to prevail that they could accomplish almost anything. The question was debated *pro* and *con* with considerable spirit, till the 27th of May, when we had a practical demonstration of the inability of a gunboat to cope with a formidable water battery.

On the morning of the day referred to, the gunboat Cincinnati steamed down the river, and coming out from the extreme point of land above the town, came directly under the fire of the enemies' guns. As the battery was near the water's edge, it was in the most favorable position to do fatal execution upon the gunboat. No sooner had she cleared the point than a most destructive fire was opened upon her; some of the balls would skim along the top of the water, and strike the Mississippi shore two miles distant, proving the immense force with which they were sent on their destructive mission. Sometimes the shells would burst near the water throwing up a large spray Many of the solid shot would strike the water in line with the gunboat, and from this we knew that the brave old Cincinnati must have been struck several times. Meanwhile she began to act very strangely. At first she went straight ahead as though intended to hug the Mississippi shore, in which case she would have been measurably protected from the fire of the batteries. But reaching the middle of the river, she turned and went directly towards the water battery, not stopping till she was very near the enemies' guns. It was a fearful sight to see her approaching such formidable works; and no one who beheld the scene could think it an equal contest. This strange procedure was afterwards accounted for by the pilot having been killed sometime before it became known on board.

As soon as possible her course was turned up stream; she moved slowly along near the shore until coming opposite the point of land mentioned before, she stopped, as if hesitating whether she should attempt to cross the river, and find shelter there, or continue her course up the stream and get away as far and as fast as possible from the water battery. Choosing the later alternative, she kept her course up stream. She moved slowly, oh! so slowly, and it seemed she would never get out of range of the murderous fire. At length she landed in shallow water on the Mississippi shore, two or three miles above us, just before, or as she was going down. It was said by those who visited her afterwards, that she was literally riddled with balls. Thus ended the career of one of our gunboats, whose name is worthy of being handed down to the future with honor. In the attacks on Forts Henry and Donelson, she bore a conspicuous part, and was among the foremost in the heavy cannonading of Fort Pillow, bearing the brunt of the rebel attacks on that place.

There was nothing more said about the gunboats doing their duty after that affair. One and all came to the conclusion that there was nothing for us to do, but to let things take their course.

"There's but one way left," said my friend, Mr. Brown, "of taking Vicksburg right quick."

"And what is that?"

"Let the ——th Illinois be placed near it," said he, "some dark night, and I think *they would steal it before morning.*"

This plan however not being adopted we settled down into the slow process of a regular siege. The days now began to be very warm, but our boys worked with a will, digging trenches, sharpshooting, and performing other arduous duties without grumbling. There was but little danger in sharp-shooting, when a person was careful, but the boys sometimes became careless and as a consequence one or two would be killed.

At sundown the firing usually ceased, and then it would often be amusing to listen to the lively conversation indulged in by the belligerent soldiers. Generally, they were not sparing of their curses, but sometimes they forgot their enmity and talked to each other as friendly as though they had not been trying to kill each other a few hours before. In the main, we found those in front of us pretty clever fellows; being East Tennesseeans, and not very good secesh as some letters found in one of their deserted camps abundantly showed. We also had other evidence of this fact almost every night in the shape of deserters. Those who came, asserted that whole regiments would follow if they could only get through the lines. While one of these deserters was eating a "Lincoln shingle" with great relish, Mr. Brown accosted him, with,

"How long do you think it will be before the rebs will have to surrender?"

"I don't know," was the reply, "but I expect it'll not be long, they don't like their new general."

"Who is he?" inquired friend B. abruptly.

"General Starvation," said the Tennesseean. For the first time Mr. B. looked kindly on a rebel.

One of the deserters brought over a little secesh bread. It consisted of ground pease and unsifted meal mixed together. He said they were allowed but one meal of this per day, and in a very limited quantity at that. It was evident that the disaffection did not confine itself to the deserters and East Tennesseeans, for the whole rebel army was seized with the yankee failing, of asking questions. Every night they made earnest inquiries concerning Johnston; and they sent many pressing invitations for assistance, which never reached his head-quarters.

"What are you stationing pickets for?" querried one of their men, of the officer of the day.

"To keep you in," was the reply.

"There's no use in that," said he, "Pemberton has stationed pickets for that purpose himself."

The rebel soldiers had become so discontented, the prospect of aid from General Joe. Johnston so discouraging that our men began to hope that each day might end the siege. Aside from the expectation of aid from Johnson the delay bore more heavily upon our foes than ourselves. The weather was exceedingly warm, the rebels were hemmed in on every side and living upon the most unwholesome diet; mule-beef, peas and rough corn meal could hardly be compared to Lincoln shingles, potatoes and coffee, besides we frequently had light bread and other wholesome food to which we were accustomed in our northern homes.

On Sunday night, June 14th, we were awakened by the shrill voice of the "Flying Dutchman" and the sound of balls whizzing over our heads. What could it mean? had the Northern Cops swarmed down upon us? had Johnston taken courage and crossed the river? were the rebels escaping up the river in boats? These were some of our first thoughts as we were aroused by the noise and tumult, but we had not guessed the true cause. We soon learned that a forlorn hope of rebs had been despatched up the river in boats. A few well directed shots from the Dutchman's battery scattered the little party and most of them returned to Vicksburg. Not so a few however, who kept on their course and landed at the gunboat Cincinnati, but receiving an unexpectedly warm welcome from our boys on the boat, they too beat a precipitate retreat. What was the real object to be accomplished by the forlorn hope I have never learned. If any one who reads this was one of that party, and will come forward and explain I will forgive him for being one of the remote causes which waked me out of sleep so suddenly.

There was a battery that opened fire upon the rebels the day preceeding, near the extreme point of the peninsula, and played upon them with effect during the entire day. Perhaps their object was to spike the guns of this battery, as well as those on the gunboat, which it was said our men were at the time removing; or may be it was a private expedition fitted out for plunder. At any rate they returned without accomplishing their object whatever it might have been.

General News.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—Major General George H. Thomas, with his staff left this afternoon for New Orleans, to assume command of the fifth military district, vice General Sheridan transferred.

In New Orleans the yellow fever is increasing. There is no more use of disguising the fact than there is in being unnecessarily alarmed about the matter. Indeed to prevent the birth of a panic, there is no better course than the publication of the facts just as they are. During last week the number of deaths from the fever in New Orleans was twenty-six. Twelve died during the twenty-fours hours ending Monday monday. Week before last there were fourteen fatal cases, and during the previous week, nine. There are cases all over the city, but they are fatal only in exception instances. These who have died, have generaliy been persons of foreign birth, inhabitants of the lower part of the city, and of the classes peculiarly exposed to the ravages of disease. The number of deaths thus far has been very small, considering that we have a population of about 200,000 souls.

The following parishes show a plurality of white voters; Calcasieu 243 plurality; Jackson 111; Lafayette 72; Livingston 316; Orleans 40; Sabine 138; Union 308; Vermilion 350; Washington 256; Winn 556.

The colored pluralities in some of the parises are very heavy, as in Jefferson parish, 2444; Concordia 1980; Caddo 1947; Bossier 1485; St. Mary 1466.

The excess of colored over white voters in the State is 38,142. Add to this nearly twenty thousand Republican votes from the white persons registered, and the Republican vote would figure up about one hundred thousand in the State of Louisiana, against twenty-five thousand for all other parties, which will be a majority sufficient for all practical purposes. Half that majority will answer.

Information Wanted.

Eliza Rust of Jefferson, Va., desires to know of the whereabouts of her four children, Lucy, Man, Samuel and Fanny. Sold by James Lee Griggs of said county, supposed to have gone South.

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MARRIED.

Married by Rev. R. K. Diossy, at Franklin, La., August 10th 1867.

Gilbert Walker and Peggy Belden, Henry Jackson, and Selina Jackson, Jacob Jenkins and Elizabeth Williams.

August 12, 1867, Edward Provost and Martha Johnson.

By the same at Centreville, La., August 11th, 1867.

Manuel Patton and Lucy Ann Smith, Jacob MacFall and Nanny Senette, Alfred Singleton and Rachael Lacey, Henry Young, and Francis Rucker, Randall Wilson and Mary Darnell, Chess Cox and Melvina Givenn Abner Porter and Polly Coates, Collins Bowers and Mary Nicholson, Samuel Kallon and Polly Moore, Morris Bowers and Anna Williams, John Edwards and Hannah Nelson, George MacMillan and Kate Jones, Samuel Smith and Susan Manns, Levi Jackson and Clarissa Hosha.

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From the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review.

It is a matter of gratulation that so many distinguished men of all denominations are turning their attention to the preparation of commentaries on the Holy Scriptures. This volume is written in a clear, terse, and forcible style. There is very little waste of words. The expositions are concise, to the point, and evangelical and edifying. It bids fair to be a very valuable work.

From the Boston Review.

We hail all such evangelical efforts to simplify, explain and diffuse the scriptures among the masses. Such unpretending, yet really very valuable volumes are our best defense against the skepticism and irreligion of the age, and that scholarly, insinuating, and undermining influence that we import from many of the German critics. This volume reminds us strikingly, in form, method, and style, of Barae's Notes, and will be emminently serviceable to the large communion that rejoices in the name of its distinguished author.

From the New Englander.

It seems to be prepared with much care, and exhibits the same result of scholarly investigation to a greater degree than its unpretending character would lead one to anticipate. Sabbath-school teachers and others who desire brief and concise annotations on the Gospels, to aid them in their studies and instructions, will find much in this work that will be useful to them.

From the Christian Inquirer.

It is a learned book, gathering up an immense mass of illustrative facts and incidents from all sources, and arranging them in admirable order.

From the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Whedon's Commentary on the Gospels, which recently made its appearance, is an able and timely production. The author is at present the editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, and, as an original thinker and vigorous writer has no superior. He possesses the qualifications of a commentator, and the public appreciate his volumes because they contain new ideas, fresh from the laboratory of a cultivated mind. For advanced Bible classes they are unsurpassed, and the Sabbath-schools, recognizing their importance, are introducing them into their course of study. No instructor of youth should be without them, as they shed new light upon many interesting incidents in the life of Jesus.

From the Canada Christian Advocate.

We regard this second volume as fully equal the first, and both together as being a most valuable and seasonable exposition. It will be a companion to the Bible in many houses, and will enable, we trust, many, many thousands to feed upon the blessed word with increasing profit and relish. It was not uncalled, and it will not be unwelcomed or unprized. Its "popular use" will be another important instrumentality in educating the Church, and raising the intelligence of religious professors to something like what the times require. It will be found a valuable assistant to teachers and members of Bible classes. We wish the author health and leisure to complete the commentary on the entire New Testament.

From the Independent.

Dr. Whedon has won a marked place in religious and theological literature by the strength and polish of his pen. His commentary on Matthew and Mark attracted no small attention from its style, no less than its treatment of the topics of the text. It is less discursive and less accumulative than Lange, whose work is a thesaurus as much as an originrl effort. Yet it is hardly less sagacious and profound. Though brief it is not shallow. Compact with thought often strikingly expressed, it gives the essence of the Gospel in its vitals. He has expounded Luke more ably than Oosterzee; though John is deemed by him the crucial test of the volume, as it really is of the Bible. Many passages merit quotation, whether of the thought or the expression, for which, however, we have no room. His argument, in chapter ix, against Hume'a famous doctrine on miracles, is one of the briefest and best we remember to have seen. Clergymen and Sunday-school teachers will find much nourishment in this series of volumes that is intended to include the whole of the New Testament.

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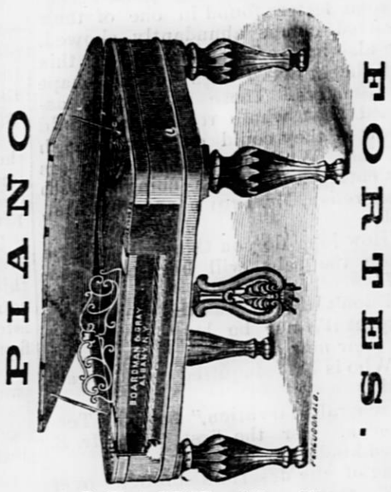
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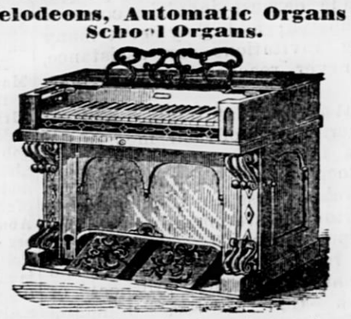
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A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. Editor.

VOL. II.—No 35. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867. Whole No.—85

Poetry.

[Original-]
For the New Orleans Advocate].

The End of Life.

When the eye grows dim and the blood runs cold,
When the pulses of life are at last all told,
When the throbbing brow and the clay cold hand
Tells me I am hurrying to the spirit land,

Oh! what will the joys of the Earth then be,
Or the wreath of it's Islands beyond the sea;
Were they all, all mine, and no hope above
Had my soul, in the world of eternal love,
All this wealth and greatness, I would freely give,
Could I purchase alone, one hour to live.

Oh! Father, give me in that dreadful hour,
Not titles and gems, not pomp and power,
But Jesus, alone on thy downy breast
May my aching head sink to endless rest.

Take the world and wealth, with it's vain display,
And it's fading treasures; all, all away;
Let me pillow my head on that bosom fair,
While I'm wafted away from this world of care

To that far off home, where Thou reign'st on high
Along with glad seraphs; Oh! let me fly,
Let me hear the delightful music flow
Around those Courts where Eternal splendors glow.

Let me then meet those I have loved and known
Rejoicing in glory around the throne,
Let me join, Oh! God, in the loud, loud song,
While ages unnumbered, shall roll along.

Pike County, Miss. T.

GENERAL BUSSEY.

The Annals of Iowa—A Quarterly Publication by the State Historical Society, for July 1867, *contains the following interesting biographical sketch of our distinguished fellow-citizen, General Cyrus Bussey:*

Cyrus Bussey, Major General by Brevet, U. S. V., came to Iowa in the summer of 1855; then a young man 22 years of age; located at Bloomfield, Davis county, and entered at once into mercantile business. Young as he was he had already been in business in his own name six years; and had already an established busines character and reputation in the state from which he came, as among the stable and reliable business men of the community in which he resided. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, October 5th, 1833. His father was a Methodist minister in poor circumstances, with a large family. In those days Methodist ministers received very poor support, which, together with the practice of frequent change of location of their ministers peculiar to that religious denomination, disabled him from giving to his son the advantages of a liberal education at school.

The first four years of the boy's infancy were passed in Ohio. Then his father, having been transfered to the Indiana Conference, two years were passed at Greensburg; then followed two years at Paris; and thus a change every one or two years, as the father changed to a new circuit or station, until the age of fourteen.

At the many places at which his childhood and youth was spent, none afforded the facilities for anything more than the most rudimentary course of instruction. And the father's means not being adequate to sending him away from home to better schools, the youth, through all these years, had opportunities for only the most meagre advantages for study and mental culture. A few months of each year, at the very ordinary schools at the various places of his residence, were all the opportunities afforded him. Once only, for a brief season, were better advantages obtained. When twelve years of age his father was stationed at Columbus, Indiana. At this place there was a respectable seminary to which the youth was sent and continued for six months, which closed his school-going career for life. And yet the General is a fair scholar, a man of extensive general information, good literary acquirements, a fine public speaker, and a writer of easy and graceful style, and is thoroughly skilled in some special branches of science; all of which indicate a self-culture and discipline of mind from persistent habits of thorough study, to what extent and in what manner will be developed as we pass along through this sketch:

When thirteen years of age, he entered a dry goods store as clerk, where he remained a few months; but his father having been assigned to another circuit, Cyrus accompanied him. On his way to his new field of labor he stopped over night at Dupon, Jefferson county. Here the son made the acquaintance of a merchant who offered him a situation as clerk in his store, which was joyfully accepted, and he at once entered upon his duties, where he remained two years, learning the business so thoroughly, and discharging his duties so intelligently and with so much fidelity, and manifesting so good a busines capacity, that he won the confidence not only of his employer, but of the wholesaling dealers in the large cities, where he was frequently sent to transact business, to such an extent that they volunteered to sell him all the goods needed to start business on his own account, notwithstanding he was destitute of a dollar of capital and only a boy. Accordingly, at the age of sixteen, he purchased a four thousand dollar stock of goods and began business in his own name.

At this time he was very small of his age and youthful in looks, not being larger than boys usually are at twelve or thirteen. His diminutive size and youthful appearance attracted frequent attention, when visiting the cities for the purchase of goods, as contrasting so remarkably with his matured judgment and capacity "as a man of business." However, at the age of eighteen he commenced growing, and very rapidly stretched up to the manly hight of nearly six feet.

During the following six years young Bussey pursued the business of merchandizing with varied success. One year of the time he returned to a clerkship with his old employer, at Dupont, having previously sold out his business. After a year's interval he entered into company with an older brother and opened anew. This brother was a physician, and, being actively employed in his profession, the management of the mercantile affairs was left entirely to the younger.

During these six years the young man completed his education; or rather laid the foundation for that mental discipline and culture which has developed his fine powers of mind into strength and activity; which has rendered him accomplished in varied fields of learning, and fitted him for the successful discharge of every duty which in public or private life he has been called upon to perform. During all these years he devoted several hours of each day to laborious study. Rising at four in the morning he applied himself until business hours, then after business hours until ten at at night. was with him an invariable rule. Two years of this time he pursued a coure of medical studies, under the instruction of his partner brother, until his health failing he was compelled to give up study for the time and limit his exertions to the single occupation of his merchant business. In the meantime, during these years of labor and study,—the formative stages of his character,—he had united with the Methodist Church, and in being fixed in his religious principles, was kept a loof from the evil associations wich throng the pathway of youth, and especially those who are thrown thus early on the world, on their own resources, and which thousand of the most gifted, and kindly of heart, find beyond their unaided powers of resistance.

In 1855, Mr. Bussey, having married and determined upon a new and wider field of business than his present turned his attention to looking up some spot for a permanent home, and having been captivated by the descriptions of the bright skies, and the beautiful and vast prairies of Iowa, removed hither in August of that year, as heretofore mentioned; became here, as he had been previously, a successful and prosperous merchant; came through the panic of 1857 with unimpaired credit, and branching out into other channels of investment went on prospering as before. Much of his success is, no doubt, due to a habit of his, of looking thoroughly and minutely into the details of his affairs, and leaving nothing to loss by the carelessness or dishonesty of employees.

Thus the war found him—a successful and thriving merchant. Before entering upon the part he performed in the war of the rebellion, which has brought his name before the country, it is proper to make some mention of his political record.

Up to the time of the inauguration of the rebellion he had been an earnest and efficient democrat. In 1858, he carried his country in a hotly contested canvas, and been elected a member of the senate over Judge Moon, and served through the session of the succeeding winter. In 1860, he was a delegate to the Charleston Convention, which, reassembling at Baltimore in June, nominated Stephen A. Douglas for President. Returning home he supported the candidate presented by that convention with all the zeal, energy, ability and influence he possessed, fully impressed with apprehensions that the country was rapidly drifting toward a revolution, which the election of only one of the several candidates—his own—could avert.

The signal gun having been sounded at Sumter, and the issue having been made clear and sharp beuween the government and its enemies, he took the side of the government. Stepping out of the ranks of his party, no longer a partizan, he became simply a patriot. Like the great leader whom he had supported through the late canvass; like thousands of other noble spirits of his party all over the country; at this trying time, he recognized no longer a party whose single interests were to be served; but a country to be defended and saved. At a war meeting, called by the citizens of Davis county, he came boldly forward to the support of the government, and, in a speech of great eloquence and power, publicly recognized the claims of the government to be paramount to those of any party, and pledged himself to so vote and act in the General Assembly, if it should be convened in extra session,—a pledge which he fully redeemed when the extra session was called.

(To be continued.)

For the New Orleans Advocate.

A Voice From the East

Dr Newman, allow me to say that your sparkling "*Advocate*" has not only found its way to our table, but has already won a place in my heart. I find it loyal not only to the country but to every good cause. I found it exceedingly clear and strong on the great cause of temperance. I find in it a sermon from some good man of labor, which abounds with thought and originality, and this practice must give great encouragement to a class that have long been oppressed, yet I find your excellent paper full of good things, and I write to encourage you may it long live and become a great power for good. I can hardly realize how fast the world moves, and thank God it moves in the right direction. Only to think that in such a short time, we should have not only slavery destroyed, but also provisions made for the advance of the oppressed. Theological Institutes through the South for the colored man; and conferences springing up every where of the M. E. Church; where she has been so bitterly despised.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

With a feeble body I came to this country charge over a year ago, from a crowded city where I had taxed myself to the utmost. The change was great and good. My health improved by the quiet and healthful exercise of my change and in the garden. The other morning I took my sythe to mow down my clover patch by the road-side near the parsonage, and was patiently cutting it down, when a fellow minister drove up. Till last year he had toiled on his farm on this charge, but duty called and he went out and, preached in two towns, and God gave him success, and many souls for his hire, and still he prospers temporally and spiritually. He passed on to look after church matters on his charge, and I kept on mowing and thinking. I looked up and an ox team was passing with a load of slabs for market. The driver was one of my members, and was converted years ago, he was very pious and gifted, and no doubt called to preach. He refused, kept on with his farm. But all this time he was embarrassed and nothing seems to go right with him. He has evidently missed his providential path, and although he has a large farm and stock, a good mill privilege, yet he can hardly keep out of debt, and support his small family, and told me this morning that he did not know of a man any where round that had a harder time than himself—truly "the way of the transgressor is hard."

I continued to ponder on those two men, how one was blessing the world, and the other was cursing himself, and the world was losing the benefit of his labors, and those two men represent a large class. For I am fully persuaded that there are hundreds of men who follow the plough that ought to fill the pulpit, and the curse of God is upon them, and if any of them see these lines, I beseech them to leave the plough and enter the pulpit at any cost, fulfill lifes great mission, pull sinners out of the fire or you will be in awful danger of falling into it yourself. You may have lost many useful years, and it may be impossible for you to be what you might have been. Never mind Brother "better late than never." Give yourself to this great and glorious cause, and God will take care of the consequences.

Baton Rouge, La., August 4, 1867.

Editor of the N. O. Advocate:

Several weeks have passed since I last wrote to you, and little worthy of note has occurred to vary the monotony of this quiet city. The prevailing topics of interest before the people here at present, are the crops and the state of health. The cotton worm is reported to be at work in various parts of the parish, but I am told by parties interested to know the truth of the matter, that upon going to the plantations where it is reported that 'the cotton is all being eaten up," it always proves to have been on some other place, about six or eight miles away, and that they are unable to find them any where in any considerable numbers.

There have been quite a number of sudden deaths here within a few days, still I do not hear of anything which gives me any reason to believe there is anything like cholera or yellow fever. It is true that the surgeon of the 20th United States Infantry has pronounced the case of a soldier who died here a few days since, to be yellow fever, but those medical men who are accustomed by long practice to the disease of this climate do not report any appearance of that dreaded disease.

The schools of the city are for the most part now taking their summer vacation, several of them re-open about the first of September.

Brother Hayward is still at his post, and is doing a good work. Last Sabbath the Rev. A. Rose, from your city was here, and preached to a large audience. The church was filled to overflowing, and at the close of the services the sacred ordinance of baptism was performed.

Political matters here engross the time and attention of quite a number of our citizens. The Republican party here is well organized and is constantly extending its influence throughout the parish, and we are hoping to show that we have not labored in vain, when election comes. There is a small class here, numbering perhaps twenty or thirty men who claim to be Radical Republicans and assume to concentrate in themselves the entire control of the 2700 republican votes of the parish, and because they are not granted this privilege, they are laboring hard to defeat the republicans in every thing, and the petty spite, purile efforts with which they labor to gain ther ends are simply amusing to all intelligent beholders, our pity is excited for their ignorance and bigotry, when we see to what low acts of border ruffianism they will descend. It is but a few weeks since that a meeting of the "Grand Army of the Republic" was fired into by parties who supposed it to be a committee of the Republican party, in session. This clan recently sent a delegation to New Orleans to pursuade the commanding general to remove the present officers of this city, and appoint in their places certain men of their own selection, but not having succeeded they are now thinking that perhaps it is best that General Sheridan should be removed.

The union people throughout the Parish feel confident that any change of commander for this District will be a misfortune beyond repair to them. Through the years of his command here, they have rested, secure that there was a power in the land to which they could look for justice when others failed, knowing that when Sheridan acted he would do it in the right direction and at the right time.

Mr. R. P. Kennon is a strong and energetic worker for good among the colored people. He has organized a temperance society and is doing a good work in that cause, which is not confined to the colored people, for I saw, on a pledge which he keeps by him, the name of one of our most talented medical men, whose love for strong drink has alone stood between him and a large and successful practice in his profession. I often think what an inducement for us to exert ourselves in doing good, is the example of a consistent and active man who wherever he may be seeks to do good.

Hoping that this communication may not, by its great length, provc tiresome to you, I will subscribe myself,

Yours for good,
Upsilon.

To The Freedmen — Temperance.

You that have had the direful shackles of slavery to bear for ages, are now freed from them. You are now men—men to a cause. To prove this to your enemies, great thing are expected from you. You are to acquire knowledge, and become useful to the position where christianity and humanity have placed you, more is looked from you, than from any other class of people. By your actions, by your deeds, you are to show to the world, you can be men, you are men. To wield this, one of your greatest duties is to be temperate, avoid drinking saloons, let none ever see you there. They are the gates that open the way to the road of vice, infamy, degredation and an ignominous death, to end in perpetual torment. Think of the consequences, and if you are on that road, turn about, and leave it, not only for your good, but for your race, your children; you are the guide and the lamp for them, you must lead them aright, "that the sins of the parents shall be visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation," should be your daily thoughts.

Think of what other men are doing for you, to assist you in meeting this end. That christian soldier, the engineer of that great engine—the Freedmen's Bureau—think what he is doing for your future good and prosperity, should he not be encouraged, so as to see the fruits of his noble labor? You cannot expect always to have such men as he, to look into your future welfare, while you have the opportunity, use it, grasp it with an iron will, and show to the world you are a temperate, honest, and need be a respected people.

Should you want to hire a man, a man that you could put dependence in, you would not find him at the whiskey shop, or the gambler's table. Nor would you even wish to find him lounging around some idler's place. You would prefer finding him at home, or diligently seeking employment, hence, what you expect to find in others, must be expected to be found by others, in you.

Ask an inebriate, what benefits he derives from the incessant use of strong drink. It makes him miserable, none respect him, no, not even those of his own class think any more of him than a brute. By its use it not only makes you a brute in the eyes of man, but you find in yourself one. At home, you find an impoverished family, abroad, all you meet are your enemies. O what misery must dwell in his heart! yet he goes on the broad macadamized road to perdition.

Reader, if you are a drunkard, if you are addicted to strong intoxicating drinks, stop! stop before it is to late. May God through his infinite wisdom, bring you to a more concise contemplation of your duties, in being temperate, honest and frugal christians; and fortune will crown your every effort

C. F. Christy.

Natchitoches, La., July 27th, 1867.

For the "New Orleans Advocate."

About lawful Marriage in Louisiana.

1. It must be solemnized by an ordained or regularly authorized minister, or a justice of the peace.

2. License must be obtained from the parish clerk, who will require a two years bond; and if necessary, proof of age. When under age, consent of parents or guardians is necessary, one of the parties to be married, must live in the parish.

3. Two papers alike, must be made out; both be signed or marked by three witnesses of legal age, and by the persons married, and by the minister or the justice of the peace; with name of the parish and dates on them, and each have a five cent revenue stamp, with initials and date written on it.

4. The license is to be kept by the minister or justice. one paper returned to the clerk, the other given to the married women.

5. No male under fourteen, or female under twelve can be married.

6. No one can be married again, until ten months after death of partner; or ten years desertion; or after legal divorce for adultery, cruelty, &c.

7. The married owe to each other—Fidelity, Support, Assistance. The wife is to stay and go with the husband; he is to receive and support her as he is able.

8. Reasons for lawful separation or divorce are, adultery, cruelty, drunkeness, defamation, desertion, and refusal of husband to support.

9. Unlawful marriage and crimes causing divorce, are punished by fine and imprisonment or both.

Burning the Worms.

The plan for destroying cotton worms by fire so earnestly urged upon the attention of planters by the Times a day or two ago, we are pleased to learn has afforded most gratifying results wherever put in practice. A prominent Federal official, who is frequently thrown in contact with planters in a business way, informs us that he has met several during the past few weeks who feel confident that they have entirely rid their fields of this terrible pest, at least for this season, and it is hoped that the possibility of their generation next year is removed.

The work can be performed much more rapidly than might be supposed by those who have not witnessed the operation. Two men with shears or very sharp knives, and a boy with a fire pan walking in front will save from destruction an immense number of plants in a day, and when all hands are set at work a whole plantation may be cleared within a week. Another plan, which we suggest, is to take buckets or closely fitting baskets, fill them with leaves or stalks to which the webs have been attached, and then carefully empty their contents into large fires built at convenient points for this purpose.

Concert of action, we firmly believe, is all that our planters now require to save the remainder of their crops, and exterminate their voracious enemy. It will be useless for one man to burn and destroy the worms in his fields, if they are permitted to attain maturity on the neighboring plantation, and extend their ravages to his. Let us hear that in every cotton field where a web has been formed that the "fire ordeal" has been employed—*N. O. Times.*

Yellow Fever.

The accounts recived of the ravages of the fever at Corpus Christi are perfectly heart-sickening. A gentleman who left that place some five days since, reports that eighty-three persons had died of fever before he came away, sixteen of whom died the last day of his stay. When we consider that this mortality has occured in a village of fifteen hundred inhabitants, we are able to estimate the terribly virulent type of the disease prevailing there. We are informed that almost all the whole population is prostrated by it. The people of Corpus Christi need prompt and generous aid. Money is wanted to provide them with the necessaries demanded by their unfortunate condition. New Orleans has a duty in this matter, and we have no doubt that it will be cheerfully and quickly performed. Mr. George P. Deshon, 26 Carondelet street, is in constant communication with Corpus Christi, and will undertake the transmission of all contributions that may be left with him, to Mr. Headon, of the Howard Association, at that place.

A telegram from New Iberia, from Mr. Schmidt, president of the Howard Association, informs Mr. Tupper, of the firm of Price, Hine & Tupper, that but two deaths occured there during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning. We publish the telegram referred to.

In New Orleans there were nineteen deaths from yellow fever, and eleven from other fevers, during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning.

N. O. Crescent.

It is stated that letters have been received here by prominent politicians from members of Congress, which state that the only remedy left for reconstruction is in the impeachment of the President.

A partisan correspondent says these letters are significant from the fact that several of them are from members who, at the last session of Congress, were known as Conservatives and opponents of impeachment. They further state that the prominent movers in impeachment are busy at work, and are already canvassing among the members to test the feeling on the subject.

New Orleans Advocate

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

FUNERALS.

Within a few days past, we have attended the funerals of four young men, who had severally died of yellow fever. The first was Dr. Shields, of our army; the second, Mr. Pierce of Central New York; the third, the son of Governor Hamilton of Texas, and the fourth, the son of Vice-President Hamlin. When we knelt around young Hamilton's tomb in the gloom of evening twilight, to offer our prayers to God for comfort, all hearts were moved in the presence of Death, and the afflicted father and sisters were overcome with grief.

The funeral of General Hamlin was solemn and imposing. He was a young man of great promise, and many sympathizing friends followed him to the grave. A member of their fraternity, the Masons were his mourners, who buried him according to the impressive ceremonies of their order. Many of our prominent citizens were in attendance and not a few of his former Companions-in-arms. The flag he loved so well, draped his coffin. The religious services were held in our new Chapel, which was crowded to overflowing, with an audience deeply affected. In the last telegram his father sent prior to his son's death, he inquired; "How is his courage?" There was significance in this, for in yellow fever, a strong will and true courage go far to sustain the patient. But young Hamlin was compelled to yield to the fell destroyer, and now we mourn his loss. O young men of New Orleans!—hope of the church and pride of state—let the death of the noble youth we here record, warn you of life's uncertainty and of the importance of being prepared for that tremendous hour when you shall be cal led into the presence of yoru Judge.

CITY COUNCIL.

On last Tuesday evening, the city council met in joint session, and held an important election, the results of which may be found in another column. The gentlemen elected are in every way worthy of the positions they have been chosen to fill.

S. S. Fish, the City Attorney, is a young gentleman of pure character and of good legal attainments. He was desperately wounded in the July riots of 1866, and aside from his christian character and legal abilities, the place he now fills was due him. Mr. Fish fought bravely for his country in the late war for the Union.

The Assistant City Attorney, Hon. Ezra Heistand, is a staunch loyalist and an out and out republican. He is a man of years, of mature judgment and has long been in public life.

H. C. Dibble, who was elected City Notary, is a young gentleman who deserves well of his country. He fought bravely for the Union, and lost a leg at the siege of Port Hudson. All honor to our soldiers!

In making up the Board of School Directors, the council acted wisely in electing nine colored citizens to the Board. This is a great advance. Great responsibilities rest upon the school directors, and we believe they are fully competent to meet and discharge the same.

Johnson and Grant.

The eyes of the nation are for the moment turned to the President of the United States, and the General of our armies. Stanton and Sheridan are momentarily forgotten in the struggles of the greater giants. In another column we publish their respective letters, which are the exponents of their principles and feelings touching the men and measures involved in the reconstruction of Louisiana. Grant's letter is no less an honor to his intelligence than to its patriotism; it has the ring of the true hero and fearless patriot: while the President's reply is the effusion of a demagogue—a partizan plea—a self-defence. The verdict of the nation is for Grant, while Stanton and Sheridan will be remembered in due time.

A recent telegram announces the probable arrest of Grant for insubordination; but we shall not be surprised to learn at any moment that Grant has arrested Johnson. In view of Mr. Johnsons' mental inbecility, physical debility, and the return of his old disease, kindly called by his friends, *frenzy*, we think a residence in the Soldier's Home, until Congrees meets, would be beneficial to the presidential invalid and to the country at large. We hope if the General finds this course necessary, he will provide for the National patient in the most tender manner, especially during those frenzied moments, when old Mars Stanton and little Phil Sheridan, are rising up before his fevered mind. If this is done the nation will feel greatly relieved, by such tender care of the President. And the relief will be even greater, when the people learn that Mr. Wade is present to relieve the invalid president of the onerous duties of his office; while he has those mighty duties to discharge, it is impossible for him to recover.

The Social Evil.

The question of licensing brothels is being agitated by persons interested in the study of social science, with a view to correct one of the greatest evils that besets society in large cities. The matter has even been brought before the Legislatures of some of our States, and it is one we would gladly keep out of sight did not our duty as public journalists force us to meet it, show its hideousness and denounce it, Licensing vice will not diminish it but will render it, so to speak *legislatively respectable*, and give its votaries aid, comfort and the opportunity of flaunting their lawful authority in the eyes of the virtuous and good. With licensing, prostitution becomes a legitimate business and may array itself in the market, advertise itself in the public prints and contaminate thousands upon thousands more than it does now. Some will say "you *can* not lessen the evil—its votaries are joined to their idols—let them alone." This may do well for those who look for an excuse for inactivity and sloth but it is not the part for him who is fighting the good fight, the battle against wrong and error. Others will say. "why meddle with it, you can not crush it—it will exist in secret and in secret places." In secret and in secret places, let it be then—but hunt it down, pursue it—strike it with the strong arm of the law, and if any revenue is to come to the public coffers, let it come as fines not as license fees.

Those who argue most strongly for the license system, say that many young women who are still restrained by public opinion, would never enter a life of open shame if they were compelled to first register themselves as public prostitutes. The licensing system would do more harm than all the good it would do, in the exceptional and individual cases hinted at. Want, more than love of dress, drives most women to commit those errors that in time becomes soul and body destroying habits. No doubt the christian community is much to blame for this; and the time is rapidly approaching if it have not already arrived when christian men and women must approach and take hold of the work of reclaiming these fallen ones. We have not room to discuss the question in all its bearings; and, as we would like to do, give an outline of what has been accomplished by humane and benevolent associations in London and other large cities in the matter of reclaiming these morally blighted beings; but we will say that this city seems to be a particularly inviting field for kind efforts in this direction; and we will suggest that the work can best be performed by societies established for that purpose and working together to the same end; for individual effort without the moral and material support of co-laborers is almost useless.

Conservatism—False and True.

This is a long word and good enough in what we consider its true meaning. That is a due respect for what is venerable, attention to the lessons which the experience of mankind is able to teach us, and taking good care of, and using well the blessings we now enjoy.

It is often used to express what we here term false conservatism. It is applied to, and appropriated by those who mean by it, opposition to any improvement or progress. Their platform is "Things as they were" or at furthest as they are. The fact that a thing has been, is reason enough with them, why it should continue to be; that it is established is reason enough why it should not be changed. Their ideal of excellence is unchanging stability, and whatever tends to move or unsettle things to them is an evil. They revere the past, distrust the present, fear the future. Their faith, if they have any, is reversed, and they can only believe in what is behind them.

They regard the Fathers as great men, and think our only security is in copying after them as nearly as our degenerate nature will allow us to, and in following all the advice they have given us. When this advice is no longer applicable they are lost. Unable to return to the past, afraid to advance to the future, they resolve if possible to stay just where they are. To their vision the future is a wide waste of ruin into which all progressive people are strangely hastening. What vigor they have is employed in warning the world of its danger, and advising it to go no further. So great are the perils of being alive, that they advise all to fall into a Rip Van Winkle sleep, or what perhaps would be better, die and be embalmed.

Such moral and intellectual mummies do not always receive that charity from live men that they are entitled to. There are nutual causes for their condition, and some of them are not to blame for it. What we think we see in the world is often but a sort of reflection of what is in ourselves. The clouds and darkness we see in the heavens, may be only the dust and cobwebs and stains on our mental windows.

When a man is growing old, and becoming conscious that he has seen the best part of his life, it is but natural that he should think the world around him has also passed its prime. Unless he has strong faith in God, and the future of humanity, he will almost certainly think so.

Minds of little energy are unused to change. They do not feel strong enough to go into new investigations and shrink from the excitement of new thoughts as invalids do from variations of weather. Some are so timid, that they fear the consequences of any agitation or experiment. Stupid people cannot make much progress, and some are so intellectually indolent that they will prefer keeping their old ideas to the labor of getting new ones Examine what are called conservatives and you will find that old, feeble timid, stupid and indolent people comprise the mass of them. Prejudicel passion, or the hope of accomplishing certain ends by so doing, may for a while attach persons of a different kind to them, but they do not naturally belong there. Youth, strong vitality, courage, enterprise, intellectual activity, and religious enthusiasm are all essentially progressive.

This spirit of opposition to new things is one that all who have advanced the interests of humanity have had to contend against. Every new invention from a plow to a telegraph was cried down by it, and men said the old way was better. All intellectual improvement has had to overcome it. From the christian era till near the discovery of America, men only studied the past, the consequence was the world made no progress, When, instead of recognizing the authority of ancient philosophy, men began to open their eyes to the real world, and study facts, and deduce principles from them, the world moved.

Conservatism sometimes claims to be the especial friend and guardian of true religion. As that is a matter of ancient revelation, this claim might not seem unreasonable, but the fact is ts record here, is no better than in material and intellectual history.

It has been the chief support of all that has been against Christianity. Idolatry had no evidence, reason, or utility in its favor. The fact of its existence and antiquity were its only vindication, and its continuance must depend on the unwillingness of its votaries to make any change. Judarism was not conservative—the Pharisees preeminently so. The apostles were denounced as men who "turned the world upside down." Conservative Roman emperors persecuted the christians rather because their religion was a *new* one, than because they were oppressed. Jews and all sorts of idolators were allowed their religion if it was old, and had been sanctioned by national custom. Christianity was new and aggressive, causing changes, and, therefore odious. The emperor Julian, who undertook to restore the idolatry of heathen Rome seems to have been influenced rather by a desire to have things as they were in the past, than by any other motives.

The reformers from John Huss to our own days, have been met by those who did not wish to have any thing disturbed that was at the time quiet. We still have many people who believe if their opinions should be found to be incorrect, that religion would be entirely destroyed.

Politically conservatism has not done much better than in other respects. In ancient times, there were a few small nations that tried to have laws and institutions that never should change, but none of them ever amounted to much, or maintained their unchanging laws for any great length time. The most favorable example of a strictly conservative people now in existence is that of the Arabs of the desert. They have existed, that is all; and probably so much could not have been said had they been near any progressive neighbors, or had a a country that any other people ever wanted. Our American Indians are as good an illustration of the spirit as any we know of in history. They made no changes, either in the country or their mode of life. They would not clear the forest away or plow up the prairie. They would not remove a rock or a log from the river, though they had to carry their canoes around it for years.

They had their notions of honor too, and these made labor degrading to a man, and would not allow them to exchange their old customs and habits of life for those of the white man. They were not so indolent, for they were capable of great physical efforts, but while they could freeze or starve to death with great dignity, they would have regarded working for and making a good living, as much a dishonor and degradation, as our anti-reconstruction friends do the acceptance of the Military Bill. The effects of such a course are seen in their destruction.

Such are the effects of this so-called conservatism. It has tried to hinder man's material well being, opposed intellectual advancement, and been chief enemy to true religion. Politically it has failed, and has resulted in the destruction of its own adherents.

There is a true conservatism, which while it desires to preserve whatever is good, does not undertake to keep all the old rubbish that has ever been in the world. It does not use last year's almanac, merely because it has it, nor gratefully cultivate last years cotton and corn stalks on account of the good they have done. It acknowledges its indebtedness to the past, and while preserving the inherience tries to add to it something of its own earning to bequeath to the future.

It recognizes the fact that change to some extent is essential to the life of all organic beings, and life can only be preserved by complying with the laws of being and the exigences of the times. We never saw a chicken or a goose trying to wear its shell after it was hatched, nor lamenting because it was broken and gone; but but we have seen bipeds of another species trying to do what was about as wise.

The difference between the false and true in conservatism is, one looks at the form the other the life; one at the incidental, the other at the essential; one would embalm the corpse, the other would preserve the life and save the soul.

Editorial Items.

Rev. Mr. Darnell, presiding elder of the Miss. District, writes, that about 1,000 have been added to the church on his district, this year.

By an almost unanimous vote, our city council has chosen the N. O. Republican, its Official Journal. We congratulate our cotemporary.

Daily Mortuary Report.

Date.	Yellow Fever.	Cholera.	Various Diseases.	Total.
August 12.....	2	0	26	28
" 13.....	5	1	27	33
" 14.....	5	1	31	37
" 15.....	2	1	24	27
" 16.....	1	1	32	35
" 17.....	5	2	20	27
" 18.....	6	2	31	39
" 19.....	12	0	32	34
" 20.....	11	2	19	32
" 21.....	10	0	13	23
" 22.....	4	0	23	27
" 23.....	7	1	19	27
" 24.....	19	1	29	49
" 25.....	14	1	17	32
" 26.....	15	1	22	38
" 27.....	14	0	22	36
" 28.....	15	0	17	32
" 29.....	20			

FROM the CHURCHES.

Rev. S. M. Small, of Alexandria, writes us as follows: Our church is prospering: our sunday school is flourishing and our day school is doing well, I have received a present of a bell for the church, which weighs 154 lbs. The money was raised chiefly by the sisters. I am now about to organize a Church over the river in Pineville. The Baptists are coming to our Church from all directions and I am called upon to take them in on every side. I can't get around fast enough for the Baptists to get into our connection."

Brownlow is reported 45000 ahead of his opponent as Governor of Tennessee.

General News.

Washington, August 27, 1867.—All the members of the cabinet have offered written resignations of their portfolios, and a grand flare-up seems to be incvitable. Secretary McCulloch swears he will leave the cabinet as soon as the New York whiskey frauds have been properly attended to and set to rights.

Postmaster General Randall is preparing to settle in Florida.

Jerry S. Black, formerly attorney general and secretary of state in Buchanan's administration, has been telegraphed to come here immediately.

The president yesterday, ordered General Grant to send General Hancock to relieve General Sheridan immediately, and also modified Gen. Grant's instructions so that General Hancock has power to revoke all orders issued by General Sheridan.

General Grant replied in a strong letter remonstrating against changing Hancock, as being incompatible with the interests of the public service. Also against any change in the instructions he had given to commanders of the military district, which takes from him the power vested in him by the reconstruction laws. The order, however, was issued and sent to day.

The president is determined to override General Grant. The latter will soon apply to be relieved from duty as secretary of war *ad interim*, as he is satisfied he cannot accomplish any good by remaining in that position.

Washington, August 27, 1867.—The friends of the government urge General Grant to remain in the position of secretary of war. The order relieving him from duty as secretary of war is hourly expected. He will refuse to promulgate the order assigning Hancock to the Fifth Military District, with power to revoke the action and appointments of Sheridan, as he urges that the reconstruction acts give him the sole authority to revise the action within the jurisdiction of the department commanders. He also argues that under the second section of the military appropriation bill of the thirty-ninth congress, all orders must pass through his office.

The Georgia registration shows a a small majority of colored voters registered in that state.

The prisoner Duncan confined to Fort Pulaski, escaped from there last week.

Washinton, August 28, 1867.—The situation here is more delicate than ever. The rupture between General Grant and Johnson, culminating in Grant's strenuous objections to Johnson's assumption of power to revise orders issued to commanders of the five military districts to be conridered by the president's friends to be insubordination.

It is thought possible that Johnson may order General Grant to be arrested.

There was an exciting cabinet meeting yesterday.

General Grant's friends argue that the reconstruction bills empower him to execute them and require him to do so. The president, however, assumes the authority to order the commanders direct, thus ignoring General Grant.

Later.—Finding opposition useless and accepting the advice of the friends of the government, to remain in the cabinet, General Grant has sent the order relieving General Sheridan, and transferring Hancock to the fifth military district, to the printer. It will be officialy promulgated to-morrow, dated to day.

Grant previously had an interview with the president, and earnestly protested against issuing the order.

Mississippi Items.

CANTON, MISS.

This place is at the present terminus of the N. O. J. & G. N. R. R. where passengers going North change cars and take those of the Miss. Central R. R. For Mississippi it is rather a lively and pleasant looking little town, and notwithstanding the hard times it is improving.

An appropriation was made last year for a church there, but it was not built. The funds being transferred to the present P. E. he visited them early in the year, and informed them that the house would be built as soon as they could get a lot to put it on. This they finally succeeded in doing some time in July, and having been informed of it we went to see them on the 16th of August. Calling for their deed we found it had been made to them as trustees of the M. E. Church South. This had been done by one or two of the trustees named in the deed, contrary, as they knew to the wish of the people, and for a long time they stubbornly refused to consent to any change, but at last finding that they would not get any house, as it was the refractory ones consented to make a new deed to trustees for the M. E. Church, whereupon we constracted for materials for a church to be 40 by 60 feet.

The white people of Canton and a small faction of the colored, have opposed the building of a church there by us. Several of them expressed their opposition to the move in very decided language to us, and made rather doleful prophecies as to the consequences that would follow in a *hundred years* from this time. We told them we had concluded it was a safe rule to interpret their predictions like some people's dreams by contraries. They said that the negroes were growing worse, we claimed that as a good reason for more religious influence. They asserted that they were the negroe's friends but made the admission at last, that they believed his best condition was that of slavery. Of course a man's best friends are those who would put him in his estate, and those who would *re-enslave* the negro, his best friends. The white people of the M. E. Church South turned their colored brethren out of their house of worship some months ago, and while offering them no assistance in building one for themselves, strangely opposed them in going to the old church. It is due to a part of the white people however to say that they advised the colored people to go to our church after they had been excluded from the other church. There was considerable talk and some excitement over the matter for two days when the opposition having about expended itself, saw the absurdity of trying to hold the colored people under the circumstances and generally gave up.

There are many colored people in that county—a large majority of voters—and we hope much from the influence of our church there.

In travelling over the country as we do one hears many things illustra-

tive of the temper and feelings of the people. We saw one old fellow who had just returned from Honduras with an enthusiastic account of that favored land. His estimate of it seems to be rather increased by the opposition of another man who insisted that it was not a fit place for any one to go to. We often here references made to what is a puzzling problem to such as are of a religious tern of mind—the part or influence of Providence in the late war. Some think in some way it was all right, others say they think the Lord let the matter alone, and left the battle to the strong. Some are willing to admit that the South was wrong while others contend that the chivalry are suffering saints and martyrs for a righteous cause.

The anti-reconstiection papers are very bitter in their tone. They show as much opposition to the progress of events as they did three years ago. But they can do but little. The hope of controlling the negro vote has failed them. They are satisfied that the negro is unfit to vote for he does not know his best friend and he will hear what the Radicals have to say and, is so unpardonably stupid as to prefer liberty and civil rights to the bening influence of slavery.

Certain these righteous sufferers have a rather hard time. They seceeded and had to come back, fought and got whipped, fasted and prayed, and proved by the Bible that slavery was of the Lord, but it all availed nothing, appealed to the world and it condemned them, in their extremity call upon their former slaves for help and friendship, and get no large amount of either, dont know how to work, and there is no chance for them to get office. They are certainly very much in need of some one to have pity on them.

MORE REMOVALS.

Three Heads "At One Fell Swoop."

COMMON COUNCIL TO "RE-ADJUST" THE OFFICES.

The following order needs no lenghty explanation:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., August 24, 1867.

Special Orders No. 125.

1. For reasons similar to those given in the order re-adjusting the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, and at the request of the present Common Council of that city, the following removals from office are hereby made, viz.:

Louis H. Pilie, from the office of City Surveyor.

Henry D. Ogden, from the office of City Attorney.

E. Bermudez, from the office of Assistant City Attorney.

The Common Council will, in accordance with law, fill the vacancies thereby created.

By Command of
Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan.
Gen. L. Hartsuff,
Ass't Adjt. General.

Official: GEORGE LEE, FIRST LIEUTENANT 21st U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

There will be much regret expressed by the better classes of this community at the summary "re-adjustment" of these "impediments," although the order was not unexpected. If the Council select men who will as ably and faithfully administer their trusts, the public will be fortunate.—*N. O. Times.*

Important Military Order.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING JURORS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIST. New Orleans, La., August 24, 1867.

Special Order No. 125.

[EXTRACT.]

2. The registration of voters for the State of Louisiana, according to the law of Congress, being complete, it is hereby ordered, that no person who is not registered in accordance with said law, shall be considered as a "duly qualified voter of the State of Louisiana." All persons duly registered as above, and no others, are consequently eligible under the laws of the State of Louisiana to serve as jurors in any of the courts of that State.

The necessary revision of the Jury lists will immediately be made by the proper officers.

All the laws of the State, respecting exemptions, etc., from Jury duty, will remain in force.

By command of
Major Gen. P. H SHERIDAN,
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General Dix on the Pacific Railroad

At a recent conference of commissioners in the Paris exhibition building, the following letter from General Dix was read:

A French traveler or a bale of merchandise leaving Paris for a point on the western side of China, situated at the same distance from the Equator, is now obliged to make a long circuit by the Indian Archipelago. In four years from this, when the great railway of the Pacific shall be completed, travelers will be able to reach China by a route almost direct. The 4600 kilometrers (2875 miles) of the American continent will be traversed in seven day, sduring which the territory of the United States, the assured allies of France will not be quitted for an instant. This new route will, therefore, be one of the most favorable to commerce, and to the interchange between the two hemispheres of the most precious and least cumbersome wares. Thus will be realized, after four hundred years, the great idea of Christopher Columbus. It was given to our age to find the true route to India by throwing open those of the West.

HON. ARISTIDE MARY.—We are gratified to learn of the appointment of Aristide Mary, Esq., to the position in the board of aldermen made vacant by the resignation of Jules Lapene, Esq. Mr. Mary is one of our oldest and wealthiest Creole citizens, a man of the greatest purity of character and one of our most highly educated and cultivated gentlemen. In his appointment General Sheridan gratifies not only the best educated of our rerently enfranchized citizens, but the entire loyal community of New Orleans.

[Communicated.]

Yellow Fever.

BY A LADY OF NEW ORLEANS.

There is no disease of which strangers have so much fear as of the yellow fever. There is no disease more easily managed if only taken in time and the proper course pursued. I speak from an experience of over twenty years in Louisiana. Doctors may differ as they will and try to enhance their importance by learned theories on the causes, symptoms, treatment, etc. I do not pretend to know the cause or whether it is contagious or not, although I am inclined to think it is not, but I do know the symptoms and proper mode of treatment. I have nursed hundreds of persons with yellow fever, and in all cases where the patients were taken in time and properly treated they recovered, and where a contrary course was pursued they invariably died.

SYMPTOMS.

Headache; pain in the back and bones; sometimes a slight shivering at first; then flushed face; eyes inflamed, and often blood-shot; pulse full and quick; skin dry and feverish; sometimes sickness of the stomach, but not often at the beginning of the disease.

TREATMENT.

As soon as the patient feels all or any of these symptoms, even if he should not be satisfied that he has the yellow fever, he had better be treated for it, because the treatment for yellow fever will do for other fevers, but the treatment for other fevers will not do for yellow fever. There is no time to trifle with yellow fever; a delay of a few hours has often proved fatal. "If we err, we had better err on the safe side." The first thing to be done is to undress, go to bed and cover up with blankets. Let a foot bath be prepared as quick as possible; let it be as hot as the patient can bear it, with plenty of good strong mustard in it, (at least a cup full.) Let the bath be given in a good-sized foot tub, while the patient is lying on his back in bed, so that the blanket will cover the foot tub and patient at the same time. Let the feet remain in the bath about fifteen minutes, then give the patient a simple dose of medicine, it may be castor oil or citrate of magnesia. The latter is by far pleasanter to take; a bottle of it may be taken in two doses with an interval of one or two hours. Keep up a gentle perspiration as long as the fever lasts. If the skin should become dry, give another foot-bath. Let the patient remain quiet, free from all excitement. He must be watched continually to keep him from throwing off the bed clothes. He is sometimes delirious; keep clothes wet frequently in ice water to his forehead. Let his drink be ice water, ice lemonade: do not give too much for fear of disturbing the stomach. Let no purgation be given after the first day; if the bowls are not free enough; other means can be resorted to. By all means let the patient be perfectly quiet.

The fever never entirely subsides before seventy two hours from the time it comes on. At the end of that time there is almost always sickness of the stomach; the patient must not be let to vomit, a mustard poultice put upon the chest will prevent it. Let the patient also swallow some ice pounded in a towel until it is almost like snow. If the patient is very weak when the fever leaves him, let a little stimulant be given, say a teaspoonful of the best brandy in a little ice water and white sugar, to be repeated every half hour. Quinine may also be given as a tonic with very good effect; say one or two grains at a time. Let it be remembered that while the fever lasts, viz: during the first three days no food whatever is to be given. After the fever is gone and the stomach is perfectly quiet, that is about the fourth or fifth day, if there is no relapse, food may be given but of the very lightest kind, and in the very smallest quantities; say a little rice gruel, corn starch, chicken water, beef tea, a little tea and toast, and so on. Let the patient not attempt to get up before the eight day no matter how well he feels, for a relapse is nearly always fatal, and with the yellow fever one suffers so little that he thinks that he is well, when he is not.

I do not pretend to say that we should be independent of a physician. Let one be sent for by all means where the parties are able, but let the physician be one who has lived in a southern climate long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with the diseases of the south, otherwise you had better have none. If these simple remedies are applied there is not the slightest danger but that the patient will recover.

I would observe, also, that the patient must be kept cheerful as possible without being excited. Let the nurse not be changed if it can be avoided. Everybody who knows anything of yellow fever knows there is more in good nursing than there is in doctoring. M.

SHERIDAN'S REMOVAL.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C. Aug. 17, 1867.

Dear Sir—Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers. Yours truly,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U S GRANT,
Secretary of War, *ad interim*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C. Aug. 17, 1867.

Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the 2nd day of March, 1867.

Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major Gen. Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Deparment of Comberland.

The Secretary of war *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C. August 17, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of Gen. G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the department of the Missouri, and Gen. Hancock to the department of the Cumberland. Also your note of this date enclosing these instructions, saying, "before you issue instructions to carry into effect the inclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge, urge in the name of the patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country, that this order be not insisted upon. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard. General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the un-reconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the executive with them.

The services of Gen. Thomas in battling for the Union entitles him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with. There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons why this order should not be insisted on.

I beg to refer to a letter marked "private," which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the war department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, Gen. U. S. A.
Secretary of War, ad interim.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 19, 1867.

GENERAL—I have received your communication of the 17th inst., and thank you for the promptness with which you have submitted your views, respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated in my unofficial communication of the 17th that I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you might deem necessary upon the subject, it was not my intention to ask from you a formal report, but rather to write a verbal statement of any reasons affecting the public interests, which in our opinion, would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however, as you have embodied your suggestions in a written communication, it is proper that I should make some reply. You earnestly urge that the order be not insisted on remarking that it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country, that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command.

While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to retain General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District, I am not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It certainly would be unjust to the army to assume that in the opinion of the nation, he alone is capable of commanding the States of Louisiana and Texas, and that were he, for any cause, removed, no other general in the military service of the United States would be competent to fill his place. General Thomas, whom I have designated as his successor, is well known to the country, having won high and honoroble distinction in the field. He has since, in the execution of the responsible duties of a department commander, exhibited great ability, sound discretion and stirling patriotism. He has not failed under the most trying circumstances, to enforce the laws, to preserve order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority and to promote as far as possible a spirit of reconciliation. His administration to the department of the Cumberland will certainly compare most favorably with that of Gen. Sheridan in the Fifth Military District. There affairs appear to be in a disturbed condition, and a bitter feeling of antagonism seems to have resulted from General Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress and still more so, by a resort to authority not granted by law, nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution. His rule, has, in fact, been one of absolute tyranny without reference to the principles of our government, or the nature of our free institutions.

The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued, has seriously interfered with a harmonious, satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore, cannot be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress, for the object is to facilitate their execution through an officer who has never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and to exact within his jurisdiction a like obedience from others. It cannot be interpreted by the unreconstruction element in the South, those who did all they could to break up this government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order, as a triumph, for as intelligent men they must know that the mere change of military commanders cannot alter the law, and that General Thomas will be as much bound by its requirements as General Sheridan. It cannot embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the executive with them, for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedents of the President, and know that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress.

No one, as you are aware, has a higher appreciation than myself of the services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Knowing him as well as I do, I cannot think that he will hesitate for a moment to obey any order, having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, in the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services.

Gen. Hancock, known to the whole country as a gallant, able and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the department which he will leave, is a complicated one, I feel confident that under the guidance and instruction of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles, for the display of the energy, enterprise and daring, which gave him so enviable a reputation during our recent civil struggle.

In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command, you remark that "this is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land," and beg "that their voice may be heard." This is indeed a republic, based however, upon a written Constitution. That Constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is law when reflected in the mannner which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the President commander in chief of the army and navy, another requires that he shall take care that the law be faithfully executed.

Believing that a change in the command of the fifth military district is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the laws, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence, and in thus exercising a power that inheres in the executve under the Constitution as commander in chief of the military and naval forces, I am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the nation as formally declared in the supreme law of the land.

By his oath the executive is bound, to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution; and although in times of great excitement it may be lost to public view, it is his duty, without regard to the consequences to himself, to hold sacrad, and to enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the republic, for the constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers; no executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed; no judiciary to afford to the citizen protection for life, limb and property. Usurpation would inevitably follow, and a despotism be fixed upon the people in violation of their combined and expressed will.

In conclusion, I fail to perceive any military, pecuniary or patriotic reasons why this order should not be carried into effect. You will remember that, in the first instance, I did not consider Gen. Sheridan the most suitable for the command of the fifth military district. Time has strengthened my convictions upon this point, and has led me to the conclusion that patriotic considerations demand that he should be superseded by an officer who, while he will faithfully execute the law, will at the same time, give more general satisfaction to the whole people, white and black, North and South.

I am, Genral, very rerpectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Secretaryof War *ad interim.*

ADDRESS OF DR. J. WHITE.

To the Citizens of New Orleans:

My past political proclivities prove my admiration of the grand principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence—"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." On these truths must all republican governments live and flourish, or a grinding aristocracy and despotism enslave the masses of all races. Hence the paramount necessity of every human being—from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—being able, at least, to read and write intelligibly, in order to vindicate his own and the rights of others.

Our Government, early in its inception, invited immigration and the oppressed of all nations to our shores—implying all the political and social rights of our new-born Republic guaranteed to the native born. The rights of foreigners, which have been discussed in our country for thirty years, with me has been the cardinal principle; *no matter* whether a man came across the Atlantic ocean or the Mississippi river—if his head and heart are right, he is entitled equally with myself to all the rights and blessings of the Republic; and such was my invariable reply to my most ardent friends whenever they called on me to engage in the "Know-Nothing" cause.

In the same spirit does my judgment and my heart revolt against all political prejudices and crusades on account of Church or religious views. Universal freedom and liberty of all to worship God according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience, is my creed.

I believe it should be in the heart of every Union man to encourage the restoration to citizenship in all its blessings, the erring—with the least possible delay consistent with the safety and the best interests of the nation. With this generous spirit on the part of Unionists, I believe there will be enough true in that class to discountenance and frown down all factionists and disturbers of the peace of the State.

My heart ardently responds to every article in the platform of the late Republican State Convention, and, if honored with a seat in the Convention for framing the fundamental laws of this State, the principles laid down in that platform will be faithfully regarded by me. But, fellow-citizens, let us hope, in God, that the time may speedily come when justice shall prevail, and that the only question, with either race, shall be, "Is the candidate for office *capable*—is he *honest?*" And let us add the New Orleans *Republican's* "Three Solid Planks (to) for the Republican Platform: REBUILDING OF THE LEVEES BY NATIONAL AID; ABOLITION OF THE COTTON TAX; and SUGAR INTERESTS OF THE STATE TO BE PROTECTED AND FOSTERED." And, further add, enlarged and grand efforts in the promotion of all the scientific, professional and industrial interests of our beloved State.

Depress no human being. Elevate all—politically and socially—to the highest plane which GOD, *Education and Virtue have prepared them for.*

I have served my country faithfully in two wars; spent a fortune in men and money, furnished in the achievement of the independence of Texas and her liberation from Mexican bondage and oppression. These services were acknowledged by both Houses of the Congress of the Lone Star, in terms most gratifying to me, and which are well remembered by many citizens of the present day.

The results of that contest relieved our State from the embarrassments consequent to the great extent of border boundary, and rendered our city CENTRAL in the immense fields of agriculture and commerce; in fact, in all the social, professional and business departments of life, which are of incalculable benefit to New Orleans, to our State, and to the Union. But justice to myself renders it proper for me to say here, that when contending for the freedom of Texas from Mexican bondage and oppression, I did not dream that there was to be engrafted in the fundamental laws of the "Republic" the institution which has deluged the land in rivers of precious blood.

How far these results, and my acts and gratification, deserve the consideration of my fellow citizens of New Orleans, they are the best and proper judges.

Providence has bounded our nation on the oceans—shaped the lakes, rivers, varied soils and climates—let man do what he may, exchange of commodities, reciprocation of interests and brotherhood—all are laws of that Providence, and are as fixed as the stars in the heavens. And Louisiana must shape her Constitution, and all her institutions and thoughts, in harmony with those decrees of Nature.

We cannot be satisfied with a Constitution that does not shed lustre and glory on Louisiana—give influence and inspiration to all the Southern States, and gladden the hearts and challenge the admiration of the North and west;—LOUISIANA in the heart of the Union, shining out—the beacon of universal liberty and freedom for the globe.

Letter from W. Baldwin, Esq., Urbana, Ohio, in favor of

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From the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review.

It is a matter of gratulation that so many distinguished men of all denominations are turning their attention to the preparation of commentaries on the Holy Scriptures. This volume is written in a clear, terse, and forcible style. There is very little waste of words. The expositions are concise, to the point, and evangelical and edifying. It bids fair to be a very valuable work.

From the Boston Review.

We hail all such evangelical efforts to simplify, explain and diffuse the scriptures among the masses. Such unpretending, yet really very valuable volumes are our best defense against the skepticism and irreligion of the age, and that scholarly, insinuating, and undermining influence that we import from many of the German critics. This volume reminds us strikingly, in form, method, and style, of Barne's Notes, and will be emminently serviceable to the large communion that rejoices in the name of its distinguished author.

From the New Englander.

It seems to be prepared with much care, and exhibits the same result of scholarly investigation to a greater degree than its unpretending character would lead one to anticipate. Sabbath-school teachers and others who desire brief and concise annotations on the Gospels, to aid them in their studies and instructions, will find much in this work that will be useful to them.

From the Christian Inquirer.

It is a learned book, gathering up an immense mass of illustrative facts and incidents from all sources, and arranging them in admirable order.

From the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Whedon's Commentary on the Gospels, which recently made its appearance, is an able and timely production. The author is at present the editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, and, as an original thinker and vigorous writer has no superior. He possesses the qualifications of a commentator, and the public appreciate his volumes because they contain new ideas, fresh from the laboratory of a cultivated mind. For advanced Bible classes they are unsurpassed, and the Sabbath-schools, recognizing their importance, are introducing them into their course of study. No instructor of youth should be without them, as they shed new light upon many interesting incidents in the life of Jesus.

From the Canada Christian Advocate.

We regard this second volume as fully equal the first, and both together as being a most valuable and seasonable exposition. It will be a companion to the Bible in many houses, and will enable, we trust, many, many thousands to feed upon the blessed word with increasing profit and relish. It was not uncalled, and it will not be unwelcomed or unprized. Its "popular use" will be another important instrumentality in educating the Church, and raising the intelligence of religious professors to something like what the times require. It will be found a valuable assistant to teachers and members of Bible classes. We wish the author health and leisure to complete the commentary on the entire New Testament.

From the Independent.

Dr. Whedon has won a marked place in religious and theological literature by the strength and polish of his pen. His commentary on Matthew and Mark attracted no small attention from its style, no less than its treatment of the topics of the text. It is less discursive and less accumulative than Lange, whose work is a thesaurus as much as an originrl effort. Yet it is hardly less sagacious and profound. Though brief it is not shallow. Compact with thought often strikingly expressed, it gives the essence af the Gospel in its vitals. He has expounded Luke more ably than Oosterzee; though John is deemed by him the crucial test of the volume, as it really is of the Bible. Many passages merit quotation, whether of the thought or the expression, for which, however, we have no room. His argument, in chapter ix, against Hume'a famous doctrine on miracles, is one of the briefest and best we remember to have seen. Clergymen and Sunday-school teachers will find much nourishment in this series of volumes that is intended to include the whole of the New Testament.

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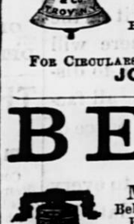
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VOL. II. NO. 36 NEW ORLEANS, SALURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867. WHOLE NO., 86

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[Original.]

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"PEACE—MY PEACE."

There is a scene, that almost like a well
Remembered vision seems, so vividly
The pen of the "Beloved Disciple" has
Portrayed its thrilling details; yet the words
Of Jesus most absorb the one, who, on
His breast reclining, heard and treasured
them.

The supper being ended, and upon
His work mysterious the traitor gone,
Those earnest countenances now are turned
To Him, whom trustingly they've followed,
yet
Have not His mission fully understood.
A dire calamity is threatening; *this*
They comprehend, for shadows gather round
Their hearts, portending evil to their Lord.
A great redemption for the fallen house
Of David, they had hoped would be by Him
Wrought out; but now they doubt, and
questionings
Aside within their minds, a tumult strange
Arousing there.

The Saviour reads their thoughts,
And He, who, with a word, has calmed the
sea,
With angry roar resounding, knows full well
The springs of human passion. Listen as
In tender pity, thus He soothes their fears,
Correcting first the error that He came
An earthly kingdom to establish, He
Assures them that the hour of darkness shall
His triumph be; for, "Now, the Son of man
Is glorified, and God is glorified
In Him." In eager attitude they sit:
A deeper sadness on each face appears,
As, "Little children, yet a little while
I am with you," is the unfolding of
This farewell message. Who can fathom all
The depth of love, that prompted agony
Like that endured in lone Gethsemane?
Yet he, who left the radiant realms above,
Thus to redeem a lost, sin-ruined world,
This "new commandment" gives—"That ye
love one
Another, as I have loved you." By this
Shall all, that ye are my disciples, know—
O, may the teachings of the Master with
His followers abide, enstamping on
Each heart the seal of its discipleship—
This wondrous love!
Inquisitive, impulsive Peter, soon
This converse by a question interrupts:
"Lord, whither goest thou?" How gently is
The answer giv'n. "Thou canst not follow
now,
But thou shalt follow afterwards." This
does
Not Simon satisfy: "Lord, *why* can not
I follow thee? I will lay down my life
For thy sake." Only mild reproof escapes
The Savior's lips, and "bitterly" upon
The early morrow, Peter mourns his rash
Assurance. Well he learns, in after years,
'Mid suffering and toil for Jesus' sake,
The lesson of humility; and *true*,
Though zealous to a fault, perceives, at last,
The import of the prophecy—"But thou
Shalt follow afterwards."

"Let not your heart
Be troubled."—Precious words! how sweetly
o'er
Those weary, care-tossed spirits comes the
hush
Of childlike trustfulness. The glories of
The "many mansions," where a "place"
shall be
Prepared, and they may ever hearken to
The music of the Master's voice, hold each
Intent. But Thomas sees not clearly yet,
Through all the intervening road, and,
"Lord,
How can we know the way?" he asks. O,
how
The clouds disperse, and all the vista of
The future glows with light divine! "I am
The *way*, the *truth*, the *life!*" And, Thomas,
now
We thank thee for the thoughtful inquiry,
And looking unto Jesus, safely tread
The path that Homeward leads.

Most patiently
Each questioner is answered, but the truth
Of Christ's omnipotence, His oneness with
The Father seems most forcibly impressed.
"He that hath seen me, hath the Father
seen,"
"And whatsoever ye shall ask in my
Name I will do." That, surely, Philip, must
Suffice to silence ev'ry doubt; yet 'tis
Not strange that finite minds should fail to
grasp
The scheme sublime of man's salvation. He
Who came to consummate the plan, and by
His death, perfect the offering for sin,
Would arm His loved ones well, for conflict,
and
For victory. The promise that to them
The Comforter shall come, and with them
e'er
Abide, is full of consolation, still.
They wonder, and another asks, "How is
It, Lord, that thou wilt manifest thyself
To us, and not unto the world?"
Not difficult is the solution of
The mystery. The Master knows His own,
And with His Father, will a permanent
Abode take up in contrite, loving hearts,
The Holy Spirit revelations of
The "Things prepared" shall make, and fully
bring
To their remembrance all the blessedness
Of sitting at the Saviour's feet.

And yet,
The crowning bliss, the heritage, that to
Their hearts, the living presence of their
Lord
Shall e'er reveal, is, "Peace I leave with you,
My peace." Those tried disciples well have
caught
The spirit of their teacher; they have seen
How smoothly flowed the under current of
His life, how ever roughly tempests broke
Upon its surface; and they prize this gift
Of infinite consoling, for they know
Its deep repose no storm of earth can move.

But have "The Twelve" the sole inheritance
Of this last testament? 'Tis not for these
Alone, but them which *shall believe*, that
they
May all be one. BELLE.

New Orleans, Aug. 19, 1867.

wo Buckets.

A great deal of trouble is "borrowed" by the habit of looking at things "wrong end foremost":

"How disconsolate you look!" said a bucket to his fellow-bucket, as they were going to the well.

"Ah!" replied the other, "I was reflecting on the uselessness of our being filled; for let us go away ever so full, we always come back empty."

"Dear me! how strange to look at it in that way," said the bucket. "Now I enjoy the thought that however empty we come, we always go away full. Only look at it in that light, and you'll be as cheerful as I am."

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

FUNERAL OF J. A. WRIGHT.

Services at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, on Thursday, 22d of August, 1867.

The remains of ex-Governor Wright, late minister of the United States to the court of Prussia, having been embalmed at Berlin, were brought to this country, and on arriving were deposited in the church where they remained until Thursday, the 22d instant. The coffin or box that contained the casket was covered with black cloth and tastefully enveloped in a rich silken American flag—*the stars and stripes he loved so well*—which was looped up gracefully with rosettes of black crape, producing a very beautiful effect. A crown of the rarest flowers, surmounted by a small cross exquisitely arranged, was placed on the head of the coffin, while wreaths of the most fragrant tea roses and camelias filled the entire cover—*love's offering*.

The church was not crowded, as it would have been, had the rain not fallen in almost torrents during the day up to the hour for service. At three o'clock the officiating clergymen entered, led by the Rev. Bishop Janes, followed by pall-bearers; then came the family and friends of the deceased, and the procession moved up the aisle and assumed their various places. The twin son and daughter occupied a place on either side of Mrs. Wright, the widowed mother, who was attired in the deepest mourning. The services opened with an excellent rendering of that beautiful anthem, "I heard a voice from heaven, etc." A portion of scripture was then read by Dr. Janes, followed by another appropriate hymn sung by the choir. Dr. Foster offered a very earnest and exceedingly beautiful prayer and peculiarly impressive, while commending the widow and the fatherless to the care of our Heavenly Father—praying that the widow's life might not be henceforth sad, but that she might be cheerful and very happy, awaiting the close of her earthly pilgrimage, and then, with him, receive a crown of immortal glory; also that the children might partake of the excellency of their father's character, and grow up to fill his place. Dr. Holdrich next read a very impressive chapter from the new testament. The following letter was then read by Dr. McClintock:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, inviting the president of the United States and the secretary of state to attend the funeral of the late Governor Joseph A. Wright, recently minister of the United States to the court of Prussia. The president directs me to express his profound sympathy with the friends of the deceased, on account of the great loss which they and the country have sustained in the death of that distinguished man, and his regret that he is unable to be present at the funeral.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
W. H. SEWARD.

The bishop then ascended the pulpit and delivered the following

FUNERAL ORATION:

Probation invests with interest and importance human conduct. Judgment and retribution give solemnity to death. How these truths press themselves upon our attention at this hour! Our friend has passed from our sight. In our thoughts we follow him to the spirit world. We see him as he enters upon that felicity, which is not only to continue, but to increase, eternally. How the vastness of that destiny rises upon our minds—an immortal, rational and spiritual being partaking the nature, and enjoying the full fruition of his God. Such is the view of christianity. As our conduct in this probationary state secures to us through the atonement and mediation of Christ, and the transforming power of the Holy Ghost, an affinity for the heavenly world, or by our wicked works alienates us from God and disqualifies us for this inheritance, and thus absolutely determines our eternal destiny, how grave are all our actions, how important our conduct, how immense the interests we secure or forfeit! Oh, who can trifle with eternal things? How momentous is that event which cuts us off from all further opportunity of obtaining pardon or transformation, and after which he that is filthy shall be filthy still, and he that is holy shall be holy still, which arraigns the subject before his eternal judge. How solemn an event is this! How perfect should be our preparation for it! How terrible the irretrievable disaster of being overtaken by it unprepared; how blessed a result when it finds us ready! The principles we have thus briefly stated were hopefully and impressively illustrated in the life and death of our deceased friend. In life he attended to life's great duties and secured life's great interests. We think, therefore, that his destiny, and character and death are worthy of our consideration. The Hon. Joseph A. Wright was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. When about eight years of age he and his parents emigrated to Indiana. After faithfully improving the few educational advantages which his home and neighborhood afforded, he spent some time at the Indiana state university, supporting himself by manual labor—the true way for every young man who aspires to a classical education and a professional life. At the age of nineteen he entered upon the study of the law. On admission to the bar he formed a partnership with one of the most distinguished lawyers of the state, to whom he always subsequently acknowledged his great indebtedness, and for whom he ever cherished a very affectionate regard. In 1833, when only twenty-three years of age, he was elected to the state legislature, and was a member of that body until 1838, at which time he was appointed district attorney for the seventh judicial district of Indiana. In 1840 he was elected to the state senate. In 1843 he was elected a member of the national congress and in 1849 he was chosen governor of Indiana, and re-elected in 1853. After having served his state as chief magistrate for eight years with great acceptability and usefulness, in 1857 he was appointed minister to the court of Prussia by president Buchanan. In 1652 he was appointed United States senator to fill the unexpired term of an expelled senator. In 1863 he was appointed by president Lincoln commissioner to the Hamburg exposition. In 1865 president Johnson nominated him for the second time minister to Prussia, the nomination being unanimously confirmed by the senate. While in the faithful discharge of the duties of this post of honor and duty, he closed his brilliant earthly career. Governor Wright was a man of intelligence, energy, self-reliance and perseverance. His success in life abundantly proves this. As a friend he was affectionate, sincere, generous and constant. These characteristics attached his friends to him with corresponding fervor and fidelity. He was a true philanthropist. He sympathized in all the interests of humanity. In him, whether in public or private life, human want or human woe ever found in his heart a ready response, and, as far as possible, relief from his hand. Regarding intemperance as one of the most destructive vices of the land, he identified himself most fully with the temperance reform, and by example and by public addresses, and by personal influence in every way in his power, sought to promote that great movement. He was a patriot and loved his country. In all the offices he held in the state and national governments he earnestly and honestly sought the public good. He was incapable of bribery. When governor of Indiana a bribe of fifty thousand dollars was offered him if he would give his official sanction to a certain railroad grant. He indignantly spurned the bribe. In his last illness he said, "if there is anything for which I thank God it is that I have never received a bribe nor done violence to my conscientious convictions of duty in any public position." Happy the public man who in his dying hours can repeat that declaration. His genuine philanthropy, his manifested interest in the people, and his stern integrity were the principal elements of his long continued popularity. Governor Wright was a christian. When about twenty-six years of age, while in a Methodist meeting one evening, he fully determined to give his heart promptly to God and become a true disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ. He went home with this resolve firmly fixed in his mind, retiring to a private room, humbled himself before God, and implored mercy in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Before the break of day his earnest penitent prayers were heard, and he rejoiced in the salvation of divine grace. The Bishop then gave some interesting religious experiences of the deceased, and concluded with a touching and vivid picture of the calm and hopeful manner in which he died.

At the close of the Bishop's address, Dr. Durbin, the honored secretary of our missionary society, gave some very interesting additional particulars as to the character of Governor Wright, saying he should ever be at a loss which to admire most, our honored friend as a statesman or a christian gentleman. As a statesman, he was noble and patriotic; as a christian, zealous and devout. He referred very eloquently to his devotion to the Sunday school, both in this country and in Europe, having himself been witness of the fruit of his labors in this department both at home and abroad. Just before pronouncing the benediction, Dr. McClintock read a letter addressed to the bereaved family immediately on learning of the death of Minister Wright, expressive of the deep sympathy of the king and his court, and signed by Count Bismarck.

At the close of these very interesting services the congregation were allowed to pass and look at the coffin (but not on the face), that contained the precious dust of one which the country and the church delighted to honor. On the lid of the coffin they read this simple inscription:

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
BORN APRIL 17, 1810.
Died April 11, 1867, at Berlin, Prussia,
Aged 57 years.

As the coffin lid had been necessarily fastened down, the features of the deceased were not visible.

The remains were interred the next morning, at Greenwood cemetery, where Governor Wright secured a lot, for the use of himself and family, some time prior to his death. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers: Major General Vodges, Major General Butterfield, M. Morgan, Austin Baldwin, Daniel Drew, William B. Skidmore, Oliver Hoyt, J. D. Lanier, J. B. Cornell, D. L. Ross and A. V. Stout.

[*Evangeline*.

GENERAL BUSSEY.

(Continued.)

To any one of the next generation who may incidentally fall upon this number of THE ANNALS,—if it should so happen,—the foregoing few sentences will no doubt sound strangely. That a writer of this day, in representing the character and actions of a public man from the true and loyal State of Iowa, should deem it necessary in defining his political position at the opening of the great contest in which the integrity of the Union, and even life of the government, was involved, to mention that his subject joined the friends of the government in measures for its defence against its enemies, will be regarded, no doubt, as at least a supererogate explanation. For it is not probable that the next or any future generation of Iowans will properly appreciate the true status of parties, or the exact temper of the people of those times, which to be appreciated needs to have been felt. That there could at such a time have remained in life any considerable force of a grand old party organization, which had been potent in influence, and had become venerable as one of the ancient pillars of the republic, to now stand passive through the fearful crisis, with the calm, deliberate, unfeeling expression, as their motto: "It is an abolition war; let them fight it out; Democrats have nothing to do with it," will not be readily comprehended. Nor was a "masterly inactivity" in behalf of the country always the state of these partisans: at times, and at certain points, a bitter feeling was developed which led to acts of opposition. Davis county was one of those points, and Senator Bussey, on his return from the extra session of the legislature, where he had distinguished himself by this bold and unequivocal position in favor of his country, and as a member of the military committee of the senate, labored to place the state in a position to perform her share of the work of suppressing the rebellion, was advised by his party, that he had "misrepresented his constituents," given "aid and comfort to an abolition war, and was no longer worthy of fellowship as a democrat," and was thus formally read out of the party for no crime but loyalty to the country.

Governor Kirkwood, who was laboring entirely to place the state on an ample war-footing, and who was watching carefully the actions of the leading citizens for the purpose of selecting efficient co-workers for responsible positions, had not failed to notice the intelligence and energy with which this young senator had demeaned himself throughout since the opening of the war, sent him a commission as aide-de-camp with rank of lieutenant colonel, and assigned him to the control of the militia of the southeast part of the state.

At this time, the rebels in northeast Missouri were actively engaged in hostilities against the government, and maintained a menacing attitude toward the frontiers of Iowa, for purposes of plunder. Col. Bussey immediately occupied himself in arming the militia of his district and preparing them for defence of the border. A collision of these two irregular forces finally occurred at Athens, where fifteen hundred rebels, under command of General Martin Green, attacked about four hundred militia, under command of Colonel David Moon, and were repulsed.

About this time Colonel Bussey was authorized by the United States government to raise a regiment of cavalry, which he set about doing at once with his usual energy and success; and by the 20th of August had his regiment, the 3d Iowa cavaly, in rendezvous, having been commissioned its colonel on the 10th of the same month.

Early in February, 1862, he was ordered from Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., to Rolla; a few days afterward to Springfield to join General Curtis; arriving at Springfield, found Curtis already in pursuit of Price toward the Arkansas border. Stimulated by the rumors of an approaching battle, he pushed forward and overtook Curtis at Sugar Grove, having marched two hundred miles in four days. Here he at once became incorporated into the army of the southwest, and was assigned the command of a brigade of cavalry.

Colonel Bussey's first battle was that fierce and famous encounter at Pea Ridge, where he commanded his brigade and did efficient service, establishing his reputation at once as a brave and discreet officer, and secured the confidence of the troops under his command and also of his commanding general.

Throughout the several encounters of this hotly contested and protracted battle the 3d Iowa behaved gallantly. Like their colonel, it was their first time under fire, and probably the hardest fought battle that the regiment ever witnessed, but they came through nobly. A portion of General Bussey's command—the Benton and Fremont hussars—however, are said to have acted badly in this battle. On two occasions, in fighting which occurred in the vicinity of Leetown, during some of the counter movements of General Curtis to resist a flank attack of Van Dorn, they broke and fled without firing a gun. The disastrous result of their cowardice, however, was prevented by the steadiness and courage of the gallant 3d Iowa and the balance of the brigade, under the immediate direction of their intrepid leader. After the defeat of the enemy, Colonel Bussey's command was among the pursuing forces that followed them to their strongholds among the Boston Mountains.

(Continued next week.)

THE AMERICANS AT THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.—It is stated in the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, London, that out of five hundred and twenty-four American Exhibitors in the Paris exposition, two hundred and sixty-two have received rewards, among which were four grand prizes, ten decorations, seventeen gold medals, over sixty silver medals, and the rest bronze and honorable mention.

Intelligence from our Mission Rooms.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN LIBERIA.—From the beginning of our missions in Africa we have taken great interest in common schools. For years a goodly number of common schools have been maintained at the expense of the Missionary Society. But it was found difficult to obtain well qualified teachers for them all. The policy was adopted some years ago of employing only such teachers as were fairly qualified. This reduced the number of schools, but improved their character. Bishop Roberts, nnder date of June 17, 1867, says they have now a corps of teachers of good capacity, and equal to the demand of turning out youths fitted for future usefulness. We judge this to be a good sign.

A FADING FLOWER.—Here is a letter from George Rowland Howe, (Si Tiong Ngwong,) one of the recent graduates of our boys' boarding school, dated Foochow, China, May 10. It is addressed to Miss Jenkins, late of New York, now of New Jersey, who has been at charges for his education.

Your unworthy pupil begs to inform you, the American lady, that on the 15th day, third moon of this year, (April 19, 1867,) I completed my course of study in the boys' boarding school, under the direction of the Methodist mission in Foochow.

At this time I remember that for this opportunity of obtaining an education during these eight years, I am indebted to your christian liberality in supplying the requisite funds, thus giving me the privilege of learning the doctrines of the Savior, entering the Church, and knowing how to thank God for his abounding grace to me.

I truly rejoice that God has brought me to see this day; and yet I have sorrow, because during the past two years my body has been very feeble, so that it seems I shall never be able to enjoy rest in this life, or be able to make known the gospel to others. Will you kindly aid me by your prayers, and ask God to pardon all my sins? May I trouble you, also, to present my christian salutations to your pastors and all your christian friends? The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you! Amen.

Rev. Dr. Maclay, the superintendent of our missions, writes in relation to this young man: "From childhood he has been feeble, though at intervals he would seem to outgrow his ailment. During the past two years, however, his disease has increased upon him so as to interfere with his studies, and cause him much suffering. At present he is quite feeble, though there is still a hope that he may yet enjoy a good degree of health. But though not permitted to realize all your hopes in the case of this young brother, you may be assured, my dear sister, that in this instance your labor has not been in vain in the Lord. Through your liberality he has acquired a large amount of christian knowledge, and, best of all, he has become a child of God. The grace of God is his support and comfort, and he rejoices in the thought that when the 'earthly house' is dissolved, he shall have a 'building of God,' 'eternal in the heavens.' I trust you will continue to pray for him, and on behalf of this mission. I thank you for the aid you have given us in this great work." Since the above was written we have received another letter from Dr. Maclay, saying that the young man had departed this life happy in the Lord.

TELL THE CHILDREN.—There are some juvenile missionary friends out in Pennsylvania, who, though belonging to a very small society, as they say, (forgetting for a moment they are about one million strong,) are anxious all their young friends should know how they earn missionary money, and how they think a great number of others might do. "Last Sabbath several little scholars paid in $1 40, made by gathering berries and selling them. They further say, let all the children be ready for next year, and if the parents will encourage them, they would bring in a larger sum than we dare mention, and all for foreign missions."

SMALL, BUT FRUITFUL.—A New Hampshire pastor says of his appointment that it is the banner charge of the conference, having given over $2 50 per member to the cause of missions.

THE PROMISE.—The promise there is in the case of youth within our reach who, in addition to their knowledge of the Bulgarian, understand the English, French, Greek, Turkish, and Russian. Do we not look for the happiest results in the case of converts from among such youth, and should we not encourage ourselves to pray that these may be brought to Christ our Lord?

IN THE BEGINNING.—Where should mothers look for light but in the word of God! Our missionary recently gone to China said, in a brief account which he gave of his religious life and convictions, that he was indebted to his mother for the beginning of his religious life and for the beginning of his knowledge of his letters to her care, who taught him his A B C's from her family Bible!

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.—Rev. N. L. Brakeman, presiding elder of the New Orleans district, under date of August 7, writes as follows:

I have just received a letter from Rev. James Hayward, preacher in charge at Baton Rouge, in which he says: "I have just returned from Stony Point, an appointment twenty miles from this place, where Brother Solomon Montgomery is doing a good work. I am happy to say they are in their new church. It is as good as ours in Baton Rouge and almost as large. So far it has cost the people only $600. Bro. Montgomery built the house mostly at his own expense. I spent the Sabbath with him, preached twice, baptized six persons, and received nine into the church."

Mr. Hayward closes his letter in these exultant words: "Brother B., the old mother church is taking the wings of the morning, and she will fly through the earth in spite of men or devils. And we say, amen! God speed her flight!"

Last week we purchased, in New Orleans, on Sixth street, a church, 30 by 60 feet, and two lots of ground, for the sum of $5,000, paying $1,000 down, and having four years in which to pay the rest—$1,000 each year, at eight per cent. interest. This property was purchased for the society known in the list of appointments as St. Mary's street, Rev. A. C. M'Donald, pastor. The church was reopened last Sabbath under very favorable auspices. Thus does the ark of our beloved Methodism move forward in city and country in the New Orleans district. This gives us eleven houses of worship, the fruit thus far of this year's toil.

The lecture-room of the Ames M. E. Church is completed, and on next Sabbath, the Lord willing, it will be dedicated, and the church will worship there henceforth till the main building is completed, which will be about the 1st of October.

The Powers of the General.

There is a fear in the minds of some people that President Johnson may remove Grant from the head of the army. Congress foresaw the possibility of such a thing, and prevented it at the last session by adding to the army appropriation bill a clause providing that: 1. The headquarters of the army shall be in the city of Washington. 2. All orders and instructions relating to military operations, issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the general of the army, and in case of his disability, through the next in rank. 3. The general of the army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate; and "any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section shall be null and void, and any officers who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey, or obey any orders or instructions so issued, contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty years, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction."

This act was approved by the President under protest, the section we have quoted being the one to which he objected. It will be noticed that the language is more explicit than that of the tenure of office bill, under which civil officers are protected. By evasion and indirect manœuvring Mr. Johnson got Mr. Stanton out of the cabinet; but the head of the army is beyond his reach—the President is positively forbidden to remove that officer without the consent of the senate. Still further to protect the district commanders from the meddling of the President, the law compels Mr. Johnson to transmit his orders and directions through the general, and declares void any order not so transmitted. Mr. Johnson's war paper is not negotiable until it has the indorsement of General Grant.—*New York Tribune.*

☞ Prayer is the peace of our spirit, the stillness of our thoughts, the evenness of recollection, the seat of meditation, the rest of our cares, and the calm of our tempest; prayer is the issue of a quiet mind, of untroubled thoughts; it is the daughter of charity, and the sister of meekness.—*Bishop Jeremy Taylor.*

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867.

WHOM SHALL WE SEND TO THE CONVENTION.

Ninety-eight citizens are to be elected during the present month by the people of Louisiana, to compose the Convention to frame a new Constitution for our State. Upon the character and ability of the delegates chosen, much will depend. Unquestionably, they should not only be Unionist, but Republicans; Republicans tried in the fire, who have a record so clean, that the focal light of noon will reveal no dark spot of treason and no stain of pusilanimity when the emissaries of Davis or of Johnson ruled our State. Fully sympathising in the issues of the war, and earnest supporters of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, such men only are competend to frame the organic law for the new State of Louisiana. Such men should be sought for and triumphantly elected by the people. Middle men won't do. The duties of the hour demand men who are not afraid of the *extreme right*, and who, when the hour of duty comes will not flinch from their responsabilities.

Evidently, they should be well informed and somewhat versed in the forms of law; especially should they understand the wants of the times, and particularly what the new order of things demands. We do not say that they shall all be men of liberal education, for this were to impose a barrier against the election of some of our newly enfranchised citizens whom we hope to see in that Convention; yet those of this class who may be chosen, should be men of sound judgement and good common sense. The questions which will come up for deliberation will be eminently practical in their character, and will demand a practical judgment for their consideration.

But scarcely less important is the moral character of the delegates to be elected. Under any circumstances, this would be a weighty consideration, but more so *now*. The acts of this Convention will be judged by the *moral sense* of the North, as well as the political judgment of Congress. The weightier subjects which will be brought forward will be essentially moral; such as education, public charities, and the equal and just rights of all citizens, without distinction of race or color. No one familiar with its history can doubt for a solitary moment, that had the Convention of '64 possessed a higher morality—had the upright and temperate Howell been elected president of that Convention instead of the morally unfit Durell—had there been less drunkennes among the delegates, less extravagance for wines, liquors and cigars and less official stealing, the Constitution framed by that Convention would have been more acceptable to Congress and the country. But the gross immoralities practiced by many of its leading members sealed the doom of that body in the eyes of the nation. The moral character of the men who composed the Convention of 1776 which gave to the country and the world, the immortal Declaration of American Independence, was a mightier element than the principles therein announced: "For of thorns men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble bush gather they grapes." Let us look to it, then, that we do not nominate or elect bad men to the forthcoming Convention. Men who have not sufficient self-respect to observe the ordinary moralities of life should not ask the suffrages of a christian people.

We do not join in the cry, "down with the politicians." This is too sweeping. There may be an honest and honorable politician as well as an honest and honorable soldier or a minister. The late Governor Wright of Indiana was a politician, yet a most exemplary christian gentleman. R. K. Howell, Rufus Waples, Cyrus Bussey, John S. Waltor and Edward Heath, are politicians, but gentlemen of unimpeachable virtue. Immorality is the *accident* of politics, and should be the exception. Bad men, no matter how learned, are not fit to legislate for *mules*.

The conclusions of this preliminary article are:

1. Elect true Republicans only, to the Convention.
2. Select men of sound judgment and strong common sense.
3. Choose men whose moral character will bear the searching light of noon-day.

WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON.

This distinguished minister has been deputed to represent the British Wesleyan Conference at the next session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is to be held in Chicago, May, 1868. One of the peculiar advantages of these grand church councils is that the most eminent men of the church are present to participate in the solemn deliberations thereof. This has been true of all the memorable ecclesiastical councils, from the first of the kind, which was held in Jerusalem, down to our own times. Their fame has preceded them, and there is a desire to look upon the face of those who have rendered signal services to the church. We rejoice, therefore, that Mr. Punshon is to attend our next General Conference. He is the most popular preacher in the Wesleyan connection. He ranks with Newman Hall, Dr. Cumming and Spurgeon. He has not the gentleness of the first, nor the learning of the second, nor the enthusiastic popularity of the third, but he is a *mightier* speaker than either of them. He is the most magnificent pulpit rhetorician in the christian church. It was our happiness to hear him in London, both on the platform and in the pulpit, and his efforts on these occasions were exceedingly brilliant. We welcome him to America.

With reference to his appointment, the London *Watchman* has the following:

The request had received the careful attention of a most influential committee on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday; and, after a full and minute consideration of the whole case, the conference had been advised to comply with the request from Canada. This recommendation was, after some conversation, adopted by the conference by an overwhelming majority. It is anticipated that, in the grand sphere to which he is to betake himself, Mr. Punshon will probably settle for a season; that the request of the Canada Conference for a visit may be followed up by a request, to be made to our next Conference, that he may be permitted to connect himself with them for some years, as was done by Dr. Stinson and by some others—though never was there a quite parallel case—who were deputed from the British Conference to take the presidency of the conference in Canada This apprehension has of necessity invested the application made to this conference with a special gravity. Notwithstanding, the conference has, very deliberately, although with deep and painful regret, come to the conclusion to sanction Mr. Punshon's visit to America. Undoubtedly he goes to a sphere of extraordinary influence, and will shine with extraordinary brilliance in the western hemisphere. He will be a power in the states as well as in Canada, although in the states there are, within and beyond Methodism, so many names of fame and of power. But whatever may be Mr. Punshon's position or influence in America, whatever happy and influential part he may bear at this critical point in the history of the British Provinces of North America, confederated into the "Dominion of Canada," no sharper sacrifice could be made by English Methodism than to consent to the removal, in the very zenith of his influence, of one so honored, so beloved, and so illustrious among his brethren as William Morley Punshon.

"Angel of the Vale."—In consequence of the absence of Evangeline, the interesting articles on the "Angel of the Vale," have been temporarily discontinued, but will shortly be resumed and carried to completion on her return.

RECONSTRUCTIONISTS.

The citizens of Louisiana, opposed to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, are known by the political cognomen of "Reconstructionists." The appellation was chosen to distinguish themselves from others of their "kith and kin" who are totally opposed to reconstruction. They are further distinguished by the fact that they aim to reconstruct the State according to Mr. Stanbery's published interpretation of the law, and not by General Sheridan's; while the non-reconstructionists refuse to act at all. These gentlemen of the reconstructionist party, knowing that a strictly party nomination on their part cannot succeed, propose to go in for an exclusively "black ticket." The object of this is two-fold: 1. To cause a reaction in the public mind of the North against the policy of Congress, and thereby secure the repeal of the several reconstruction acts. 2. If this plan fails, they believe they can secure for themselves better times from the blacks than the whites—that is, that a constitutional convention mostly composed of colored delegates, will frame a more liberal constitution in behalf of the disfranchised than a convention made up of white loyalists, who have felt the smart of secession persecution. This is sharp practice. It is a desperate game. But it wont work.

The only way by which such a reaction in the public sentiments of the North is likely to be effected, is by the colored people rising up *en masse* against the whites of the South—that is, the organization of an exclusively colored party. But whatever danger there was of this, it is past; it is not likely now to take place. On the other hand, should a black government be established in Louisiana, by the aid of these Reconstructionists, the design will fail, for the people of the North will detect the motives which lead them to vote for colored men. The black man will not be to blame. Yet our colored citizens should be careful, and not willingly become a party to this scheme, and it is for their benefit that we now write. It will be a temptation that few may be able to resist, to have their old masters take the stump in their behalf, and secure the election of their most ignorant old slaves for the convention, for the several State offices, and for the United States Congress. But it would be a polite request to ask a man to hang himself. Nothing would please these Reconstructionists more than to elect to office the most ignorant and worthless colored men in the State.

But do not be led, like sheep to the slaughter, in this manner. The only way to defeat this malicious scheme is to elect to office our best white men and colored men, and, under the present circumstances, it were better if the preference be given to the former.

The Southern whites not unfrequently taunt the "new-comers" with the assertion that the "Yankees don't understand the negroes." This may be true, and it is equally true, neither do the Southern whites, if they fancy that the black man, when once in power, will be more lenient to them than those of their own color. The freedman can never erace from his memory the terrible wrongs he suffered when a slave, from these same Reconstructionists. Humanity is the same the world over, whether the wrapper is white or black. Once the masters of the situation, they might obey the Mosaic law—"an eye for an eye, and tooth for a tooth;" or, like Shylock, demand his pound of flesh. We have a better opinion of the freedmen than this, yet it will not do to tempt human nature. The baseness of the motive might excite revenge. Like begets like. Southerners are notorious for playing desperate games, but this is too desperate to win. The wiser and better course is for these Reconstructionists to vote for judicious men, both white and colored, and thereby hasten a speedy, harmonious and permanent restoration of their State to the Union.

If the Spanish insurgents, as is asserted by a cable dispatch, have really taken possession of Saragossa, the capital of the province of Arragon, the insurrection may be said to have assumed formidable dimensions. The Spanish government has but few real friends, and has only been able to maintain itself by the most cruel terrorism. As soon as the insurrection has a fair prospect of success, thousands in every province of Spain will be ready to join it. The army, in particular, as previous insurrections show, is very likely to furnish a very considerable contingent. Should the insurrection be successful, the changes it will make in the Government will be of the most radical kind. Gen. Prim, who is again the leader, is in thorough sympathy with the most advanced Liberals of other European countries.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A. M. E. CHURCH.

We are informed that a preacher of the A. M. E. Church, from New Orleans, went to Shubuta, Miss., where our church had been organized, and endeavored, by the assistance of the minister and prominent white members of the M. E. Church South, to break up our organization. His abuse of the North, and his affiliation with the *Southern* Methodists, won for him the deep regard and interest of all those who oppose the enfranchisement of the race, but aroused the indignation of the colored people.

Rev. John Turner, of St. James' Chapel, New Orleans, came to his aid, and sought to rally the people to his support by outdoing his subordinate in his abuse of the *North* and Northern Methodists, saying that they had done nothing for the colored people.

Will not the A. M. E. Church cause the suicidal course it takes in that section to be changed! It certainly pains the heart of every true colored man.

MAJOR GENERAL GEO. L. HARTSUFF.

A special interest is created for this able officer, who was brevetted major general in the regular army for his eminent services, and who has so faithfully served in this city in the adjutant general's department on the staff of General Phil Sheridan, who has just left us. Hitherto he has been known solely as a military man; but until the arrival of General Griffin from Texas or General Hancock from the plains, he will, to some extent, at his old headquarters, fill an essentially civil office. It is confidently believed by those who best know him that he will prove competent to whatever duties may come before him. He has won for himself a proud position among the heroes of the country; and although his career is too well known to need writing up, we are in want of no excuse for here offering a brief account of it.

General George L. Hartsuff is in his 38th year, he having been born in New York in May, 1830. When nearly eighteen he, a poor farmer's boy, then of Michigan, and having no influence, applied personally to Congressman Bingham for aid in entering West Point. "I wish to be a soldier," was his reply when asked why he wished to enter. This reply secured his appointment, for the congressman said that of all the applicants he was the only one who seemed to feel that after receiving an education at the hands of the government he owed her his services in return. Graduating in 1848, he was engaged for a year in scouting and escort duty at Fort Brown, Texas. In 1853, when the yellow fever ravaged the gulf coast, he had a severe attack of it, with the black vomit. After this he was employed in the military surveys of Big Cypress swamps in Florida, and in the fall of 1854 had a terrible fight with the Indians, in which most of his men were killed and he himself wounded four times and left on the field for dead. Recovering, he was sent north, and soon employed as assistant professor of artillery and infantry tactics at West Point. In June, 1859, he was wrecked on the ill-fated Elgin on Lake Michigan, where four-fifths on board were lost; but he drifted ashore safely after being in the water ten hours. In March, 1861, he was sent to Fort Pickens, having been promoted assistant adjutant general. In three months he was made chief of General Rosecrans' staff, and participated in the engagements of Caraifax ferry, Gauley mountain, Cotton hill, etc., always being recommended for promotion by the commander for his coolness and bravery. In 1862 he was made brigadier general. His troops were the first to enter Culpepper Court House. He participated in nearly all the Virginia battles of 1862. In the retreat from the Rapidan, he covered the approach to the Rappahannock bridge, held the enemy there in check for three days, his troops side of the river. At South mountain and Antietam he fought gallantly, and was severely, long supposed mortally, wounded at the latter place. For his action there he was promoted major general, and he lived to organize and be the first gallant commander of the twenty-third army corps, which did such great service in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Western Virginia. The guerrilla John Morgan, as well as Generals Buckner and Longstreet, had to succumb to this corps. In March, 1865, he was assigned by General Grant to the command of the Bermuda front, participating in the brilliant campaign which resulted in the complete overthrow of the army of General Lee. Such is a part of the career of this once friendless lad, now in charge of the headquarters of the fifth military district, in this city.

REPEAL OF THE SCHOOL ORDINANCES.

The common council at its last meeting repealed all previously existing school ordinances, and directed the closing of the schools until the first of October. This summary action creates a necessity for a new plan throughout.

This way of proceeding possesses the advantage of clearness, by totally wiping out all existing regulations, and placing them in an entire new ordinance, so that there need be no ambiguity or doubt about the meaning of its provisions.

A new ordinance has already been proposed, which, although an improvement upon its predecessor, is liable to some objections on account of not being sufficiently explicit as to its details. The regular weekly meeting of the council will be held on Tuesday evening, at which the question will be further discussed, and we shall confidently expect the council to fully consider and mature a measure that will promote the educational interests of the city.

The resolution closing the schools till the first Monday in October, as well as the ordinance repealing the former school ordinance, and all those amendatory thereof, will be found published officially by the mayor in another column.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

A large number of friends and admirers of General Sheridan visited the Jackson depot yesterday evening to witness the departure of that gallant officer with three of his staff officers for the department of the Missouri. After adieus and cordial hands-shaking, three rousing cheers thrice repeated were given by the assembled crowd as the train moved. In the reception room of the depot the following resolutions were read by Judge E. Hiestand to the general in presence of his friends there, and they were warmly applauded and adopted:

At a meeting of the loyal people of Louisiana and Texas, assembled to pay their regards to Major General P. H. Sheridan, upon his departure from New Orleans for his new command, it was

Resolved, That as an expression of the feelings which animate in common the hearts of all the loyal people of Louisiana and Texas, we witness with profound regret, both for ourselves and for the country at large, the departure of General Sheridan from the command of the fifth military district.

Resolved, That we deem this a proper occasion to express not only the high personal regard which the people of these states entertain for General Sheridan, but also their earnest appreciation of the eminent and invaluable services which he has rendered the country in a crisis of peculiar danger, and of difficulties which would have been insuperable except for the sagacity, courage and honesty which have distinguished his administration.

Resolved, That looking forward through the perils which seem to be gathering around the republic from the treachery of its chief magistrate and the insidious machinations of a rebellious spirit, which is scotched but not yet killed, to a time when the people may look for a man who cannot be bought or sold to guide the affairs of state, we present to the great loyal party of the Union the name of Philip H. Sheridan, now relieved for his fidelity to his country, as the right man for the right place to relieve Andrew Johnson on the 4th of March, 1869.

Resolved, That we extend to the members of General Sheridan's staff our best wishes for their success and advancement, and hereby express our just appreciation of their courtesy, fidelity and devotion to their arduous duties.

General Sheridan, though crowded and jammed into the centre of the heated room, and almost himself driven to the wall as he drove Early in the Shenandoah valley, when Grant told him to "push things," replied in a few excellent remarks, the substance of which was, that he had endeavored to obey the laws of congress relative to the reconstruction of the southern states, which he believed to be his whole duty; he supposed these laws were his only guide, and that he had not expected any instructions from any other source as to how he should carry out these, to him, military orders. These remarks were warmly applauded by those who heard them.

Fifth Military District.

By general order No. 31, dated yesterday, General Sheridan relinquishes command of this district to Brevet Major General Charles Griffin.

The subjoined orders announce the military changes:

Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., September 5, 1867. General Orders No. 31.

In accordance with the directions contained in paragraph one, of general orders No. 81, current series, from the headquarters of the army, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the fifth military district to Brevet Major General Charles Griffin.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General United States Army.

Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., Sept. 3, 1867. General Orders No. 30.

In addition to his present duties, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Gentry, captain seventeenth United States infantry, will, until further orders, assume the duties of secretary for civil affairs, heretofore performed by Brevet Colonel G. A. Forsyth, United States army.

By command of Major General P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., September 5, 1867. Special Orders, No. 134.

1. In accordance with authority from General Grant, Brevet Colonel G. A. Forsyth, major ninth cavalry, and Private Henry Brown, company G, sixth cavalry, will report to the major general commanding, in person, to accompany him under his present orders.

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By command of Major General P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., September 5, 1867. Special Orders No. 134.

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2. Brevet Major M. J. Asch, assistant surgeon United States army, will proceed with the major general commanding as medical attendant to himself and the members of his staff, etc., accompanying him to St. Louis, Mo., when he will return to and assume his duties at his post.

During the temporary absence of Dr. Asch, Brevet Major H. E. Brown, assistant surgeon United States army, will perform his duties.

By command of Major General P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Illegible Penmanship.

A Buffalo judge lately rejected a petition on the ground of "illegible writing," whereupon the *Evening Post* says it is "an old fallacy to suppose that illegibility and greatness are corelative." This fallacy it is greatly for the interest of newspapers to explode. Fledgling poets are wont to imagine that inspiration and turn-down collars, or long hair, are synonymous; and they usually turn out to be all collar and hair, and no poetry. So some authors fancy that because Rufus Choate wrote a hand he could not read himself—much less could anybody else—that their scrawls show genius. Some of the most talented authors have been beautiful penmen. Thackeray used to take more pride, it is said, in inscribing the Lord's Prayer with perfect legibility within the compass covered by a sixpence than in some brilliant paragraphs. At all events, let not writers venture on this supposed manifestation of talent. A clear, handsome handwriting will never destroy a man's chances with posterity as a great genius.

The Sugar Crop.—It is estimated, from the fullest possible information received, that as compared with last year's crop there will be a double sugar crop in Louisiana this season, or 80,000 hogsheads.

Only three members of the bar have been expelled from the Washington courts since they were established, in 1801; Levi S. Burr in 1822, Henry May in 1850, and J. H. Bradley, Sr., in 1867.

The mosquitoes in great numbers have preceded the organ grinders at Boston this year, and furnished their music on the usual terms—blood.

A man died at Cairo, Ill., one day last week, from the effects of holding a large piece of ice in his hand while he was overheated.

General Prim, the Spanish revolutionist, has promised to sell Cuba, in the event of his success, to the United States, the price to be fixed by a mixed commission.

The report of the directors of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad has been made public. One thousand two hundred miles of track are in operation.

Cummings, who predicted the end of the world this year, has found that he made a mistake in his calculation of a few hundred thousand millions of years.

An abolition congress is in session at Paris, with the object of adopting a memorial to the powers that still tolerate slavery, urging its abolition. A number of Americans are present, and many black delegates.

Local Intelligence.

Yellow Fever Diseases—William Stubbs, 22 years, of England, at Charity hospital.
Claude F. Descauche, 46 years, of France, at Charity hospital.
John Archbucher, 23 years, of France, at Charity hospital.
David Rudy, 47 years, of Ireland, at Charity hospital.
John Silva, 44 years, of France, at Charity hospital.
Timothy Sullivan, 44 years, a native of Ireland, at Charity hospital.
Emile Schurman, 23 years, of Germany, at Charity hospital.
Daniel Baskey, age not stated, of Prussia, at Charity hospital.
Henrietta Lorenzon, 30 years, of Germany, place of death not stated.
Catharine Settelmeyer, 75 years, of Germany, place of death not stated.
James H. Sparks, 35 years, of Louisiana, 156 Julia street.
Marshall M. Purcell, age not stated, of Boston, at Hotel Dieu.
Henry Silbki, 23 years, of Germany, at Hotel Dieu.
George Frazier, 30 years, of Scotland, 191 Calliope street.
Otto Schmidt, age not stated, of Germany, at Circus street infirmary.
A. Mannheim, 27 years, of Germany, 239 Poydras street.
W. T. Thompson, 38 years, of New Brunswick, 139 Royal street.
Henry R. Maxwell, 30 years, of New Jersey, 103 Howard street.
Patrick Ryan, 22 years, of Ireland, corner Liberty and Poydras streets.
Hugh Quinn, 31 years, of Ireland, corner Poydras and Camp streets.
Mrs. J. G. Lewis, 35 years, of Prussia, Constance, near Orange street.
Patrick Stackle, 21 years, of Ireland, corner Dryades and Clio.
Unknown man, about 35 years, of Ireland, on board steamer T. J. Emery.
John Baptiste, 19 years, of Sicily, corner Marigny and Casacalvo streets.
Alfred Kemp, 22 years, of England, 80 Greatmen street.
Julia Dimitry, 38 years, of Greece, 191 Bourbon street.
Henry George Coffee, 3 years, of New Orleans, 91 Fulton street.
Thomas C. Stewart, 29 years, of Kentucky, 284 Common street.

Of these 8 died at charity hospital, 2 at Hotel Dieu, and twenty in all other parts of the city.

Six were natives of Germany, 3 of France, 2 of England, 5 of Ireland, 2 of Prussia, 1 of Greece, and 5 of the United States.

Yellow Fever Deaths—David Brook, 22 years, of England.
Joseph Saddler, 15 years, of Louisiana.
Joseph Dumond, 40 years, of Ireland.
Diedricht Brandt, 26 years, of Prussia.
James Kirck, 22 years, of Ireland.
Alpheus Warren, 22 years, of Italy.
James Rooney, 23 years, of Ireland.
John J. Golding, 26 years, nativity not stated.
James Spencer, 30 years, of Pennsylvania.
Frank Foisa, 31 years, of Austria.
John Conichwick, 26 years, of Austria.
Anthone Cordis, 50 years, of Germany.
Henry Vonhoff, 27 years, of Prussia.
Martin Killoran, 42 years, of Ireland.
Francis Discovaille, 22 years, of France.
Andrew Hoover, 35 years, of New York.
All of the above at Charity hospital.
Lewis Cohen, 16 years, of Germany.
Auguste Ullman, 20 years, of Germany.
Edward Walter, 36 years, of Germany.
T. F. Hines, 21 years, of Ireland.
Frederick Zimmer, 27 years, of Germany.
Anthony Kezovich, 17 years, of Italy.
The six last named died at Hotel Dieu.
J. S. Burbank, 49 years, of New York, 152 Annunciation street.
L. H. Stern, 45 years, of Bavaria, 348 Magazine street.
Liza Halburan, 19 years, place of death and nativity not stated.
Sophie Schlerret, 19 years, place of death and nativity not stated.
J. A. Loucks, 23 years, of Canada, 88 Carondelet street.
Charlotte Lantoin, 2 years, of New Orleans, corner Dryades and Calliope streets.
Julius Lazen, 20 years, place of death and nativity not stated.
Philip Welsh, 28 years, of Ireland; place of death not stated.
Maralline Verges, 18 years, place of death and nativity not stated.
Catherine Cusick 27 years, of Ireland, 62 Girod street.
Charles A. Keefer, 21 years, of Canada, 156 Carondelet street.
Peto B. Cratcher, 28 years, of Kentucky, 158 Delord street.
John R. Laniden, 32 years, of Virginia, 217 Camp street.
Fritz Lohmann, 30 years, of Germany, 303 Julia street.
William Verian, 29 years, of Obio, Marigny street.
Mrs. Josephine Cornike, 27 years, of France, corner Port and Moreau streets.
John Lajeunie, 48 years, of France, 79 Hospital street.
Miss Kate Laupe, 16 years, of Newport, corner St. Mary and Camp streets.
S. C. Elighter, 28 years, of Baltimore, Sorapuru street.
Joseph Nicholas, 2 years, of New Orleans, corner Ninth and Annunciation streets.
Charles Jourdain, 23 years, of Germany, corner Magazine and Louisiana avenue.

Of the deaths by yellow fever 17 occurred at the Charity hospital, 6 at Hotel Dieu, and 21 in all other parts of the city.

One was a native England, 7 of Ireland, 2 of Prussia, 1 of Italy, 3 of Austria, 7 of Germany, 3 of France, 2 of Canada, and 8 of the United States.

Military Items.

Upon the recommendation of Governor Flanders, Louis A. Fuller has been appointed justice of the peace for ward No. 5, parish of East Baton Rouge, and Edward Triplett, of the same ward and parish, constable, to fill existing vacancies.

Before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, each of the above named gentlemen will have to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed for officers of the United States.

Acting Assistant Surgeon M. S. Ross valley has been ordered to proceed to Galveston, Texas, and report to the chief medical officer there for assignment to duty.

Appointments by the Governor.

Governor Flanders yesterday made the the following appointments: Jesse L. Ward, to be sheriff of Franklin parish, vice A. A. Sanders, resigned; Samuel B. Norma, sheriff of Winn parish, vice J. M. McBride, resigned; W. H. Tanner, justice of the peace at Richland, Madison parish; Ebenezer Clermont, inspector of weights and measures in the third district New Orleans, vice A. Lusto, whose time has expired. Also, as directors of the Citizens' bank of this city, Messrs. Johnson Armstrong and Robert Watson, vice H. M. Hymans and R. C. Martin.

Increased Sickness at New Iberia.

By a dispatch from New Iberia, received last evening by Mr. Tupper, of the Attakapas Transportation company, it is stated that nine deaths had occurred in the preceding eighteen hours, making eighty-five in all that have been recorded since the disease broke out in the village.

An Industrial Fair.

There is proposed to be held in New York next spring a grand mechanics' industrial fair, at which will be exposed only the products of journeymen mechanics [of every trade. The expositions heretofore have been monopolized by capitalists and owners of shops and manufactories. The getters up of this propose to inaugurate a new system of exhibition, in which the journeymen mechanics shall themselves become the exhibitors of the products of their own ingenuity and industry; and in which they shall reap the entire reward of their labor. Similar exhibitions have recently been held in various cities of Great Britain—London, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and others. Ten thousand circulars have been circulated in the United States and Canada on this subject.

The Levee Bonds.

Nothing has been heard from Commissioners Oglesby and Smith, of the levee commissoiners, since the 9th of August. Mr. Oglesby then wrote that there was no prospect whatever of the sale of the levee bonds, though no one was so green as to object to them on account of the absence of the signature of ex-Governor Wells or anybody else. So long as A. Johnson and his confederates here continue their present course the capitalists of the north will seek places of investment less liable to be disturbed. It is probable Mr. Oglesby may be able to hypothecate these bonds with Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York, on sufficiently favorable terms, however, should no unusual revolution of affairs occur to prevent. The law does not permit their sale under eighty cents to the dollar; but they may be otherwise used—pledged or hypothecated—if thought best by those having them in charge.

Money Order Postoffices.

We are under obligations to Mr. George P. Betts, money order clerk of the New Orleans postoffice, for the new list of money order offices recently opened throughout the United States and territories.

We give below a list of the most important of the new offices in the southern states:

Louisiana—Baton Rouge, Monroe, Natchitoches, New Iberia, Opelousas, Plaquemines, St. Francisville.

Alabama — Decatur, Eufala, Greenville, Huntsville, Montgomery, Selma, Tuscumbia.

Florida—Jacksonville, Key West, Tallahassee, Warrington.

Georgia—Albany, Americus, Athens, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Milledgeville, Rome.

South Carolina—Anderson, Chester C. H., Columbia.

Texas—Austin, Corpus Christi, Galveston, Houston.

The Killona Plantation Affair.

Affidavits have reached the military headquarters, from Sheriff Louis Ranson, of St. Charles parish, in relation to affairs at the Killona plantation on the delivery of same to Mr. Mark Hoyt, on the 8th ultimo, declaring the matter to have been done peaceably, no interference being had or violence offered to the United States deputy marshal or to any one else on the occasion. No molasses was taken possession of by the deputy sheriff, and no attempt made to get inside of the warehouse containing it, the United States marshal being left in peaceable possession thereof.

General Hancock.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, speaking of Generals Sheridan and Hancock, says:

General Hancock, who is to take his place, is to be pitied. He is far away, and ignorant of the duty to which he is to be assigned. Without consultation as to his inclinations, he has been ordered to this new duty—one that is difficult and thankless, however it may be discharged. The antecedents of General Hancock are not such as to justify a belief that he will be a tool of the president. He fought gallantly in the war, and never, by word or deed, sympathized with the rebellion. Will he, therefore, because he succeeds Sheridan, inaugurate a different policy? Perhaps not; because if he is true to himself, he will find the same malignant feeling to deal with which was firmly treated by his predecessor. The chances are that he will not meddle with anything that has been done by Sheridan, but strictly carry out the same line of action. In that case Mr. Johnson's experiment will prove to be a failure, adding nothing to his insane desire to oppose the will of the people, and being, in truth, one of "those ills which return to plague the inventor."

Among the accounts of internal revenue officers recently settled is that of an Ohio collector, which, during his term of office of four years, involved eight millions of dollars in cash and three million dollars of bonded oil account. The difference between the treasury account and the collector's account was but $11 10. This man was last fall removed for political reasons. He has since been appointed United States marshal for the supreme court, and his name is R. C. Parsons, Esq.

Among the new and costly buildings in New York is that owned by James Brown, and situated in Wall street. It is of marble with a frontage of about forty feet, and cost $1,000,000. The entire rental of the building is $180,000 per annum.

John A. Van Namee, Jr., of Burlington, Vermont, has purchased a lot in Omaha, corner of Farnham and Twelfth streets, for $25,000, and will erect a three-story brick building for a wholesale dry goods house.

A new cable from Brest to New York is to be laid in May next. The northern route has been selected as the safest and most practicable. The Great Eastern has been chartered to perform the work.

GENERAL CANBY'S OPINIONS.

General Canby, who has just been appointed to the command of the second military district, is said to have remarked yesterday in conversation with a friend that he was not a political partisan, but that he had studied the reconstruction laws thoroughly, and approved them, and that he considered their faithful execution essential to the welfare of the nation. He thought it the duty of the southern people to accept the terms offered them. He is also said to have expressed his appreciation of the utility of the freedmen's bureau, and his intention of giving its agents all proper and necessary aid in the execution of their work.—*Washington Chronicle.*

A Horrible and Sacrilegious Traffic.

It has been discovered that some of the farmers in the vicinity of Manassas, and other Virginia battlefields, have reaped a large pecuniary harvest recently by digging up and selling to the bone dust manure factories the remains of Union soldiers buried on their farms. A skull, hip-bone, part of the vertebral column, fumer and tibia, were taken from a wagon which had been loaded at Bull Run by them, and which was on its way to Alexandria, and brought to this city. We referred, a few days ago, to the fact that a portion of a human skeleton, picked out of a heap which had been collected for this revolting use, had been shown us by a gentleman who had been on a visit to the battlefield, and suggested that measures should be taken to put a stop to this horrible sacrilege. Our remarks on that occasion are confirmed by this new evidence, and the necessity of prompt interference demonstrated.—*Washington Chronicle, Aug.* 31.

A St. Louis correspondent writes: "A son of a wealthy banker, Charles B——, became enamored with the daughter of a shoemaker, a poor but pretty girl. The father of the son looked with no kindly feeling on the attachment, but had no idea that anything serious would grow out of it. A few days since he sent his hopeful to the bank to get a three thousand dollar check cashed. The young sprig did this, but put the money in his pocket, and, eloping with the girl, fled to Belleville, and was joined in the bands of matrimony by a justice of the peace. The worthy paternal, missing first the money, then the son, pursued the erring couple, and in a most practical and manner-of-fact way settled the affair. 'Give me back the money,' said he, 'deducting the expenses you have been to in getting this girl, and come back home and attend to business, and we'll say no more about it.' It is enough to say that the matrimonial expenses only amounted to two hundred and eighty dollars, which the old man cheerfully bore."

A Sentiment.—At a recent railroad celebration the following sentiment was given: "Our mothers—the only faithful tenders who never misplaced a switch."

Monroe.—The *Intelligencer* reports a pleasant little reunion there on the occasion of raising a beautiful flag in front of the office of Colonel Eugene Tisdale, the internal revenue collector. This is the third ensign of the country now waving over Monroe.

General News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1867.—President Johnson appears greatly troubled by the increasing cry for his impeachment all over the North.

When the subject is alluded to in conversation he pretends indifference, and gives one of his peculiarly unnatural smiles

He speaks, however, with much animation and indignation against Ashley and other impeachers.

He has threatened to publish private letters from Conservative Congressmen, offering to vote against impeachment in return for offices for their friends and relatives. He says when impeachment comes there will be blows to give as well as to receive.

Jeremiah S. Black and Acting Attorney General Binckley are now in consultation with the President regarding the forthcoming general amnesty proclamation, the tenor of which I telegraphed you yesterday.

PAYSON.

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1867.

General Sheridan has acknowledged the receipt of the order relieving him, and says he will leave New Orleans as soon as General Griffin arrives there. He will bring his personal, and two of his department staff officers with him.

The statement of the public debt for August shows a slight decrease.

Assistant Secretary Chandler has returned. He will not resign until next January.

General Steedman has not left yet. He had an interview with the president to-day.

It is reported that General Hancock will be allowed to delay his departure for New Orleans until the yellow fever abates there.

PAYSON.

VICKSBURG, September 2, 1867.

The Union men of Vicksburg are delighted that the axe has begun to fall, and that General Ord realizes the necessity of relieving them from the official presence of some of the bitterest rebels in the south, who composed the city government. He has done this, and so far carries out the true intent of the reconstruction acts.

General Ord made to-day the following removals of "impediments" in the way of reconstruction: E. W. Wallen, mayor; R. King, city marshal; — Kennedy, deputy city marshal, and Councilmen Stiles, Gussio, Bitterman, Walsh, and A. M. Floyd.

H. Kinsky and Dr. Birchett, of the present city council, are retained.

To take the place of the new city officers General Ord has appointed General J. A. Maltby mayor; Captain A. C. Fisk city marshal; Captain Hynes deputy city marshal; and for councilmen, R. F. North, N. M. Williams, J. E. Veglison, Major Hoxie, Dr. E. A. Duncan.

Other removals will be made this week. The work of reconstruction is thus bravely progressing; Union men here breathe freer and easier.

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1867.

Johnson's new policy, which has been under consideration the last two weeks, is now matured and will be publicly developed in a few days.

A general amnesty proclamation is embraced in the plan and will be speedily issued.

This amnesty is intended to give the right of suffrage to many now disfranchised.

Its constitutionality and legality will be backed up with an elaborate opinion of Attorney General Stanbery.

The whole is to be issued in the form of a military order.

Registration is to be re-opened, and elections are to be postponed or delayed until those newly enfranchised under this order are registered.

Administrationists expect by these means to diminish or override the Republican majorities in the South.

Prominent Republicans now here think this bold scheme of the president untenable, but concede that Stanbery can manufacture any opinion required of him by the president.

PAYSON.

WASHINGTON, September 4, 1867.

Collector Kellogg has obtained permission from Secretary McCulloch to employ an additional warehouse clerk, at a salary of $1800 per annum.

He has also procured an increase of the salaries of the following-named officers to $1800 per annum:

Charles D. Blanchard, clerk in appraiser's No. 28, $1600 per annum.

Anthony Vallas, clerk in appraiser's No. 7, $1400 per annum.

J. H. H. Houston, warehouse clerk No. 8, $1700 per annum.

John S. Marsh, clerk No. 11, $1600 per annum.

Henry Post, keeper of customhouse No. 35, $1600 per annum.

The salary of John Timberlake, cashier, is fixed at $1800 per annum; and an assistant cashier, with a similar salary, is allowed.

The steam tug Ella has been bought by the treasury department for the purpose of transforming her into a revenue cutter.

Postmaster General Randall is negotiating a postal treaty with Spain, which, among other things, provides for the establishment of a United States postal agency at Havana.

PAYSON.

WASHINGTON, September 5, 1867.

It is stated that the amnesty proclamation cannot be issued, as the law allowing it was repealed by the thirty-ninth congress; but pardons can be granted on the application of those who are considered entitled to the same.

At last accounts General Gordon Granger was in New York. He expects that General Grant will order him to his regiment. It is rumored that the president will order him to relieve General Howard.

General Sickles has demanded a court of inquiry.

General Canby, upon taking command in South Carolina, has retained all of General Sickles' orders until further notice.

Henry Reid, an ex-soldier, was appointed janitor of the customhouse.

PAYSON.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Nine regular army surgeons have died within three weeks.

Simon Cameron favors impeachment.

Revenue receipts to-day, $1,500,000.

The secretary of the treasury received a dispatch from special agent Bell that only three of twenty-six customhouse officials are on duty. The secretary has ordered the customs business further down the river outside the city.

Maximilian's adopted heir, young Iturbide, and his grandmother, are at Georgetown heights.

The change in the cotton tax from three to two and a half cents goes into effect to-day.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—The consul at Messina estimates the number of deaths from cholera since July at 6000. The disease appears to be spreading, but abating in fatality.

Major Kenney, of the Fort Phil Kearney massacre commission, has arrived here after a six months absence. His opinion is that the Indians must be whipped before we can have peace. They find war profitable. They have killed seven commissioned officers and stolen property of great value in the vicinity of Fort Kearney.

Revenue receipts to-day $640,000.

Grant has authorized the publication of Sickles' letter.

A knowing gentleman made a bet to-day that the California Democrats have elected the governor and two congressmen, and that the legislature is Democratic.

The *Tribune* devotes a column to an argument against the president's power to issue an amnesty proclamation.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, September 5.—The Conservative convention adjourned to-day after adopting the following resolutions:

The Conservative men of the state of Alabama in convention assembled in the city of Montgomery, adopt as an expression of their views the following resolutions of the state of Pennsylvania, adopted at a recent convention in that state.

1. The constitution of the United States being that form of civil government established by the founders of the Union, with such changes as have been subsequently made therein in the manner prescribed by itself, is the only rightful government binding upon every inhabitant of all ranks, sexes, colors, ages, and conditions, and it is the duty of each and every one without exception or modification under any circumstances to adhere to, protect, and defend the same.

2. In all conflict of powers under that instrument the supreme judiciary power is the only arbiter which is independent of and in its province superior to each of the others, and which they are bound to obey.

3. The union of the states is decided by the war and accepted by the southern people to be perpetual, and the authority of the federal government is supreme within its constitutional limits.

4. Congress is not the federal government, nor is the president, nor the supreme court. The federal government is that form of civil policy established by the constitution, consisting of all of them, each supreme in its own limits, and each entitled equally with the others to the loyal obedience of every inhabitant of all the states.

5. By the constitution and under the fundamental law of the federal government, which is superior to congress, and of which congress itself is the creature, representation in congress and the electoral colleges is a right fundamental and indestructible in its nature, and abiding in every state, being a duty as well as a right, pertaining to the people of every state, and the denial of which is the destruction of the federal government.

6. Each state under the constitution has the exclusive right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors.

The Conservative men of Alabama adopt as a further expression of their opinions and purposes the following:

7. *Resolved*, That it is our earnest aim and purpose to cultivate relations of friendship, harmony and peace between the two races, to deal justly with the blacks, and to instruct and aid in instructing them in a proper understanding of all their duties to themselves, to society and to the country, and we denounce as treacherous and base all attempts by bad men to engender or encourage antagonisms between the two races.

8. That we are inhabitants of a common country, sharers and sufferers of a common destiny, and we will do all in our power to instruct and elevate the colored race in its moral, social and political responsibilities.

9. That while we have much charity for the colored man, and feel inclined to look indulgently and tolerantly on his prejudices of race, inculcated and encouraged as they have been by recent events, and by insidious counsels of bad men, we appeal to him by the common interests of a common country to place his trust in those he knows to be honorable, and to deal cautiously with strangers who bear no evidence that they were honored where they are better known.

MOBILE, September 5.—Colonel F. B. Shepherd, who was shot at Mount Vernon arsenal a few weeks since by Captain Schoff, United States army, died here to-day of his wounds.

Captain Schoff has been on trial before a military commission since Monday. The examination was concluded to-day, but the finding of the court has not yet been made public.

Colonel Shepherd was a highly respected citizen.

From North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 5.—The Republican convention reassembled to-day. A more thorough and permanent organization of the party throughout the state was effected. Many speeches were made, chiefly of an inflammatory kind, favoring proscription of rebels, and confiscation of property. Marshal Goodloe defended the southern whites manfully, deprecated confiscation, and warned the freedmen of the dangers surrounding them. No platform has yet been adopted, but a resolution referring confiscation and kindred measures to congress was carried by a tremendous majority and amid vociferous cheering. The convention meets again to-night.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 5.—The convention adopted and indorsed the platform of the convention of the 20th of March. There was more speaking. The proceedings were harmonious. Resolutions were adopted requesting the district commander to order suspension of collection of half taxes due the state and counties, and asking for an early election to call a constitutional convention. The convention will probably adjourn at a late hour to-night.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, September 5.—Benjamin H. Hill is writing a series of letters to Grant in reply to Pope, in which he asserts that no respectable white man in the south approves of the military bills as constitutional, right, just, or desirable. The uncandid accept, the candid reject them. None approve—all despise. The first article will appear in the *Chronicle* to-morrow, and be followed by others.

SAVANNAH, September 5.—Reports from the sea islands' crop are discouraging. Rain and the worm have made great havoc on the South Carolina coast. Reports from the Georgia coast say the worm has only appeared on two of the islands. The other islands expect a fair crop. Last week the island crop was estimated at 35,000 bales. This week it is put down at 30,000. The rains continue, but reports from the interior indicate that a fair crop will be made.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, September 2.—The applications for bankruptcy in Virginia during the last week exceeded the total number made since the law was passed.

From Panama.

PANAMA, August 23.—A conspiracy to restore Mosquera by a new revolution has been discovered and the leaders arrested.

The cholera is dying out in Nicaragua, but is still raging in some districts.

The Peruvian congress will vote to allow Spaniards to remain in the country.

Apprehensions of the return of the Spanish fleet are dissipated, and work on the batteries is suspended.

A furious storm had visited Valparaiso, damaging shipping and dwellings. One bark was wrecked and ten lives lost.

Mosquera will be tried for treason.

ANOTHER EDITOR GOING TO CONGRESS.—Occasionally the people consult their true interests by selecting for their representatives those who have the practical good sense, general intelligence, and wish to further the true interests of their constituents. The Republicans of the Ohio second district have thus consulted their interests in selecting Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, by acclamation in convention as their candidate to represent them in congress. No one contested his nomination; and western journalism will in him have an able representative.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, Sept 5.—Flour unchanged; steady; family at $10@$10 50. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 red at $2 15. Corn firm at $1 10@$1 12. Oats dull at 60c. Whisky steady at 32c. in bond. Provisions decidedly firm and higher. Pork at $24. Bulk meats, 12½@14c. shoulders and sides; bacon shoulders at 13¾c.; clear rib sides at 16¾c.; clear sides at 17@17½c.; large southern demand; hams unchanged; lard firmer at 12¾c. Raw sugar firm at 12@15c. Coffee steady at 22@27c.

Weather continues hot and dry—all kinds of vegetation dried up.

LOUISVILLE, September 5.—Sales of 190 hhds tobacco; lugs, $4@6 50; leaf, $7@25. Superfine flour, A1, new, $11. Wheat, $2 06 @2 12. Shelled corn, $1 05. Oats in bulk, 57@58c. Mess pork, $24. Bacon shoulders, 13¾c.; clear sides, 17½@17½c.; fancy hams, 21¾c., packed. Lard in tierces, 12¾c. Whisky in bond, 32@33c.

River falling, with three feet six inches in the canal.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—Cotton quiet and lower. No sales. Middlings held at 26c. Coffee very quiet but firm. Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet at previous rates. Corn very dull; white $1 17; yellow $1 20. Oats less active, but prices maintained at 55@60c. Provisions very firm and advancing. Bacon closed buoyant; shoulders at 14c.; clear sides at 16½c., holders asking ¼ more; lard and whisky unchanged.

NEW YORK, September 5.—Cotton easier; sales 900 bales; middling uplands 27c. Flour irregular. Wheat active. Corn, mixed $1 16½@1 18. Oats steady; southern 60@67. Mess pork $23 75. Coffee firm; other groceries dull. Stocks strong. Money 4@5. Gold 142¾; 5-20s of 62 coupons 114½.

NEW YORK, September 5.—Money in moderate demand, and freely supplied at 3@4c. on call; discounts 5½@7c.; sterling quiet, 109⅝@109¾. Gold closed firm at 142⅝ @142¾. Governments steady.

An Unfortunate Toilet.

The following, one of the countless "anecdotes of President Lincoln," illustrates the quickness of that man of energy and greatness in turning little things to advantage:

In a certain case in court Mr. Lincoln had for his legal opponent a lawyer whose excellent character, through knowledge of law and superior logic, combined to exert a controlling influence over the jury. This lawyer (whom we will call Judge Jones) had made a speech and a most able speech it was. It was necessary in some way to dissipate its impression. Mr. Lincoln, in reply, opened his speech substantially as follows:

"May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury, we have just heard the learned and masterly argument on the other side. We know how thoroughly versed is Judge Jones in the law, and how upright he is, and we say: Really Judge Jones cannot be mistaken in his positions. We also know how true a gentleman Judge Jones is, how irreprochable are his manners and dress; and I presume if I should say to you that Judge Jones had put on his shirt wrong side foremost this morning you would reply: It is impossible—and yet Judge Jones *has put on his shirt wrong side foremost this morning*; you can look for yourselves, gentlemen; and so *in this case* he has got things wrong end foremost, and his whole argument is wrong from beginning to end."

Surely enough, the irreprochable lawyer, while pondering over his coming speech, had dressed himself in the mistaken manner indicated. After the laugh had subsided, consequent upon the detection, Mr. Lincoln analysed the argument of the Judge and *won his case*.

Little Savings.

We heard once an agent for a missionary society, who obtained a generous subscription from a business man whom he had heard reproving one of his clerks for using a *whole* wafer. The gentleman told him that, by small savings he acquired means for liberal charities. The London *Times*, according to Mr. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, has a rare faculty for saving in the same way: He says:

Nothing is allowed to go to waste. A card is kept by the different pressmen, and on it is marked the cause of any spoiled sheet, whether it was the fault of the paper-maker, the feeder, or the press. The very rags with which the machinery is wiped are counted, and those who use them cannot receive clean ones until they return the dirty ones. The latter are then washed by a washing machine in the office, and it is said that this small operation saves yearly £150, or nearly $800 in gold.

Effects of Dancing.

An art-critic in the *Transcript* dismisses the "star" dancers with the following sweeping hit:

Shall we look at the *premières?* You will be worse off than ever. To be a first *danseuse* is to commit suicide in a tolerably gradual form. Nine in ten of the queens of the ballet have sunken cheeks and chests, and complexions suggesting a diet of arsenical wafers. The excessive exertion of high art dancing in a heated theatre is fatal to beauty. The unhappy votary saps every wholesome tissue in her frame, and becomes, at last, as Fanny Elssler, by daylight, was once described—"A yellow spectre in a bundle of old shawls."

A Singular Incident.

[From the Putnam (Va.) Sentinel.]

About seven weeks ago a young man named Thomas McClure, of Kalida while drinking some water, swallowed a small bug, familiarly known as the pinching bug. Although at the time of swallowing the bug, he felt some peculiar sensation in the stomach, he did not feel alarmed at the fact. In a few days, however, he felt quite unwell, and suffered intense pain in the stomach. This state of things existed for several weeks, and during the entire time the pains became more severe until they were almost unbearable. Finally, at the end of the sixth week, the young man vomited up the bug; and upon examination it was found to be alive, and larger than the usual size of bugs of its species. The insect was taken possession of by a member of the medical fraternity, who proposes examining into the facts relative to its longevity of life, and growth in the stomach of the young man. The young man has rapidly recovered his health, and is now almost over the effects produced by his bugship.

For the N. O. Advocate.

Clinton and Pass Christian.

August 21st we left New Orleans for another "trip to Clinton," via the river and the Port Hudson railroad. The day, 9 o'clock P. M., found us at the port, and night found us comfortably quartered with mine host, Captain Young, (nine miles from Port Hudson,) whose place is the present terminus of the railroad, and who kindly entertains strangers and gives them excellent fare and for a very moderate compensation. Next day we reached Clinton, and found the new church up and ready for occupation, and nearly completed. The workmen have done the work well and in less time than was expected. Sunday morning the house was dedicated. Services at 3 P. M. and at night. During the day several persons, twenty-eight in all, joined church, and *five* couples were married. Monday, at 3 P. M., we held quarterly conference, and the pastor's report showed a very encouraging state of the work. Three new "preaching places" had been established, (making *five* for the circuit,) numbering respectively 32, 49 and 140 members—a total of 221 for the three new appointments. At one of them they are building a new church.

Monday night we had service again; married eight couples; administered the sacrament, and eight persons joined church—making 36 accessions in all, and a total membership of 183 for Clinton.

The entire indebtedness on the church and grounds at Clinton is less than two hundred dollars. Brother Yarborough, preacher in charge, is doing an excellent work, and the people are in the best of spirits, with a bright future before them.

We returned by the way of Baton Rouge, where we found Brother Hayward and his charge in the midst of spiritual prosperity. The late visit there of Bro. Ross, of Wesley Chapel, in New Orleans, will long be remembered as a time of power and great glory. Arrangements have been made for building another church, only a few miles from Baton Rouge, where a new society has been organized during the last quarter. Thus does the work progress. Brother Hayward, who is a very energetic and successful worker, will soon visit Clinton and vicinity, and spend a couple of weeks in aiding Bro. Yarborough. May God give them great prosperity. A camp meeting will be held in that region the last of October, or thereabouts, and a great gathering of the people and ingathering to the Church is expected.

We returned to New Orleans Thursday, August 29th, attended General Hamlin's funeral in the evening, and the next morning left for the Pass Christian circuit, to attend the third quarterly meeting for that work. On Saturday the money was raised and the two lots were paid for, and the deed made of them to the trustees. Their little chapel there has been occupied for some time, but it is now too small to accommodate the people, and they will have to enlarge it. At the Wolf River appointment a church has been built, which, with the one at Handsboro, makes *three* chapels for that work this year, or, rather, within the last *five months*, for the work was not organized till last March. Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, the people gathered upon the beach, and four persons were baptized by immersion. At the 11 o'clock appointment, Brother Robinson, of the First street charge, in New Orleans, preached a practical, good sermon. At 3 P. M. we preached and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and God was with his people of a truth. Sabbath, September 1st, was a day to be remembered by our "little flock" in Pass Christian. Brother Avery, preacher in charge, was with us, and at the close of the afternoon service gave a very effective exhortation to the people, and a number joined the church. Bro. Avery will report in figures.

The work has suffered not a little in consequence of his absence, at Mobile, as one of the registrars of that city. But that business is now done, and he will be able to devote his time to the work, and expects prosperity. There are *five* appointments. Brothers H. and F. Green and others have kindly given some attention to the work in Brother Avery's absence. Now, that he has returned to it, let them still extend to him a helping hand, and push "the battle to the gates." Bro. Avery formerly lived in this city; was one of the editors of the *N. O. Tribune*, and deserves well of his brethren, and we hope they will aid him all in their power.

Miss Holmes, from Constantine, Michigan, is teaching a colored school and a Sunday school at the Pass, and is having good success in the work.

B.

New Orleans, Sept. 2d, 1867.

Saying Prayers and Praying.

A poor old man, when a child of three years of age, had been taught by his mother to repeat a prayer every night, which he did till he was seventy-three years old; and not a little proud was he to say that he had not omitted saying his prayers every night for seventy years! At this advanced age it pleased God to afflict him severely; he was led by the Holy Spirit to see that he was a poor sinner who had been living in a form of godliness, but had never felt its power. He was enabled to spend the few last years of his life in humble dependence on the grace of Christ; and when he referred to himself, he would often add, "I am the old man who said his prayers for seventy years, and yet all that time had never prayed at all."

GAMBLING.

The love of excitement in American life gives an attraction and zest to gambling which many find it difficult to resist. The transactions of the stock-exchange and the speculations of business are little better than legalized gambling, and prepare the way for those darker deeds which lead to bankruptcy of fortune and character. If the veil could be lifted from the haunts of sin in our city, good people would be amazed to learn how many resort to them who occupy respectable positions in society, and of whom no suspicions are cherished. Parents would be shocked to find that sons in whose good habits they have reposed confidence are habitual frequenters of the gambling saloon, and are so infatuated with the excitements of the place that they cannot break the spell. An organized attempt is now making in New York to probe this social evil to the core, and check, if possible, its corrupting power. A young man who has been one of its victims makes the following sad revelation:

"Well," said he, "I go in for the society with all my heart, but I cannot join it. I was worth a little fortune five years ago. I am now a clerk at nineteen dollars a week, but I will cheerfully give one-third of my salary weekly, for one year, to assist in closing these places, in order that I and others may be prevented from playing, that I may regain my self respect, and feel once more entitled to the position in society which I have lost through my cursed blindness. It is not the loss of money which troubles me. It is the fact that for so long I have given myself up to a vice which enslaves the soul, makes life unbearable, except where the click of the ivory chips is heard, turns day into night and night into day, brings shame and sadness into the family circle, estranges relatives and friends, in nine cases out of ten drags the infatuated man down, down, down, lower and lower, until he becomes meaner than the meanest thief."

"Do you still play?" we asked.

"Once in a while the temptation is to strong to resist, and I risk a dollar or two without any thought of winning or loosing, but with the old desire to try fortune. I cannot play now where I did once when I had money. One night I lost $800, and asked the banker for the loan of a dollar to take me home. He almost spat in my face. The cold-hearted crowd about the table laughed at me, and as I passed out I heard more than one jeering allusion to my 'cheek.' That was my last night in a 'first-class' hell. I tell you I have seen at a faro table what would make your blood run cold; and every night in the week, at some altar of Satan or another, there is some poor devil devotee revolving in his mind the shortest way to end his miserable life. I beg of you, push this thing! Stir up the press to fight these pests, whether 'square' players or 'skinners.' You can't expect the courts to punish them; they dare not do it unless the people imperatively demand it. Call for vigilance committees, such as they had in California when the gamblers ruled. They are the correctives we want."

YELLOW FEVER.—Intelligent yellow fever physicians inform us that no man can take the yellow fever from another person who even has the black vomit; that where a man goes to a planter's house in the country, or any other house that is isolated or beyond the influence of the atmosphere of a city or village, and dies of black vomit, no person in the house—none that nurse or bury him—take the fever; that it takes houses and families enough to make at least a small village to produce materials for a yellow fever epidemic; that white people are much more liable to yellow fever than blacks, and more apt to die when they have it; that men are more liable to have it than women, and that but few women die of the disease who are properly attended to; that the infection cannot be carried from place to place in pork, lard, flour, iron ware, and such articles as are wholly exposed to the air; but that woolen and cotton goods, boxes of shoes, or any material which may contain pent up air, the hull of a steamboat or vessel, may hold the germ of yellow fever for many months. By understanding the nature of the yellow fever we can know better how to guard against it and to keep out of its way.—*Franklin Planters' Banner.*

How it Died.

"Died—in Laodicea, the *Prayer-Meeting*, aged one year. The health of this meeting was poor most of the year, and its life was despaired of. But a few anxious friends kept it alive, and sometimes it would so revive as to encourage them.

"Discouragement at last prevailed, and the Prayer-Meeting is dead. It died from neglect. Not a Christian was present when it died. Over forty were living within a mile of it, and not one was there.

"Had two only been there, its life might have been saved, 'for where two are agreed,' etc.

"Two-thirds of the forty might have been there, had they been so disposed; but they were not, and the Prayer-Meeting died."

A Confirmed Grumbler.

The following sketch may be a caricature, though we think there is a human likeness about it so real as to be easily recognized:

Some time ago there lived in Edinburg a well known grumbler named Sandy Black, whose often-recurring fits of spleen or indigestion produced some amusing scenes of senseless irritability, which were highly relished by all except the brute's good, patient little wife. One morning Sandy rose bent on a quarrel; the haddies and eggs were excellent, done to a turn, and had been ordered by himself the previous evening; and breakfast passed without the looked-for cause of complaint.

"What will you have for dinner, Sandy?" said Mrs. Black.

"A chicken, madam," said the husband.

"Roast or boiled?" asked the wife.

"Confound it, madam, if you had been a good and considerate wife, you'd have known before this what I liked," Sandy growled out, and, slamming the door behind him, left the house. It was in the spring, and a friend who was present heard the little wife say, "Sandy's bent on a disturbance to-day; I shall not please him, do what I can."

The dinner time came, and Sandy and his friend sat down to dinner; the fish was eaten in silence, and on raising the cover of the dish before him, in a towering passion he called out—

"Boiled chicken! I hate it, madam. A chicken boiled is a chicken spoiled."

Immediately the cover was raised for another chicken, roasted to a turn.

"Madam, I won't eat roast chicken," roared Sandy; "you know how it should have been cooked!"

At that instant a broiled chicken, with mushrooms, was placed on the table.

"Without green peas," roared the grumbler.

"Here they are, dear," said Mrs. Black.

"How dare you spend my money in that way?"

"They were a present," said the wife, interrupting him.

Rising from his chair and rushing from the room, amidst a roar of laughter from his friend, he clenched his fist and shouted, "How dare you receive a present without my leave?"

Answer to Prayer.

Mr. Spurgeon, like George Muller, is illustrating the strength of faith, in securing supplies of money needed for benevolent objects, by earnest prayer. A correspondent of the *Examiner* gives the following incident, learned at one of his prayer meetings:

It was in the main audience room, on the lower floor, and notwithstanding it was a very unpleasant evening, there were from 1,500 to 2,000 present. It was a grand sight. In Mr. Spurgeon's remarks he spoke about the power of prayer, and related the following facts: "You know that some two weeks ago, in view of the urgent need of more money to prosecute successfully our orphan asylum building, I requested the prayers of the church for that object; and I now wish to inform you of the success resulting from that meeting. A few days ago I received from a friend, living about two hundred miles from here, a check for £500 ($2,500) in gold; and to-night, about half an hour ago, a gentleman called and gave me £3,000 for that object, and not either of the individuals knew anything about our having made it a special subject of prayer, and that we had not expected it from that source." He then offered up a short prayer of thanksgiving to God for the blessing.

Value of Gold and Greenbacks.

The quotations for gold generally given in the papers, convey no fixed idea to general readers. What a paper dollar is worth may thus be stated:

When gold is quoted at 150, a paper dollar is worth 66⅔ cents.

Gold at 145, a paper dollar is worth 69 cents.

Gold at 140, a paper dollar is worth 71 cents.

Gold at 135, a paper dollar is worth 74 cents.

Gold at 130, a paper dollar is worth 77 cents.

Gold at 125, a paper dollar is worth 80 cents.

Gold at 120, a paper dollar is worth 83⅓ cents.

Gold at 115, a paper dollar is worth 87 cents.

Gold at 110, a paper dollar is worth 91 cents.

The Herald wants the President to proclaim universal amnesty, in which case, it argues, the District Commanders will be compelled to receive as voters any Rebels who may claim the right. This is nonsense. We advise *The Herald* to read the Supplementary Reconstruction act, the seventh section of which says: "No person shall at "any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reasons of any "executive pardon or amnesty for "any act or thing, which, without "such pardon or amnesty, would "disqualify him from registration "or voting."

A Fidgetty Wife.

The following amusing mistake of a Swedish bachelor we meet with in Miss Bunbury's Life in Sweden. Reporting the conclusion of a conversation, the gentleman is represented as saying—

"Well, I should like to get a *fidgetty* wife; yes, my wife must be a little fidgetty."

"A fidgetty wife!" I exclaimed, in amaze at the nature of his difficulties.

"Yes, madam; I am not *very* fidgetty myself, and I tink a fidgetty wife would shuit me."

"Well, if she were in a fidgetty humor, I think she *might* 'shoot' you," I replied, feeling that it would not be safe to trust me with weapons in such a case.

"Madam," said the Swede, though I spoke very gravely, "do I speak your langurge right."

"O yes; but perhaps you don't exactly know what fidgetty means. If you go to England to look for a wife, it might be as well not to ask at once for a fidgetty one. What do you mean by the word in Swedish?"

"I got it in the dictionary, madam; yes, it is correct English, for I have a dictionary in two volumes, in which is every word that was ever spoken or written in the English tongue; and, indeed, whoever has that dictionary need have nothing more. You must buy it, madam; it is English and Swedish, and will teach you the meaning of every word in your language."

"And pray how does it translate fidgetty in Swedish?"

He told me; and the translation was "lively, gay!" that is, he told me the Swedish words, which mean these in English. I got the dictionary afterwards to look at; and, certainly, if the Swede had sought for all the qualities of his wife by the explanations given there of such terms in our language, he would have imported a singular specimen of English womanhood into his country. A fidgetty wife, instead of a lively one, would have been only one result of these mistranslations.

Borrowed Books.

The practice of writing mottoes on the fly-leaves of books that are liable to be lent, may be classed by some among the eccentricities; but the following specimens in the New York *Observer* should, from their suggestiveness, commend themselves for that purpose:

This very excellent stanza, relating to the returning of borrowed books, is from the pen of the late Joseph P. Engles, Esq., of Philadelphia, a gentleman of good judgment, strict principles, and rare literary acquirements. These lines come with good grace from the pen of Mr. Engles, who always practised whatever he preached.

This book belongs to Mr.——

If thou art borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be
To read, to study, not to lend,
But to return to me;
Not that imparted knowledge doth
Diminish learnings store,
But books, I find, if often lent,
Return to me no more.

Read slowly; pause frequently; think seriously; keep cleanly; return duly, with the corners of the leaves not turned down.

THE CHILDREN'S ANSWERS.—A Sunday School teacher, instructing his class on that petition of the Lord's prayer, "Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven," said to them, "You have told me, my dear children, *what* is to be done—*the will of God*—and *where* it is to be done—on earth; and *how* it is to be done—*as it is done in heaven*—How do you think the angels and the happy spirits do the will of God in heaven, as they are to be our pattern?"

The first child replied, "They do it immediately:" the second, "They do it diligently:" the third, "They do it always:" the fourth, "They do it with all their hearts:" the fifth, "They do it all together."

Here a pause ensued and no other children appeared to have any answer; but after some time, a little girl arose, and said, "Why, sir, they do it without asking any questions."

Happy world! Our Father who art in heaven, whose will is always wise and always good, thy will be thus done on earth as it is done in heaven!

Earnestness in Saving Men.

The most earnest laborers for souls may receive a new impulse to fidelity from the following incident in the life of the noble-hearted Simeon:

Charles Simeon was once summoned to the bedside of a dying brother. Entering the room, the relative extended his hand, and with some emotion said, "I am dying, and you never warned me of the state in which I was, and of the great danger I was in in neglecting the salvation of my soul."

"Nay, my brother," said Simeon, "but I took every reasonable opportunity of bringing the subject of religion before you, and frequently alluded to it in my letters."

"Yes," said the dying man, "but you never came to me, closed the door, and took me by the collar of my coat, and told me I was *unconverted*, and that if I died in that state I should be lost; and now I am dying, and, but for God's grace, I might have been forever undone."

It is said that Simeon never forgot this scene.

Eighteen Things that are Very Impolite.

Leaving church before service is over.
Reading when others are talking.
Cutting finger-nails in company.
Whispering in church.
Gazing at strangers.
Leaving a stranger without a seat.
A want of reverence for a superior.
Reading aloud in company without being asked.
Receiving a present without some manifestation of gratitude.
Making yourself the topic of conversation.
Laughing at mistakes of others.
Joking others in company.
Correcting older persons than yourself—especially parents.
Loud laughter—especially by ladies.
Commencing to eat as soon as you sit down to the table.
Commence talking before others have finished.
Answering questions when put to others, and not listening to what one is saying in company, unless you desire to show contempt for the speaker.

Heavenly Minded.

One of our best and most esteemed ministers said, a week or two ago, in a sermon on Heaven, "How seldom we hear the word *heavenly-minded* now-a-days. Our fathers used it often; they understood it well; but now it is rarely heard, either from the pulpit or the press."

The remark is a suggestive one. Words are things, for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. The words of Christ are spirit and life; and, on the other hand, his life in the soul finds utterance in the emotions and language of the Bible.

The Christians of other days were heavenly-minded; their affections were set on things above; their conversation was in heaven; and when they met together, they thought and spoke much of things pertaining to the kingdom of God. They loved the Bible and devotional works that lifted their aspirations to a better world.

A change for the worse is apparent among many professed disciples of Jesus. Their treasure is below, and where the treasure is, the heart is also. They mind earthly things; are lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God; read works of fiction oftener than God's Word. How can such persons be heavenly-minded, or understand the life that is hid with Christ in God?—*Watchman and Reflector.*

THREE MONTHS FOR NOTHING—*Look at this Offer.*—The publishers of the *American Agriculturist* show their enterprise by offering that valuable journal free for the remaining three months of this year to all new subscribers for 1868, (Vol. 27,) who send in their subscription during this month of September. The cost of the *Agriculturist* is only $1 50 for a year, or four copies for $5, so that $1 50, (or $1 25 each for four persons,) if sent to the publishers this month, will secure the paper for fifteen months. We advise all to make haste to accept this offer. The money could not be better invested, for that paper, at its present subscription price, is one of the cheapest in the world. It is designed for the farm, garden and household. It has readers almost everywhere, among the old and young, and not its least recommendation is the fact that the children are delighted with its boys' and girls' department. Each number contains 32 to 44 large, quarto pages, full of interesting and valuable matter for readers both in country and city. Its engravings are costly and beautiful, and calculated not only to please the eye, but to improve the taste. We have also seen, from month to month, exposures of the various humbugs and swindling operations of the day, which must have saved tens of thousands of dollars to the unwary. We are sure you will thank us for our advice if you send your subscription at once to the publishers, ORANGE JUDD & Co., 41 Park Row, New York city.

AGED TREES.—We are told that in 1810 a noted tree, the Golynos oak, was felled near Newport, Monmouthshire. It was 28½ feet in circumference; its bark sold for £200, its timber for £670; the rings (400) encircling its trunk indicated that it had continued growing four hundred years. The far-famed red oak of Mount Etna was of precisely the same age. Four hundred years appears a venerable age even for a tree. Still there were many, the longevity of which was greatly in excess of it, among the most celebrated of which were the following: Fig tree in Damascus, 648 years; the Persian olive tree, 700; olive tree in Palestine, 719; olive tree in Asia Minor, 850; the Louisianean oak, (still living,) 1,000; yew trees of Fountain Abbey, 1,200: yew trees of Crowhurst, Yorkshire, 1,400; sycamore of Heliopolis, 1,805; cedar of Mount Lebanon, 2,102; yew of Fotheringay, Scotland, 2,500; yew of Bradburn, Kent, 3,000; sycamore of the Bosphorus, 4,020. The cypress of Taxodinne, in Mexico, is said to be more than 5,000 years old; its circumference was 117 feet and 10 inches.

"A Little Child Shall Lead Them."

At the last communion in our church, one of the seats was occupied by Mrs. S——, with Willie, her son, a boy about six years of age. She was not a member of the church, and the deacon, in distributing the bread, passed her, when the little boy called out, "You did not give mamma any." The lady turned deadly pale, and telling Willie that she did not care for any, quieted him; but she could not so easily quiet her own conscience.

When she reached home, she thought, what if my son should grow up in sin through my neglect? This thought troubled her; then she thought, "I have spoken a positive untruth when I said I did not care for any, for I do wish I was worthy to partake of the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The next Sabbath the minister preached from the text, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." He spoke forcibly, and among other things said that we were not sure of living another day; even while we were in the house of worship the angel of death might come to some one. At night Willie came to his mother, and said, "Mamma, do you suppose you'll die to-night?" "I don't know, Willie; I hope not." But "what if you should?" Her heart answered, "I am not prepared." Her conscience thus awakkened, she sought in her Bible and prayer the way of escape from the path of death. She foiled the great enemy of souls, procrastination, and is now rejoicing in her Redeemer.

Thus by the few words of her little son she was brought, through divine grace, to see the error of her way, and was led to Christ.—*American Messenger.*

Cheap Pleasure.

Many a great man has owed his greatness to a kind word in his early years. It is so easy and cheap to please children by a pleasant word or trivial gift, that we wonder more do not practise it. Douglas Jerrold, in one of his papers, thus eloquently testifies to the value of these little things:

The writer of this recollects himself at this moment as a barefooted lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village, while with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage; he was a wood-cutter by trade, and spent the whole week at work in the woods. He had come into his garden to gather flowers to stick into his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white—he gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke a word, and with bounding steps the boy ran home. And now here, at a vast distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but now it blooms afresh.

Deep Preaching.

"Is not Mr. B. a deep preacher?" asked a friend of the late Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Aberdeen. "Eh!" replied the doctor, smiling; "I will tell you a story, sir. When I was a boy, I was amusing myself, with some other boys, in a pool. Some of them were going in further than I was disposed to go, and I was frightened. To a man who was passing by, I called out, 'Is this pool deep?' 'No, man,' replied he; 'it is only *muddy.*' There is such a thing as preaching the deep things of God, which will be neither understood nor relished by the natural man. But it is very possible to preach the plain truths of the gospel in a language and style which at once clothe them with mystery, and expose them to ridicule. It ought never to be forgotten, that the gospel is a revelation; and that it is by manifestation of the truth that the preacher is to commend himself to every man's conscience. I have heard of a minister discussing the unrevealed glories of Christ. This may be *deep* preaching; I am sure it must be very nonsensical and unprofitable. Paul said, "My speech and my preaching was not with enticing words of men's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit of power."

An Aerial Fort.

In the island of Mahaga, one of the Solomon Isles in the South Pacific, about 500 miles east of New Guinea, a weaker tribe, driven by a stronger, took refuge on a steep hillside at the foot of some lofty trees. Here the passengers of the missionary ship Southern Cross, found them defended by a wall of coral and *chevaux de frise* of bamboo. But their chief defense was in the summits of the trees, where were deposited magazines of stones carried up on bamboo ladders, frail to look to as spider-webs. A woman, with a large stone on her head, would skip up these swaying threads nearly a hundred feet without holding on with her hands. One of these aerial forts, ninety-four feet from the ground, measured eighteen feet in length, ten in breadth, and over eight in height. The whole fortress was the work of less than a year.

ONE SECRET OF A HAPPY LIFE.

We were in company, the other day, with a gentleman, apparently fifty or sixty years of age, who used, in substance, the following language:

Were I to live my life over again, I should make it a point to do a kindness to a fellow-being whenever I had the opportunity. I regret very much that my habit has been so different, and that I have induced feelings so unlike those which would lead to such a course of life.

It has been too much my way to let others take care of themselves, while I took care of myself. If some little trespass was committed on my rights, or if I suffered some slight inconvenience from the thoughtlessnes or selfishness of others, I was greatly annoyed, and sometimes used harsh, reproachful language towards the offenders.

I am now satisfied that my own happiness was greatly impaired by this course, and that my conduct and example contributed to the irritation and unhappiness of others.

"It was but the other day," continued the gentleman, "that I was passing along the street, and a coachman was attempting to draw a light carriage into a coach house. He tried once or twice without success, and just as I came up, the carriage occupied the whole of the sidewalk, and prevented my passing. The fellow looked as though it ought not be exactly so, and there was something like a faint apology in his smile. It was on my tongue to say: 'In with your carriage man! and don't let it stand here blocking up the passage.' But an influence prevailed; I went to the rear of the carriage, and said: 'Now, try again, my good fellow!' while with the end of my umbrella I gave a little push, and in the carriage went, and out the pleasant 'Thank ye, sir; much obliged.'—I would not have taken a twenty dollar bank note for the streak of sunshine that this one little act of kindness threw over the rest of my walk, to say nothing of the lighting up of the coachman's countenance.

"And when I look back upon my intercourse with my fellow men all the way along, I can confidently say that I never did a kindness to any human being without being happier for it. So that, if I were governed by mere selfish motives, and wanted to live the happiest life I could, I would just simply obey the Bible precepts, to do good to all men as I had opportunity."

All this was said with an air of sincerity and deep conviction which we cannot give to our report of it. And does the experience of the youngest of our readers confirm or contradict the statement? Is there a boy or a girl among all of them who can say: "I did a kind act once to my brother, or sister, or playmate, and was afterwards sorry for it. I should have been happier if it had been an unkind one!" It is very likely that a kind act has been ill requitted, perhaps misconstrued—but if it was performed with proper feelings, it is as certain to produce happiness as sunshine is to produce warmth.

We counsel our friend, then, to seize every opportunity of contributing to the good of others. Sometimes a smile will do it. Oftener a kind word, a look of sympathy, or an acknowledgment of obligation.—Sometimes a little help to a burdened shoulder or a heavy wheel will be in place. Sometimes a word or two of good council, a seasonable and gentle admonition, and at others a suggestion of advantage to be gained and a little interest to secure it, will be received with lasting gratitude. And thus every instance of kindness done whether acknowledged or not, opens up a little wellspring of happiness in the doer's own breast, the flow of which may be made permanent by habit.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The exhaustion of the native population of the Sandwich Islands, which has been going on for a great number of years, seems to be accelerated of late. During the last six years there has been a decrease of over 9,000. The death rate among the natives is now about 1,500 a year over the births; and with an increasing ratio, this decimation will work the extinction of the race in a quarter of a century. European, but more especially Californian enterprise, already sways the developement and the institutions of these islands, and the proximity and unequalled energy of our Pacific States must inevitably draw them at no distant day under the protection, if not the possession, of the United States.

THE NILE.—Bayard Taylor, writing two thousand miles from the mouth of the Nile—whose unknown source he is anxious to discover—says that its current there is as broad, as strong, and as deep as at Cairo, and that he is even there no nearer the mystery of its origin. He is confident that when its hidden fountains shall at last be reached, and the problem of twenty centuries solved, the entire length of the Nile will be found not less than four thousand miles, and it will then rank its name with the Mississippi and the Amazon, a sublime trinity of streams.

The Cynic.

The cynic is one who never sees a good quality in a man, and never fails to see a bad one. He is the human owl, vigilant in darkness and blind in light, mousing for the vermin and never seeing noble game. The cynic puts all human actions in two classes, openly bad and secretly bad. All virtue and generosity and disinterestedness are merely the appearance of good, but selfish at the bottom. He holds that no man does a thing except for profit. The effect of his conversation on your feelings is to chill and sear them, to send you away sour and morose. His criticisms and inuendoes fall indiscriminately upon every lovely thing, like frost upon flowers. If a man is said to be pure and chaste, he answers: "Yes, in the day-time. If a woman is pronounced virtuous, he will reply: Yes, as yet. Mr. A. is religious: Yes, on Sundays. Mr. B. has joined the church: Certainly, the elections are coming on. The minister of the gospel is called an example of dilligence: It is his trade. Such a man is generous: Of other men's money. That man is obliging: To lull suspicion and cheat you. That man is upright: Because he is green.

Thus his eye strains out every good quality, and takes in only the bad—as the vulture, when in the highest heavens, will sail by living flocks and herds, but comes like an arrow down on the smallest carcass. To him religion is hypocrisy, honesty a preparation for fraud, virtue only a want of opportunity, and undeniable purity, asceticism. The live-long day he will coolly sit with sneering lip, uttering sharp speeches in the queerest manner, and in polished phrase transfixing every character which is presented. "His words are softer than oil, yet they are drawn swords." Psalms 5: 21. All this to the young seems a wonderful knowledge of human nature; they honor a man who appears to have found out mankind. They begin to indulge themselves in flippant sneers; and with supercilious brow, and impudent tongue wagging to an empty brain, call to naught the wise, the long-tried and the venerable.—*H. W. Beecher.*

The New York World on Stanbery.

The New York *World* of Monday has an article declaring that the Hon. Henry Stanbery, though an able lawyer, is not a statesman, and urging him to resign his position in in the Cabinet. The *World* says:

It is not mere logic, however vigorous and unanswerable, that constitutes statesmanship, but the ability to extract the most good and exclude the most evil from any given situation. Is the overbearing rigor of Congress greater or less in consequence of Mr. Stanbery's manifestoes? We suppose nobody questions that it is greater. That statesman should have foreseen this consequence is implied in the very meaning of the word; a wise forecast of the future being the chief attribute of statesmanship.

The July meeting of Congress was so obvious, almost so necessary a consequence of Mr. Stanbery's opinions, that we pointed it out immediately on the publication of his first opinion, and the whole country inferred it from the second. The evils which were not law, he provoked Congress to make so. Commanders who were restrained by doubts before, had their doubts all removed by the new act of Congress, which Mr. Stanbery occasioned. He is no statesman if he did this unwittingly; still less a statesman if he brought it about by design. It was better for the South that the law should have remained doubtful in all these points in which Congress has changed it.

If Mr. Stanbery had acted in the spirit of a statesman, he would have given the President, orally and privately his opinion of the law, and have advised him to make in May the change of commanders which he has deferred till late in August. If the President had put General Thomas in General Sheridan's place in June, and replaced Gen. Sickles by a pronounced Republican of natural moderation of character, there would have been no meeting of Congress, and the unrelieved ambiguity of the original law would have been favorable to the South during the procession of reconstruction, and have been a convenient justification of the generals afterward. Mr. Stanbery having neither strengthened the President nor benefitted the South, there is no reason why any well-wisher of the country should depricate his resignation.

John Bull.

England is emphatically the home of fogs, and to see one anywhere is sure to remind a loyal Briton affectionately of his mother isle:

The Portland *Transcript* says: "We heard an anecdote the other day which amusingly illustrates John Bull's incapacity to appreciate any thing that isn't English. The weather was somewhat foggy, and one of the sailors belonging to a Liverpool steamer in our harbor was overheard to say to one of his mates: "This is weather as is weather, *none of your blasted blue sky?*"

This reminds us of Irving's description of Wouter Van Twiller, whose face (very blank and round) "presented none of those useless irregularities called 'features'."

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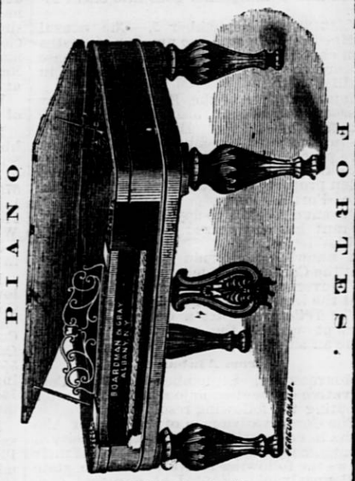
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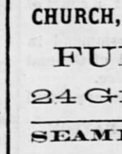
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A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. II. NO. 37. NEW ORLEANS, SALURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867. WHOLE NO., 87.

Poetry.

[Original.]
For the New Orleans Advocate.

SONG OF LIBERTY.

For seven long years, through storm and shade,
Our Patriot Fathers bled;
And moor and mountain, hill and glade,
Gave back the warrior's tread.

For FREEDOM—glorious, heavenly thing—
They fought, they toiled and died;
They met Old England's veteran hosts,
And all her strength defied.

Three millions of their enfranchised sons
Received the BOON of Heaven,
And all this continent of ours
For FREEDOM'S home was given.

Years rolled amain! a dusky race
Was brought the ocean o'er:
And SLAVERY, in fair Freedom's name,
Disgraced our Western shore.

Once more to arms and battle field
Fair Freedom called each son,
And many a gallant soldier died
Ere the fierce fight was won.

At length dear victory crowned the right,
The foe laid down his arms,
And red-eyed War, with visage grim,
No more spread his alarms.

Then FREEDOM, in her strength,
Burst every servile chain,
And to the slave the BALLOT gave,
This freedom to maintain.

Now come, each sable son of toil,
Come each enfranchised man,
From field and workshop, farm and town,
Each true REPUBLICAN.

The POLLS! make them your trysting place:
To each eye let them be
Like beacon lights, on stormy nights,
To pilgrims of the sea.

With those who strove to rend our chain
Let each proud vote be given;
Thus only, can you FREEDOM gain—
That noblest gift of heaven.

LOYALIST.

New Orleans, Aug. 26, 1867.

From the "Annals of Iowa."

GENERAL BUSSEY.

(Concluded.)

It was at Pea Ridge that civilization was outraged by the shocking barbarities perpetrated by the savage hordes, led to the field by Albert Pike. Among the victims of these barbarians were eight of the 3d Iowa, found scalped, and many others bearing the evidence of having been murdered after their capture.

Continuing with the army of the Southwest during the spring and summer of 1862, participating in the long and tedious march through Arkansas, he was frequently sent out on separate expeditions from the main army with his brigade, but without finding any considerable force of the enemy, had no opportunity of signalizing the campaign with any farther battles. On the 10th of July, 1862, he was assigned the command of the 3d brigade of General Steele's division of the same army. On the 11th of January, 1863, was appointed to the command of the District of Eastern Arkansas, which he filled until the following April, when he succeeded Major General Washburn in command of the 2d Cavalry Division, "Army of the Tennessee." At his own suggestion was relieved and ordered to report to Vicksburg, then the most active field of military operations in the West. Soon after his arrival was appointed Chief of Cavalry, and, until the fall of Vicksburg, commanded all the cavalry engaged in the operations connected with that famous siege; especially rendering important service to General Grant in watching the movements of the rebel General Joe Johnston, who was hovering near with a large force waiting an opportunity to raise the seige. He led the advance in Sherman's movements against Johnston at Jackson, Miss., after the fall of Vicksburg; meeting the rebel General Jackson on the 8th of July, and forcing him to retire. During the few days' siege of Jackson he was active in visiting different points, Calhoun, Beattie's Bluff, Vernon and other places, driving in the outposts of the enemy and feeling his strength. Met Jackson again at Canton on the 17th of July, and, after a battle that lasted all day, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, drove him to the east side of Pearl river.

January 5th, 1864, he was commissioned Brigadier General U. S. V., for "special gallantry," on reports of commanding officers. It was, probably, a misfortune to General Bussey, that, at the time of his promotion, he was serving in the trans-Mississippi Army: for the reason that an order of the War Department assigned all officers promoted to Brigadier General to duty with the corps in which they were serving at the time of promotion. Under this rule General Bussey was still left with the 7th Army Corps in Arkansas, where but few military movements of any magnitude afforded opportunity for distinction took place from that time on to the end of the war.

His promotion found him at Little Rock, where he remained until the winter of 1865. When General Reynolds took command of the Department—relieving General Steele—General Bussey was assigned to a new and very important command in the reorganization which took place. At this time in the Department of Arkansas there were three divisions of federal troops belonging to the 7th Army Corps, and at the same time twelve Brigadier Generals in the Department, all but two of whom ranked General Bussey. Under this state of facts he could only expect to be assigned to the command of a brigade at best. What, then, was his surprise on receiving an order assigning him to a command, embracing Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and the 3d Division of the 7th Army Corps, numbering about ten thousand men, stationed at the military posts of Fort Smith, Fort Gibson, Van Buren and Fayetteville; and this over the heads of ten Generals, his seniors in rank. This appointment was peculiarly complimentary, when the circumstances and the particular reasons for it are considered.

Grave charges of corruption had been made against all the officers who had served in that District. The War Department had sent several inspectors to examine the charges. One of them, Maj. Gen. Herron, recommended the removal of all the important officers of the District, which was done, and General Bussey was selected with the view of breaking up the corruption and restoring discipline—a compliment both to his integrity as a man and capacity as an officer. To understand the exact character of the work which he had to perform, it may be proper to give a brief outline sketch of the "situation" of his district at the time of his assuming command. An officer, who was stationed within the District prior to that occurrence, and who remained there during Gen. Bussey's administration, sends us an account from which we gather the following condition of its affairs:

Fort Smith, the headquarters of the District, had from its first reoccupation been the resort of a crowd of speculators, traders and contractors, many of them unscrupulous to the last degree. These men, by corrupting some officers and overawing others by their influence, had committed a series of enormous abuses, which ended in great demoralization to the troops and loss to the Government- Illicit and contraband trade in violation of the treasury regulations was openly carried on; Government transportation was used in the carrying of traders' and sutlers' goods, while the troops were destitute of clothing and food; private property was taken from the people and sold to the Government by the parties taking it, and the proceeds appropriated to their own uses; beef, which cost the contractors nothing, being taken without pay and driven in by the soldiers, was sold to the Government at high prices; hay, which was cut by the soldiers on the prairies, was sold by the contractors to the Government for thirty dollars per ton; scouts, sutlers, cotton speculators, robbed and plundered the people; houses were burned, fencing destroyed, and the country generally laid waste. The discipline of the troops had become greatly relaxed; drunkenness, theft and pilaging prevailed to an alarming extent; and to add to the disorder, through the neglect of the proper officers, food, clothing and equipments were not forwarded, and the stores that were on hand suffered to spoil. The people, plundered alike by friend and foe, were utterly disheartened, and, abandoning all attempts at cultivation of the ground or self-support in any way, resorted in crowds to the Commissary Department for subsistence. Three hundred thousand rations were issued per month to white refugees alone. The troops, badly fed, badly clothed, badly equipped, were discontented and disorderly.

General Bussey, upon his arrival, entered immediately upon his duties with an intelligence of business, a promptness of decision, an efficiency of action, and an integrity of conduct, that bore speedy and benificent results. A few weeks changed the whole aspect of affairs, and made his district and division one of the most orderly and best disciplined in the Department. The hordes of contractors and spoilsmen were sternly and and quickly dispersed; incompetent and immoral officers summarily dismissed; ample supplies were brought forward, and the troops, fed, clothed and equipped for the first time, acquiesced cheerfully in the regulations which were established, and rigid discipline was restored. The whisky shops were closed; the people were encouraged to rebuild their fences and cultivate their fields, and were protected from depredation, thereby helping to lessen the immense expense of the Government in their support.

To remedy all these evils and reorganize his command, required the most arduous and laborious personal direction of the commander. The work was herculean. To every branch of business, and every class of complaints, or abuses, he gave careful personal attention. Every paper requiring his endorsement was carefully inquired into, and every transaction, involving the interests of the District or Government, was given a personal cognizance. All persons had free access to him, and his affability of manners, his kindness, firmness and rectitude of character impressing itself upon all who came in contact with him, created a marked influence over citizens and soldiers, and secured him the confidence and good will of all.

General Bussey was commissioned Major General by brevet March 13th, 1865; remaining in command of his District until the 1st of October of the same year, when the war having ended he was mustered out of service.

General Bussey is now a resident of New Orleans. Finding himself enfeebled in health on his return from service, which seemed to be aggravated by a return to a northern climate, he was induced, after a few months' trial at his Iowa home, to return and take up his abode under the more genial skies of the "Sunny South," where, recovering in a measure, he has entered into an extensive, and, as usual with him, prosperous business.

A Human Timepiece.

The ingenious Yankees have learned how to make the cheapest clocks and watches in the world; but even they may gain a new "notion" by the following paragraph:

A wonderful story is told of a man named J. D. Chevalley, a native of Switzerland, who had, in 1845, at the age of sixty-six, arrived at an astonishing degree of perfection in reckoning time by an internal movement. He was, in fact, a human timepiece, or living clock. In his youth he wus accustomed to pay great attention to the ringing of bells and vibrations of pendulums, and by degrees he acquired the power of counting a succession of intervals exactly equal to those which the vibrations of the sound produced. Being on board a steamboat on Lake Geneva, on July 14th, 1832, he engaged to indicate to the crowd around the lapse of a quarter of an hour, or as many minutes and seconds as any one chose to name, and this during a most diversified conversation with those standing by; and further, to indicate by his voice the moment when the hand passed over the quarter, minutes, or any other subdivision previously stipulated, during the whole course of the experiment. This he did without mistake, notwithstanding the exertions of those about him to distract his attention, and clapped his hands at the conclusion of the fixed time. His own account of his gift was as follows: "I have acquried, by imitation, labor and patience, a movement which neither thought, nor labor, nor anything can stop. It is similar to that of a pendulum, which at each moment of going and returning gives me the space of three seconds, so that twenty of them make a minute; and these I add to others continually.

The Folly of Law.

Two Dutchmen, who built and used in common a small bridge over a stream which ran through their farms, had a dispute concerning some repairs which it required, and one of them positively refused to bear any portion of the expense necessary to the purchase of a few planks. Finally the aggrieved party went to a neighboring lawyer, and pacing ten dollars in his hand, said:

"I'll give you all dish moneys if you'll make Hans do justice mit the pridge."

"How much will it cost to repair it?" asked the honest lawyer.

"Not more ash five tollar," replied the Dutchman.

"Very well," said the lawyer, pocketing one of the notes and giving him the other; "take this and go get the bridge repaired; 'tis the best course you can take."

"Yaas," said the Dutchman, slowly, "yaas, dat ish more better as to quarrel mit Hans;" but as he went along home he shook his head frequently, as if unable, after all, to see quite clearly how he had gained anything by going to law.

Chinese Emigration.

A correspondent from California has no exalted opinion of the quality of citizenship to be derived from the Chinese emigrants on the Pacific coast. He says:

Who that has seen the dirty Chinese in the streets and hovels of San Francisco will deny that they are a nuisance? There is a class of writers whose consideration of all questions is pecuniary. To these the sole object, aim and end of human existence is buying and selling. It is not wonderful from such a standpoint the conclusion should be arrived at that the Chinese immigration to California is a benefit to that State. Such is not the case morally, physically or socially, whatever it may be commercially. The Chinese males are, in the aggregate, utterly degraded. Filthy in their personal habits, clannish in their associations, vicious to an extent which cannot be decently named, it is fortunate that they do not come with families, and are, therefore, doomed to early extinction. As for the few women, they come as slaves, whose masters are to be enriched by the profits of their prostitution, and the fruits of their unholy acts are now fearfully manifest on the Pacific coast, and will be manifest "even to the third and fourth generations" of its inhabitants. To this every medical practitioner in that region will bear testimony. In exchange for these accursed conditions we get their custom. They buy our goods; and by their means the trade of the Indies is to be ours hereafter. "But what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" We would not urge prohibitive measures against the influx of the Chinese, though the temptation is strong to do so. But we would deprecate any attempt to increase the tide oi Asiatic immigration, and rebuke any effort to make it appear proper and praiseworthy. The movement is not a natural one, and its practical result will be the establishment of a kind of slavery differing in form, but identical in nature, with that which we have just thrown off.

English Children.

Let us take a drive through some of the streets of London. As we stand waiting in the hall for a cab, the governess passes us with her charge. She is a bonnie-looking, lady-like girl, neatly dressed in drab-colored merino, and by the clatter they all make, the troupe is well supplied with thick-soled, heavy boots. They are going for their three or four mile walk. There is a park opposite, where they might ramble and play; but as the father says they must get out of sight of the house, out of the way of familiar surroundings; so *twice* a day they are sent off, and never *do* less than their two miles, except in rainy weather. There's the kind of training to make blush-roses bloom on each hearty, healthy face. No wonder Englishmen and English women look ruddy and strong, in spite of their ale, when one sees such foundations laid.

The little children are only manly, only womanly, so-called, in one thing; and that is politeness.—Well-bred children in England may well be termed little ladies and gentlemen, "I beg your pardon," and "I am giving you too much trouble, I fear," are so ready on their little six-year-old tongues! they express themselves so well and so gracefully! I imagine they are taught more reverence for their elders than is customary in other countries.

The emperor of Russia has taken an enlightened step. A system of instruction is to be organized over the length and breadth of the land. School-houses are to be provided, and teachers appointed, at the expense of the government. The secular education will be taken entirely out of the hands of the priests.

THE CHARITY THAT COVERETH.—"Dear moss!" said old thatch, "I am so worn, so patched, so ragged, really, I am quite unsightly. I wish you would come and cheer me up a little, you will hide all my infirmities and defects, and, through your loving sympathy, no finger of contempt or dislike will be pointed at me."

The Immortal Huss in Prison, 1414.

John Huss, a scholar of the University of Prague, felt the light of holy scripture dawning upon his mind, and as fast as he received truth, taught it to the students and people in public preaching; for this he was silenced by the Pope; but he knew that he enjoyed the privilege of a commission higher than man was able to bestow or interfere with, and continued to lift up his voice against the ungodliness of clergy and people.

At length he was commanded to appear at the Council of Constance, to answer for what was called his heresies. And as the Emperor gave him a safe conduct, Huss was pleased to appear in person and answer from scripture all the objections of his enemies. But the word of that Emperor was not worth much, and he allowed Huss to be immediately put in prison, when some of his noble Bohemian friends hearing of it, went to Constance to see him, and thus they found him:

"Conducted by the Emperor's attendants, the Bohemians proceeded to the Franciscan Convent. There they found Huss, to outward view a pitable object. He lay stretched on a miserable couch, emaciated and wasted almost to a skeleton. On the ground before him lay a small strip of paper. They picked it up, and though the writing upon it was scarce legible, it told the story of the neglect which would soon have saved the stake a victim. 'If you still love me, entreat the Emperor to allow his people to provide for me, or else enable me to find sustenance for myself.' Such were the words they read. The meeting of Huss and his friends was very melancholy, and the parting was still more sad; for all those brave men loved Huss as their father, and their hearts were full of gloomy forebodings. When the sufferer had received the last embrace of his countrymen, he sank back fainting on his chains."

Such was popery in the early part of the 15th century, and it has ever remained the same cruel, persecuting power, where it is permitted to reign and have full sway. Q. Q.

From the Watchman and Reflector.

Wit Better than Argument.

A witty retort is often more convincing than elaborate reasoning. It goes straight to the mark, and if it contain also the seeds of truth, it satisfies the judgment and wins the heart.

One of the best specimens of such wit, carrying with it a cogent demonstration, is found in the early life of Napoleon I.

He had been ordered by the Directory to disperse a formidable body of rioters in the streets of Paris. He prepared for the work with great coolness and decision, planted guns across the street, drew up his soldiers, and waited the coming of the mob. They appeared in vast force, sweeping down on his little body of troops like a fresh-et. The guns were charged with grape, and the artillery men stood ready to mow down the advancing lines when the signal should be given.

But Napoleon wished to try the power of words before the last appeal to powder and ball. He stepped in front of the soldiers to address the people, and ask a statement of their grievances. A woman confronted him, one of the ferocious residents of St. Antoine, of prodigious stature, and huge girth, and fiery tongue. Her temper was at red heat, and heedless of his calm questions and remonstrance she poured on him volleys of abuse. The people were ground to the dust, she said, helpless and starving. She and her companions, honest and industrious people, could get nothing to eat, while lazy fellows like him and the rest of the army, were living on the fat of the land.

Napoleon saw at a glance how this field could be won. He was then both short and thin, known familiarly as "The little corporal." He waited patiently till her violence had exhausted her breath, and then placing his slender body beside the ponderous woman, he took off his hat, bowed graciously to the mob, and asked, "Fellow citizens, which looks more in danger of starving, this good woman, or myself?" The joke was irresistible; the contrast between the two was so marked that the mob burst into a shout of laughter at the expense of their leader, and gradually dispersed. The wit of Napoleon won a bloodless victory.

NEW PLANET DISCOVERED.—Prof. J. C. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., announces the discovery of a new planet, hitherto unknown, which was first seen by him a few nights ago. It is situated in the right ascension one degree and forty minutes, and in declination three degrees and ten minutes south. It is moving west and south.

Tippling in England.

It will be seen by the following paragraph that tippling is on the increase in England no less than in this country, and among ladies also. The medical faculty there, as here, are responsible in part for this social degeneracy:

The *Lancet* has raised its voice, certainly none to soon, against the increasing indulgence among the educated and gentle, of what it justly characterizes the pernicious habit of tippling. There can be no doubt in the mind of any who observe the changes of manners in good society that this very serious charge is well founded; nor must the ladies, though the *Lancet* delicately abstains from direct allusion to them, be allowed to consider themselves exempted from its strictures or unconcerned in its warnings. Everything in modern custom tends that way—the large wine-glasses in use at all dinner tables, the introduction of amiable alcoholic drinks; the fashion of giving claret or moselle cup as an adjunct to the five o'clock tea table, and at the buffets of evening parties, where girls, heated with dancing or fevered with the constant round of excitement, may be seen swallowing glass after glass of these tempting and fallaciously cool beverages in place of the lemonades and syrups which formerly sufficed for their refreshment. But has the faculty, as it is called, nothing to answer for in promoting the present state of things? Children are now given, "by the doctor's orders," an amount of alcohol which would have horrified their grandmothers. The beer or port wine administered two or three times a day at first disgusts, but soon becomes grateful to them. Almost every one of us may plead medical advice as the beginning of the habit. They say the modern type of disease is low; that stimulants are requisite; and that whether they prescribe chloric ether or champagne does not much signify. Perhaps not in the physical point of view, but in the moral one. Surely the temptation to the abuse of such stimulants as lavender ether, etc., are not so great or so constantly recurring as that of wine and liquors, which are offered and pressed upon us wherever we go. Brandy now takes the place of sal-volatile in the lady's dressing-case; and the properties of gin as a cleansing agent applicable to everything, from the gilt stopper of a scent bottle to a lace flounce, are firmly impressed upon the mind of the waiting-maid. We would never speak but with respect of the noble profession of healing, but it cannot be denied that the peculiar temptatian assailing some of its more "fashionable" members is that of following rather than leading the inclination of their patients.

Lamartine's Vanity.

The following anecdote not only illustrates the vanity of Lamartine, but of the French character. Richelieu, when master of France, invited all polite Paris to the Palais Royal to see his tragedy, and whisper in his ear that Corneille was a poetaster to him:

While M. de Lamartine was in life's sunny hours he was accustomed to issue weekly an invitation somewhat in these terms: "M. de Lamartine begs M. N. or M. to do him the honor to spend the morning of — inst. with him. M. de Lamartine will extemporize a landscape." His large drawing-room, beautifully furnished and decorated, was rather sombre. The guests were seated in chairs placed in parallel lines. M. de Lamartine sat on an arm chair under a sort of velvet canopy, and was wrapped in meditation. Near him was a black ebony easel and a painter. When all the guests were in their places, a servant carefully and noiselessly closed the doors, and M. de Lamartine rose.

The painter likewise rose and stood in front of his canvas. M. de Lamartine fixed his eyes on an imaginary horizon and began to say: "On the right of the landscape a series of small hills—as it were waves of sand—planted with vines, crowned with nothing but some wild peach trees, which throw no shade upon the vines." The poor painter's hand went as fast as the stenographer's, while perspiration rolled down his forehead. On M. de Lamartine went, throwing in the sun here, a rock there—yonder a waterfall, hard by a cottage; beyond it the full moon—clouds all around. At last, almost breathless, M. D. Lamartine exclaimed, "Look on this landscape, and tell me if it does not invite thought to spread its wings, and bear the soul as far as hope can fly, imagination soar!" The landscape was shown to the guests. They all poured holy water on it. One vowed Raphael had never painted anything half so beautiful; another declared no museum possessed anything like it (which was true;) this one begged for it; another said 'twas worth its weight in gold. M. de Lamartine strutted backwards and forwards, bowing, in his stately way, to the compliments paid him. It turned out afterwards that the artist who so greatly exceeded Raphael was a poor wretch of a house painter, who received a dollar and a quarter for his pains, and who has, since M. de Lamartine discontinued his excursions into the realms of art, earned his living by painting signs.

Les Pensees.

BY M. ANNESLEY.

One, speaking of her submission to the will of God, in a matter of some importance, said: "If I could, with a press of my finger, touch the spring that would give it success, I would not do it—only leave it in God's hand."

Intimacy with Christ makes the trials of life easy and bearable; for the more closely we walk with Him, we see the more clearly through the shadows of time, and into the realities of eternity.

"The thoughts of such amazing bliss
Should constant joy create."

We would never seek purity of heart if we were not convicted of its necessity for our safety, and the privilege for our present happiness.

God will bring to naught all error, but the doctrines of his blessed word, in our experience, He will preserve, with a strong and mighty arm. Woe be to the man who resists God in his truth.

In a Tuesday afternoon meeting, one said, "I know that I was justified by faith, and I also know that I was sanctified through faith. Some may shut my mouth, but they cannot destroy my experience in the two distinct states, and my sanctification was just as clear and distinct as my justification. Oh, if I had only known the blessedness of this state before."

A sigh is sometimes a murmur, if it refuses the will of God.

There are some people who would like to be thought very respectful toward all that is religious, but take, or seem to take great pleasure in shunning everything that is spiritual.

A good thought is a crumb of angel's food, therefore dispise not the day of small things.

Seeking evidences keeps doubts alive.

No one less than the divine Savior can save us. We must be related to the Godhead to be saved.

The books of the Treasury department show that all the seven-thirty notes due August 17 have already been converted into five-twenty bonds. Of $331,000,000 falling due in June next, $50,000,000 were redeemed; and of $199,000,000 due July next, $47,000,000 have been redeemed—the Treasury being nearly a hundred millions ahead of its promises of redemption.

Dr. J. Mason Warren, who died recently at Boston, was the son of Dr. John C. Warren, who was the son of Dr. John Warren, all of them distinguished as physicians and anatomists. The last named was a brother of General Joseph Warren, also a doctor, who fell at Bunker Hill. Talent and patriotism seem to have "run in the family."

The President and Amnesty.

Has President Johnson the power to proclaim amnesty? The New York *Tribune* says he has not. It says:

On the 3d of December last the house of representatives, on motion of Mr. Eliot, repealed the section of the act of July 17, 1862, which conferred upon the president the power of declaring a general amnesty; on the 7th of January the senate did the same, and as the executive neither signed nor returned the bill, it became a law ten days afterward. Thus, the authority of congress for the publication of a fresh offer of amnesty has been explicitly withdrawn.

The constitution gives him authority to "grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States." Now a pardon and an amnesty are two very different things. A pardon is an act of grace exempting a person from penalties which he has incurred under the law. Amnesty is defined as "an act of the 'sovereign power,' the object of which is to efface and cause to be forgotten a crime or misdemeanor." Amnesty is abolition of the offense. Pardon is remission of the penalty. The sovereign power of this nation is not the president, but the people. The representative of the people is not Andrew Johnson, but the national congress. The president may pardon individual offenders, but the constitution gives him no authority to declare a general amnesty.

He assumes to exercise a power which was only granted him for a time, and then deliberately taken away. It is better for him to understand that when the people, through their representatives, took away that temporary authority, they meant to keep it in their own hands, and there they will keep it, Johnson, Binckley, and all the rest of the nullifiers to the contrary notwithstanding.

In a school recently, a teacher took occasion to relate an anecdote of the little girl who tried to "overcome evil with good," by giving a New Testament to a boy who had ill-treated her. The story was appreciated, for, a few minutes afterward, one boy struck another, and, on being asked the reason, said he was "trying to get a Testament." This was a practical bearing altogether unexpected.

New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1867.

REPUBLICAN ASCENDANCY.

Our people are now, and will be until our States have resumed their places in Congress and their legal constitutional organizations, which they lost by rebellion, in that uncomfortable position of dependence which makes of us a foot ball, to be kicked to and fro in the great game for political supremacy between Congress and the President, and which varies with every shifting phase of the contest.

The President's game is plain. It is to obstruct and delay the execution of the will of the people as long as possible, trusting to the prevailing uneasiness on financial matters and local differences in various States, to reduce the republican preponderance in Congress to a bare majority, which cannot override his vetoes. This effected, he will, for the concluding months of his administration, wield every engine of power and influence in his hands, without restraint, for the overthrow of the Republican party North, and the political re-subjugation of the colored men of the South.

Should the first part of his game be successful—the defeat of the republican party in the doubtful States in the fall elections—we may look to see a sweeping change in the military government, the freedmen's bureau, and the custom house and post office, and other Federal appointments in the South, and a vindictive, unsparing warfare upon radical men and radical measures, such as will make the Monroe infamy bright in comparison.

But of the ultimate result we have never entertained a doubt.

In the dark days of 1862 and 1863, when treachery and incompetency had neutralized the superhuman efforts of our gallant armies, the loyal party of the Union bared their heads and wept, only to raise them again with a renewed consciousness of their strength and solemnity of purpose. It was as though a tongue of fire flashed through the land, and touched the conscience of each man. The voice of millions, like the roar of many waters, rent the halls of the Capitol, saying, "Be just. Free the slave." And it was done. Hardly was the ink dry on the parchment of the immortal proclamation, when the hozannas of victories, from the Alleghenies at Gettysburg to the Mississippi at Vicksburg, from the battling sons of the Republic, answered the petitions of the fathers and mothers at home, and entered the portals of Heaven along with the answered prayer.

The same men who wept then, weep now; the same men who rejoiced then over the disasters of the nation rejoice now over the President's plots.

But let the conspirators tremble even in their triumph.

Those millions of heads bared with shame and sorrow, will rise with a vow toward Heaven, to do justice *and erase the last letter of caste or proscription from the statute books of every State.* Andrew Johnson, having served the same purpose in 1867 as the rebel armies in 1863, as the spur of the Almighty to drive the nation to do justice, will finally plunge down the abyss of utter political and personal ruin and immortal shame.

The Republicans of the South, if they will share the coming triumph, must share the repentance and atonement of the North.

In the anomalous, but only temporary condition of affairs here to which we referred in the beginning of this article, there is a disposition to forget principles, and shift with the man or men who may be temporarily in power.

We caution those entrusted with the management of city and State affairs, to look well to their steps and to let no discouragements cause them to be unfaithful to their trust.

As sure as the sun will rise, so sure will the people of this State, without any distinction of color, rule the State—no matter who is military commander, and no matter how the President may plot to retard this consummation.

And just so sure will they, when they come to their own, require a strict account of the stewardship of these temporary officers, and discard such as have been faithless or cowardly.

The work now before the republicans of Louisiana, as before those of the whole country, is to do justice to all men, to enforce equal rights, and to erase from every statute the last trace of privilege and inequality before the law, to any class or race of men.

The public schools must be opened to all citizens. The object of those who do not wish their children to associate with colored children, is fallacious. They can do what a large class of people have done and do now elsewhere, where similar objections are urged against the common schools, send their children to private schools. It is no hardship. The public schools are for the people. The taxes are paid by the people without distinction of color. The children of the people must be taught by the people's schools in the same manner. Again we say to the officers of this city and State, gentlemen, if you would be with us in the triumph, you must be with us in the fight.

GEN. SHERIDAN AGAIN.

With all due respect for the high standing of other distinguished patriots and soldiers in our country, we do not hesitate to express the belief that no one man fills so large a space in the public eye, or has so warm a place in the heart of the patriotic and loyal millions, as Major General Phillip H. Sheridan. And as we humbly conceive, very justly so.

He is a live man, and his devotion to the interests of the country is an active, living, moving devotion. His patriotism is not merely a sentiment—but rather a breathing, burning, efficient, active patriotism, like the flaming sword that gleamed over the entrance to Eden. With sleepless eye and uplifted arm he guards the portals of loyalty and liberty. He makes his impress on men and on institutions, and his presence and power is felt from center to circumference of any district under his command.

As a soldier Gen. Sheridan stands confessed, before the world, without a superior. And the puny, lilliputian critics who assail him, produce no more effect upon his equanimity or his reputation than the gnat on the ox's horn, or the dew-drop on the lion's mane. The writer of this once heard the great Captain of the age, Gen. Grant, say,—"Sheridan is the most perfect model of a soldier I ever saw," and added, "Take him all in all, I have never seen his superior, if his equal." Such testimony as this is perfectly conclusive. So, let serpents hiss and gnaw at a file, if they will.

As an Executive officer in command of the Fifth Military District, he has, in the estimation of the wise and prudent loyalists, displayed the rarest qualities of the administrative officer and the statesman, the New Orleans *Republican* to the contrary notwithstanding. The fruitless, abortive effort of the *Republican*, or rather one of the Editors, to give the General a farewell kick, is but too well understood by the people in this locality. It is but the giving vent to long pent up wrath, which has been carefully nursed to keep it warm—arising from matters purely personal between the writer of the article and the General. Sheridan, in a candid, honest statement of facts in a given case, had expressed an opinion of the writer as a public man. And now, a long year afterward, he furnishes, in the article referred to, the evidence of himself against himself, that Gen. Sheridan was not mistaken in his estimate; as the article can have no other effect than to gratify and amuse rebels, and furnish them with clubs with which to assail the loyal people, against their will, came very near causing bloodshed; white men armed themselves, and so did the colored, and the clamor at the religious assemblages was terrible.

I arrived in the town of Shubuta last Saturday. I made a radical speech to an immense crowd of white and black at the depot, of nearly an hour and a half in length. At its close the southerners appeared calmed, for I spoke for the Union, liberty and peace, taking high Christian ground. In the afternoon I came out here, and found an ample black guard ready for any emergency.

Sunday morning I preached; the most bitter opposers among the whites had offered me their meeting house; I thought I would accept, but looking in all directions, the colored people, (magnetized by the very name of the "Northern" church which the unreconstructed had given us,) were seen coming at double quick, and the house would not hold them. We sought the camp ground near by, and under a bush arbor we met and preached. The white Sunday-school over, the whites having no morning service attended our meeting.

Spiritual weapons conquered—the devil was silent. Every colored man and woman had arisen and voted themselves into the "mother church," and I took names until exhausted. I told them that the remainder must give them to the preacher in charge. The wealthiest and most influential planter in the county, who has sense enough to know the winning side, to the astonishment of some of his friends, gave two acres of ground, and promised to aid in building a church. Said he, "I have got bread and meat for all the preachers or teachers who may come. Make yourself at home at my house." The course pursued by Turner and Harper awakens my deepest indignation. How these men can expect respect, and at the same time assist the whites in striving to keep the colored people content with those religious, educational and political privileges which southern ideas of the negro, scantily deal out, I cannot tell. Sir, the A. M. E. Church as propagated by its ministers in these regions, is checking the progress of the colored people, and fostering disloyalty to the government.

Harper, at the close of his *quasi* rebel campaign, said, "It won't do for the Yankees to know what I have said." I have not said a word in this letter but what I will prove if called upon. J.

Mississippi Items.

This contributor is half inclined to be angry with the printers of the Advocate, on account of the many things he is made to say in print which he did not say in the manuscript. A single instance will be given. In an account of the Quarterly Meeting at Holly Springs he wrote that *seventy* were at the altar for prayers. The typos reduced it to twenty. That was too bad, to take fifty of our mourners away so suddenly, and never let us know what became of them. We should hardly think twenty a sufficiently large number to mention in these revival times.

Saturday morning, August 24, we were off early for the Vicksburg train. The cornfields are matured, and the fodder has been stripped from the stalks. Cotton begins to open and show his snowy locks. We saw no sign of the much dreaded worms. By and by we reach the stream known as "Big Black," and as we looked down on the narrow, muddy channel from the high trestle work which always tries our nerves, and makes us feel that we did wisely in insuring against accidents, we thought "Little Yellow" would be a name much more appropriate. In about three hours we accomplish the journey of forty-five miles, from Jackson to Vicksburg. The hilly and historic city, notwithstanding the hard times, has made very considerable improvements since the fires of last winter removed the old rat lodges which looked on the river. From the Washington Hotel southward, for several blocks, there are in process of erection rows of good brick buildings, with iron fronts, which, when completed, will give that street a very respectable and city-like appearance. The church in Vicksburg is in a prosperous condition. Brother Baker has the rather important quality of being alive. Commencing with a small congregation and feeble membership, he has now in town and country nearly five hundred members and probationers. We had a very pleasant quarterly meeting. The Love feast was one of universal interest. A very good revival influence prevailed, and brother B. was continuing the meeting of nights when we left. On Wednesday he said fourteen had professed conversion up to that time, and a great number were coming forward as seekers, at every meeting. They will soon need a large church. We hope, ere a great while, to be able to move back the present church, and make a school house of it, and build a larger and better house of worship.

Northward of Vicksburg there is a very extensive swamp, through which there is a large muddy ditch—at present partially filled with muddy water, which is known in geography as Yazoo River. On Friday, Aug. 30, we went on board the steamer Calumet for a voyage up the aforesaid ditch. For fifty miles or so the country is so low that the water is ten feet or more above the surface in times of flood. This renders cultivation impracticable, and the primitive forest is nearly unbroken. Further up the land is higher, and there are many large plantations which were very valuable in the good old days when cotton was king and "nigger" was his prime minister. Even these were nearly all under water last spring, but the river is now so low that we could not see over the banks from the steamer. We were informed that the coru was generally good, and cotton fair.

We have doubts whether this country is a suitable place for men to live in. It suggests ideas of those periods described by geologists, when the world generally was in a swampy condition, and Saurian monsters, in size and ferocity, surpassed the alligator as he does the common lizard of the present day. It is a question with us whether a man could live in the Yazoo bottom and be a christian. It would be a good time now, as the water is low, to clear the channel of the river of the old logs and wrecks of sunken boats which are in it.

A hundred miles, more or less, up this river, there is a collection of shanties and old houses, known by the name of Yazoo City. There we have a church in which we held a quarterly meeting Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. We found them prospering beyond our expectations. The weather was showery on Sunday, but we had good congregations. Brother Gibbs, the pastor, was suffering from chills and fever, so we had to make three attempts at preaching during the day, besides the other duties. Some twelve persons united with the church, which now numbers about two hundred and twenty-five. Before leaving Yazoo we would like to spoil about a page of our paper with a notice of the "Hotel de Kusick," but we will let that pass this time. We waited till Monday noon when we ascended the driver's seat of an old fashioned stage, and sat down beside a Jehu for a ride to the rail road. Slowly we ascended the hill from which we could look far over the low lands behind us. On one side of the road was a grave yard that was in part washed away, suggesting the half skeptical inquiry where these dead might be found when the trumpet sounds the resurrection call. The road was tolerable; the rain had laid the dust, the air was fresh, and our ride would have been enjoyable but for the poverty and slowness of the team, the heavy load and the poor driver; but we went through safely. The country is fair, the crops tolerable. Many plantations and one or two little towns going back to the primitive order of things. One old gentleman offered us a plantation so cheap that we thought of buying it, planting it in persimmon trees, and stocking it with "possums;" but we didn't do it.

After a good night's rest we were up early and on the cars again, and at Canton in time for breakfast.

The arrangements for the church were progressing favorably. Specifications were made out, and contract for the work entered into. During the night following we did what we never did while soldiering—evacuated a position and made a "masterly retreat." In this country there is an animal something smaller, but in shape resembling a mud turtle, which is usually found in or around the beds. A mighty host of these came upon us; we struck a light, made a "reconnoisance in force," saw the great numbers of the enemy, and after reconnoitering another bed, took position in it where we remained all quiet till morning. When a colored gentleman came in with water, the following dialogue between him and the contributor took place:

Con.—"See here, did you hear of that man who went to bed in a hotel, and next morning his bones, picked clean, were found in the bed?"

C. G., (eyes protruding)—"No, sir."

Con.—"If you don't mind you'll have such a case in that bed. I went in there last night and a brigade of bed bugs came at me, and I had to leave the bed, or I should have been picked before morning."

C. G. eaxmines the bed and exclaims—"Well, I declare! I'll have them attended to."

We had an early breakfast, and were off for the cars again. On the train we met our old friend and former presiding elder, Dr. Wm. M. Daily, and after an hour of pleasant chat of things old new, we were at Jackson again. D.

SHUBUTA, MISS., Sept. 2, 1867.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D.:

The colored people, I think, in this county, number thousands. Just in this region there is a mission circuit of the M. E. Church South, with about a half dozen preaching appointments. The colored people became dissatisfied with the rule of M. E. South and declared that they would seek the "Northern Church." Thereupon Rev. Mr. Hurd, of the Church South, sent immediately to Mobile for an African M. E. preacher. In the meantime a local preacher from Meridian, Jessie Fearing, of the "mother church," was organizing. The whites opposed him, and said that they did not want the Northern church in their midst. Rev. Mr. Hurd told him (Fearing) if he "did not leave harm would come to him." He said, "If the Methodist Episcopal Church came into this region, their schools would come too, and the blacks would be reading the newspapers, and would not behave themselves." The African M. E. preacher, (James Harper,) came. He stayed at the houses of the planters, rode in their buggies, etc. The M. E. South preacher turned all the colored people over to him; he preached in the white church; the colored people declared they would not have him because he abused the North, and said "that they had done nothing for them, and that the southern white people were their best friends, and would get up schools for them, and furnish them teachers. That there were many southern white ladies who were poor and would accept the situation of teachers." To think that a colored man could thus talk! The contest waxed hot, and the attempt to force him upon the colored

Sea Postage.

The new regulations in regard to international postage, and the transmission of mail matter between the United States and Great Britain, are liberal, and should be generally understood. Postmaster General Randall has therefore issued a series of rules to regulate the sending of printed matter, books, pamphlets, engravings, and patterns of merchandise. We published them yesterday, and we suggest that they are of sufficient importance to be preserved. Newspapers and unsealed circulars are taken to England at two cents each, books at six cents for four ounces, or lesser fractions, patterns and samples of merchandise at eight cents for four ounces, or fractions thereof; the postage in all cases to be prepaid. Attention should be paid to the directions in reference to wrapping the articles sent. As a general rule they must be so inclosed that they can be removed from the wrappers in order to inspect them and ascertain whether they contain written communications. The only exception to this necessity is in the case of seeds, which may be put up in small bags, fastened in such manner that they can be readily opened. The idea seems to be to guard against fraud, and any device in the preparation for transmission of newspapers, engravings, lithographs, books, patterns, or samples, which has the appearance of being made with a design to prevent examination of the contents, may cause a forfeitnre. The law is so liberal that any attempt to take advantage of it, by sending more than is paid for, would be ineffably mean. The new regulations will undoubtedly increase the number of communications between Great Britain and the United States; and it will be found, in the long run, that no revenue has been lost by the change, but that the receipts will be considerably increased.

The St. Louis *Evening Dispatch* pretends that quite a number of southern men have brought their families to that city to escape the effects of a negro uprising which they claim is meditated in many quarters.

Local Intelligence.

Deaths from Yellow Fever During the past Week.

Charles Johnson, 29 years, of Indiana.
John L. Phillips, 32 years, of Maryland.
Alexis Colin, 33 years, of France.
Eugene Knoll, 18 years, of France.
Antoine Sokoloski, 24 years, of Russia.
John Jones, 26 years, of Wales.
Martin Costello, 31 years, of Ireland.
Barbara Malo, 30 years, of Germruy.
All the above deaths at Charity hospital.
Thimote Baquet, age not stated, of France.
Hector Smith, 17 years, of North Carolina.
The last two named died at Hotel Dieu.
William P. Thayer, 59 years, of Missouri, corner Magazine and Edward streets.
William C. Dumeron, 9 years, of New Orleans, 120 Constance street.
Michael Bubeck, 24 years, of Germany, 104 Tchoupitoulas street.
Katherine Kamberg, 31 years, of Germany, place of death not stated.
Margarita Keen, 31 years, of Germany, corner Girod and Fulton streets.
Jane Lard, 66 years, of Scotland, 19 Spain street.
Sarah L. Phillips, 18 years, of Mississippi, 283 Girod street.
Frances Zeller, 26 years, of Germany, 82 Girod street.
Margaret Curley, 21 years, of Ireland, corner Gaiennie and New Levee streets.
Abraham Isaac Warschan, 3½ years, of Boston, place of death not stated.
Otto Ziegelermier, 22 years, of Germany, corner Seventh and St. Patrick streets.
Mrs. Mathilde Dugast, 21 years, of France, 120 St. Louis street.
Mrs. Matilda Lobbee Latonier, 23 years, place of nativity not stated, Franklin, between Bienville and Customhouse.
Harriet Foster, 29 years, of England, 300 Bienville street.
Ferdinand Guidry, 3½ years, nativity not stated, Bayou St. John.
Clement Hydel, 7 years, of parish St. John the Baptist, 147 Burgundy street.
James W. Johnson, 38 years, of Kentucky, 40 Melpomene street.
J. W. Boudurant, 35 years, of Virginia, corner Burgundy and Bienville streets.
Henry Schmidt, 30 years, of Germany, Tchoupitoulas street, between Adele and St. Andrew streets.
Frank Schwanter, of Germany, corner Moreau and Montegut streets.
Of these 8 died at Charity hospital, 2 at Hotel Dieu, and 20 in all other parts of the city.
John Runk, 23 years, of Germany.
William Pieres, 19 years, of North Carolina.
John Russell, 26 years, of Ireland.
Caspar T. Eckholtz, 28 years, of Germany.
Robert Cowkit, 19 years, of Germany.
Michael Oliver, 24 years, of Germany.
Michael Caulfield, 32 years, of Ireland.
Gustave Riech, 30 years, of Germany.
August Hambuchan, 24 years, of Russia.
Geo. M. O'Neil, 23 years, of Alabama.
Richard Groschesky, 22 years, of Russia.
Thomas Foy, 17 years, of Ireland.
Patrick Quilty, 40 years, of Ireland.
George Gibbs, 21 years, of Alabama.
Antoine Weshert, 37 years, of Russia.
Mary Kelly, 21 years, of Ireland.
Thomas C. Korn, 37 years, of Pennsylvania.
Robert Raille, age not stated, of Little Falls.
All the above at Charity hospital.
Leopold Hamerly, 14 years, of Germany, at Hotel Dieu.
Sorbert Louis, 19 years, of France, at French asylum.
Sarah Jean, 39 years, of France, at French asylum.
Albert Dese, 3 years, of New Orleans, 229 Poydras street.
Honora Monaghan, 65 years, of Ireland, corner Erato and St. Thomas streets.
Thomas Quirk, 19 years, of Ireland, 107 St. Mary street.
Matthias Popper, of Bohemia, age and place of death not stated.
Bertrand Frourlket, 34 years, nativity not stated, 217 Poydras street.
Joseph Esser, 24 years, of Russia, 143 Gasquet street.
John Mussellman, 42 years, of Kentucky, corner Main and Claiborne streets.
A. Stanleys, 26 years, of Maine, place of death not stated.
John Burns, 26 years, of Ireland, 171 Baronne street.
Eben Frierson, 14 years, of Mississippi, corner Johnson and Customhouse streets.
J. Martin Allemand, 19 years, nativity and place of death not stated.
Patrick McGrash, 19 years, of Ireland, 57 Girod street.
John Heoky, 8 years, of New Orleans, 276 Tchoupitoulas street.
Jacob Yeherer, 22 years, of Germany, Annunciation street.
Louis Silverstone, 23 years, of Poland, 250 Rampart street.
Charles Duchericbe, 43 years, of France, 4 Mandeville street.
Karl Fally, 24 years, of Germany, Mandeville street.
Frederick Muner, 28 years, of Switzerland, 47 Main street.
Keyets Zaffi, 29 years, of Austria, corner Felicity and St. Thomas streets.
Lucien Saboulard, 25 years, of France, corner Robertson and Main.
Philips Wilson, 3 years, nativity not stated, 74 Magazine street.
Leina Muheken, 47 years, of Germany, at Jefferson city.
Of these 18 died at Charity hospital, 1 at Hotel Dieu, 2 af French asylum, 1 at Jefferson city, and 21 in all other parts of New Orleans.
Joseph Warschaur, nve years, place of death and nativity not stated.
Jacob Weill, 17 years, of France, place of death not stated.
Martin Mihlpofer, 34 years, of Germany, Third street.
L. Doyle, 37 years, of Virginia, place of death not stated.
Robert Lee Hanning, 32 months, of New Orleans, corner Magazine and Orange streets.
Samuel A. Moore, 28 years, of Midway, Kentucky, 156 Julia street.
Mrs. Eugenie Dumonteil, 30 years, of France, 87 Royal street.
Alexis Dehieme, 48 years, of France, 75 St. Ann street.
Isabella Edward, 25 years, of Natchez, place of death not stated.
Maria Antoinette Moras, 24 years, of France, 185 Customhouse street.
Martial Lanqua, age, nativity, and place of death not stated.
Louis Baudot, age, nativity, and place of death not stated.
Archy M. Hawkins, 31 years, of Virginia, 211 St. Mary street.
H. Lamberton, 2 years, New Orleans, corner Camp and Harmony streets.
Miss Jane Gaws, 21 years, of Ireland, 67 St. Thomas street.
Hugh Murphy, 35 years, of Ireland, parish prison.
William McGentry, 35 years, of Ireland, 109 Front Levee street.
T. C. Foss, 45 years, of Germany, ship Alert.
Carl Sturm, 26 years, of Germany, corner Ferdinand and Levee streets.
Edward Guth, 24 years, nativity not stated, 4 Elysian Fields street.
Emile Neuming, 5 years, of New Orleans, 4 Mandeville street.
Johanna Lehue, 18 years, of Germany, corner Spain and Victory streets.
Virginia Belden, 2 years, of Louisiana, 154 Mandeville street.
W. Collins, 25 years, of Alabama.
Sister Mary J. Walsh, 27 years, of Ireland.
Charles Johnson, 49 years, of Norway.
Ernst Schaber, 36 years, of Germany.
A. Ferguson, 20 years, of England.
James Ogle, 38 years, of Alabama.
John Wickel, 42 years, of Germany.
Johanna Rienscb, 43 years, of Prussia.
John Powers, 22 years, of Ireland.
Charles C. Moseley, 40 years, of Prussia.
Charles Frank, 30 years, of Prussia.
Robert Gibson, 32 years, of Scotland.
John Murphy, 23 years, of Canada west.
John McAree, 50 years, of Ireland.
W. P. Bolge, 32 years, of Maryland.
The fifteen last named died at Charity hospital.
Dr. Frank E. Chapman, 30 years, of Massachusetts, No. 230 St. Charles street.
Eugenie Shaw, 23 years, of Missouri, No. 1 Magazine street.
22 Charles Smith, 27 years, of Virginia, corner Erato and Carondelet streets.
Francisco Zladge, 19 years, nativity and place of death not stated.
Frederick Rossa, 20 years, of Germany, No. 176 Spain street.
Thomas Devine, 22 years, of Ireland, No. 4 Girod street.
John Glynn, 18 years, of Ireland, corner Common and Claiborne streets.
Helena Frantz, 25 years, of Germany, No. 47 North Market street.
Annie Hines, 30 years, of Ireland, No. 112 Howard street.
Henora Miller, 35 years, of Ireland, No. 1 Annunciation street.
John Kenney, 28 years, of Ireland, No. 90 Gaiennie street.
Mary M. O'Brien, 10 years, of New Orleans, No. 83 Market street.
Jacob Watt, 40 years, of Switzerland.
John Proctor, 54 years, of England.
Patrick Riley, 23 years, of Ireland.
John Morphy, 22 years, of Prussia.
Prosper Benajet, 24 years, of France.
Thomas Smith, 29 years, of England.
John P. Krumad, 32 years, of France.
George Statoler, 34 years, of Austria.
Daniel Blophry, 28 years, of Ireland.
Robert Smith, 31 years, of New York.
Henry Zimmerman, 21 years, of Germany.
All the above died at Charity hospital.
Samuel Danziger, age not stated, of Prussia, at Hotel Dieu.
Thomas Paul, 19 years, of France, at French asylum.
Mineur Ambler, 29 years, of Virginia, place of death not stated.
George Eirner, 30 years, of Germany, 68 Fulton street.
Anthony Jefil, 22 years, of Germany, Elysian Fields street.
Theresa Meischik, 27 years, of Germany, 470 Cassacalvo street.
Francisco Skizealeo, 23 years, of Italy, place of death not stated.
Mary Woolf, 2½ years, of New York, corner of Levee and Gaiennie streets.
Augusta Adler, 35 years, of Prussia, 161 Lafayette street.
Edward Savage, 35 years, of Ireland, 77 Girod street.
John Feeney, 5 years, of New Orleans, corner of St. Thomas and Theresa streets.
Julia Ward, 21 years, of Ireland, 114 Marais street.
Frederick Walderman Lunt, 29 years, of Denmark, place of death not stated.
John Rettberg, 28 years, of Germany, Circus street infirmary.
C. G. Leonard, 24 years, of Indiana, corner Delord and Tchoupitoulas streets.
Louis Maller, 5 years, of France, 454 Casacalvo street.
Millie Chamberlain, 24 years, of Massachusetts, 277 Customhouse street.
Mary Gros, 31 years, of France, corner Ninth and Laurel streets.
Albert Brandt, 22 months, of New Orleans, Third street.
Eliza Burns, 28 years, of Ireland, corner Felicity and Fulton streets.
John Goldsmith, 30 years, of Germany, 23 Laurens street.
Emile Daniel, 7 years, of New Orleans, corner Carondelet walk and Broad streets.
John Horgues, 33 years, of France, 124 Dumaine street.
Miss Louisa Eifert, 18 years, of Germany, 394 Girod street.
Biaggio Dalesia, 33 years, of Italy, 37 Barracks street.
Dr. J. Delagrave, 40 years, of France, 124 Apollo street.
Engman Anna, 21 years, of Germany, place of death not stated.
William R. Pinckney, 4½ years, of Vicksburg, 217 Thalia street.
Newman Adler, age not stated, of Prussia, 161 Lafayette street.
Bernard Woolf, 11 years, of South Carolina, corner Levee and Gaiennie streets.
Fanny Woolf, 10 years, of South Carolina, corner Levee and Gaiennie streets.
Rosetta Jonas, 23 years, of Germany, 270 St. Claude street.
Bertha Wollenburg, 20 years, of Germany, 500 Magazine street.
F. F. Maurice, 33 years, of France, 232 Chartres street.
Robert Carrington, 3 years, of New Orleans, corner Chippewa and Eight streets.
Frederick Leindau, 31 years, of Germany, 422 Tchoupitoulas street.
George T. Lambkin, of Mississippi, 170 Clio street.
Maud Mower, 9 months, of Wisconsin, 509 Magazine street.
Yellow Fever Deaths—John A. Wyander, 34 years, of Sweden.
Alfred Lesser, 21 years, of Switzerland.
Robert McLaughlin, 27 years, of Canada.
Edward Reilly, age and nativity not stated.
Joseph Conlon, 26 years, of Sweden.
Thomas E. Stewart, 24 years, New York.
John Enelus, 44 years, of Prussia.
John Ferry, 28 years, of Germany.
James Zohn, 30 years, Sandwich islands.
John Barrett, 35 years, of New Orleans.
Patrick McNamara, 26 years, of Ireland.
Edward Plaitski, 22 years, of Russia.
All the above deaths occurred at Charity hospital.
Michael White, 43 years, of Ireland, corner Thalia and Front Levee streets.
John Brady, 32 years, of Ireland 119 Front Levee street.
Mary L. Moore, 4 years, of New York, 148 New Levee street.
Mary Clark, 7 years, of New Orleans, 262 Annunciation street.
John Ryan, 4 years, of New Orleans, Rousseau, near St. Mary street.
Leary Donahoe, 28 years, of Ireland, 231 Conti street.
James Gilligan, 27 years, of Ireland, Locust near Common street.
James McCaffrey, 23 years, Kingston, Canada, 54 Roman street.
Thomas Kelley, 25 years, of Ireland, 136 Magnolia street.
Joseph Goldman, 32 years, Prussia, 502 Magazine street.
F. Roching, 2 years, of Illinois, 393 Rampart street.
Isaac Worthman, 27 years, of Prussia, 236 Rampart street.
A. E. Grimmer, 28 years, of Germany, corner Bourbon and Customhouse streets.
Robert Carlin, 13 years, of New York, 42 Melpomene street.
Arthur Smith, 27 years, of Virginia, place of death not stated.
Gaune Barracca, 9 years, of Sicily, 140 Toulouse street.
William Robinson, 21 years, of Indiana, New Levee street.
Louisa Annie Dick, 8 years, of New Orleans, 107 Sixth street.
T. Eisman, 4 years, of Germany, 154 Johnson street.
Jean Cuberton, 34 years, of France, 225 Dauphine street.
George H. Worsther, 30 years, of Germany, Derbigny, near Frenchmen street.
Lucien Lepape, 13 months, nativity and place of death not stated.
Thomas H. Thompson, 39 years, of England, corner Annunciation and Poeyfarre streets.
Edgar Zoice, 6 years, of New Orleans, 264 Canal street.
William Powell, 28 years, of Ireland, corner Bienville street and Carrollton avenue.
Robert Powell, age, place of death, and nativity not stated.
W. W. Cleland, 27 years, of Massachusetts, corner Lafayette and Baronne streets.
J. Steirarth, 31 years, of Pennsylvania, 31 Gasquet street.
Child of Jacob Gertrult, 6 years, of New Orleans, Tonti street.
Ellen E. Backup, 19 years, of Massachusetts, 95 Liberty street.

DEATHS REPORTED ON THURSDAY.

Yellow Fever Deaths.—Morris Grant, 24 years, of New York.
Sagen Rygaark, 36 years, of Denmark.
Henry Combe, 24 years, of England.
Anthone Lariski, 22 years, of Austria.
Hugh Scanlan, 45 years, of Ireland.
Carl Dobsch, 27 years, of Russia.
Robert Kearney, 32 years, of Ireland.
Levi Godwick, 20 years, of Poland.
Joseph Helbruin, 35 years, of Germany.
Edward Rose, 21 years, of Denmark.
Jonathan Hudson, 20 years, of Delaware.
Timothy Driscoll, 50 years, of Ireland.
All the foregoing at Charity hospital.
Peter Duffey, 28 years, of Ireland, at Hotel Dieu.
William B. Stolberg, 35 years, of Germany, at Hotel Dieu.
Mrs. H. Warsaw, 25 years, of Prussia, Circus street infirmary.
Ann Greenhaw, 18 years, of Ireland, 226 New Levee street.
Lelia A Kerl, 3 years, of New Orleans, 264 Canal street.
Catherine Burns, 34 years, of Ireland, 226 New Levee street.
Eleanor Quinn, 4 years, of New Orleans, 125 Mandeville street.
Joseph Ward, 28 years, of Ireland, corner St. Joseph and Foucher streets.
Chlotilda La Coste, 6½ years, nativity not stated, 254 Canal street.
Patrick Brady, 2½ years, of United States, 137 Religious street.
Margaret Mitchell, 35 years, 137 Thalia street.
Paulina Etting, 35 years, of Prussia, 153 Dryades street.

Elias Wolf, 7 years, of New York, corner Levee and Gaiennie streets.
John Murphy, 32 years, of Ireland, corner Third and Laurel streets.
Patrick Doherty, 23 years, of Ireland, corner Adele and Rousseau streets.
Benedic Statu, 24 years, of Germany, 2 Annunciation street.
Mary Kelly, 14 years, of New Orleans, corner of Seventh and New Levee streets.
Johanna Ryan, 20 years, of Ireland, 106 Erato street.
Margaret Rodel, 23 years, of Germany, Laurel street.
Joseppe Leauricella, 26 years, of Italy, corner Dryades and Market.
Michael McMillin, 25 years, of England, corner Levee and Louisa streets.
J. Turcouf, 2 years, nativity not stated, 299 Bourbon street.
Abelona Eicheland, 38 years, of Germany, 86 Clouet street.
Jean Baptiste Ott, 29 years, of France, corner Levee and Mandeville.
John August Stahle, 35 years, of Prussia, 85 Front Levee street.
Leily Grover, 15 years, of New York, Polymnia street.
Margaret Hellman, 42 years, of Pennsylvania, corner Lafayette and Baronne streets.
James H. Wright, 25 years, of New York, 139 St. Charles street.
Robert Dobson, age and nativity not stated, 502 Moreau street.
F. W. Sebastian, 29 years, of Kentucky, Camp street.
John King, 17 years, nativity not stated, Elysian Fields street.
D. W. Ashbridge, 49 years, of the United States, 476 Baronne street.
E. J. M. Ponblam, 20 years, of France, place of death not stated.
Albert Stilwell, 21 years, of New York, place of death not stated.
Adolph Zeiger, 37 years, of Germany, place of death not stated.
G. W. Brace, 30 years, of New York, place of death not stated.
Charles Baher, 27 years, of Germany, corner Clio and Annunciation streets.
Puss Kock, 16 years, of Louisiana, Sixth street, between Camp and Magazine.
R. L. Busly, 30 years, of England, Bertrand street.
Martha Ewbank, 4 years, of Louisiana, 9 Rampart street.
Joseph Fladeune, 18 years, of Germany, corner Girod and Tchoupitoulas streets.
Dominique Gedar, 47 years, of France, 99 St. Peter street.
Joseph S. Fisher, 39 years, of Massachusetts, place of death not stated.
Catharine Wirth, 49 years, of Germany, 34 Sixth street.
Henry Milou, 29 years, of France, Royal street.
Nicholas Zuitavitch, 20 years, of Austria, place of death not stated.
George Hoyd, 48 years, of Germany 567 Bagatelle street.
Agnes Coffee, 3 years, of New Orleans, corner St. Mary and Annunciation streets.
Charles Hakles, 25 years, of Germany, 91 Gaiennie street.
Maria Bartouch, 23 years, of Bohemia, 177 Baronne street.
Elizabeth Fiel, 31 years, of Germany, corner Laurel and First.
Jean Peter Hane, 19 years, of France, 929 Tchoupitoulas street.
Theodore Crumich, 24 years, of Prussia, place of death not stated.
Barney Woolf, 33 years, of London, 227 Camp street.
Louisa Jonas, 58 years, nativity not stated, 179 Jackson street.

Desperate Struggle of a Maniac—He Barricades Himself—Fasts Ten Days and Defies His Captors.

In consequence of the declaration of Vincent Camugli, who resides on Hospital street, between Chartres and Royal, that his nephew Anthoine Camugli is subject to fits of insanity, during which he is violent and dangerous, and that unless he was restrained he would do some great harm to deponent or his family, Recorder Gastinel, Lieutenant O'Donnell, Sergeant Douglass, and five policemen proceeded Tuesday, afternoon to the residence of the uncle for the purpose of restraining the nephew, who had locked the door and barricaded himself into a room.

Camugli, the insane man, had fasted for ten days, but his strength was not exhausted; and he was provided with a piece of iron that he had wrested from a door of the room; had collected together various missiles of crockery and glass, and was prepared for a stubborn resistance.

Great numbers of the neighbors who knew the man was insane and expected he would only be captured after a desperate resistance, collected around the house to see what they could see.

The door was burst open by the officers, and a short, sharp, and decisive struggle ensued, during which the maniac cut Officer Sass with a piece of glass, but the wound was not serious.

A thick blanket was at length thrown over the insane man's head and arms and he was promptly secured and sent by Recorder Gastinel to the Insane asylum.

Recruiting for New Orleans.

A few days since a rather good looking woman dressed in silk, and bespangled with diamonds, looking as gay as a butterfly, arrived in this city and took rooms at a first class hotel. There, as is supposed, without the knowledge of the inmates of the house she opened a regular recruiting office, at which glaring inducements were held out to young girls to enlist for a life of shame and sorrow at that "jumping off place," New Orleans. Wednesday, we unstand, six silly flies were caught in this spider's web, and supplied with funds and started for the Crescent City, there to end a very short life of questionable pleasure in everlasting remorse. Is there no means by which the authorities can put an end to such villainous traffic?—*Buffalo Courier.*

The awful fate of the hundred deluded women who were lost last year on the steamship Evening Star seems not to have been a lesson sufficiently impressive to warn others of the same class.

Sickness at New Iberia.

By the latest dispatches and letters, dated the 5th instant, there was no abatement in the number of cases or deaths at this afflicted village.

Six of the family of Mayor A. B. Henshaw were sick on the 5th, and about one hundred deaths in all had taken place in New Iberia and vicinity.

Yellow Fever at Corpus Christi.

Captain Magrath, of the steamship Reindeer, which arrived yesterday from Corpus Christi, reports the yellow fever abating at that place. No new cases and no new deaths for five days previous to the sailing of the Reindeer.

Deaths on a Steamship.

NEW YORK, September 4.—The steamer Mississippi, from New Orleans, reports, the second day out, Maines Cornell, L. Von Rensenfelt, Hugo Scolvisch, and two steerage passengers all died of yellow fever.

The above should have reached us some days ago. It confirms the judgment of the board of health that it is unwise to leave the city during the prevalence of an epidemic. Among other reasons, because they will be unlikely to get the services of experienced yellow fever nurses, and will go into a climate which will be even more fatal to the disease than that of New Orleans.

Military Items.

By order of General Hartsuff Private George H. Taylor, company G, sixth United States cavalry, is relieved from further duty as clerk at headquarters. He will rejoin his company without delay.

Under authority from the adjutant general's office, by letter dated June 18, 1867, the recruiting station of Brevet Colonel G. W. Schofield, major forty-first infantry, is changed from Chicago, Ill., to Buffalo, New York.

Appointments by the Governor.

Governor Flanders has made the following appointments, viz: Theodore Verret, mayor of Mandeville, and Messrs. Charles Mayers, Joseph Beltran, Aaron and Marshal Sharp, and Jacques Joseph aldermen of said town.

General News.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The Wholesale Pardon of Offenders. Great Reduction in the Number of the "Exceptions."

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The following proclamation was issued yesterday morning:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in the month of July, A. D. 1861, the two houses of congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several states unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease; and

Whereas, the president of the United States on the eighth day of December, A. D. 1863, and on the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with the objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations were specified and reserved; and

Whereas, the president of the United States did, on the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same object before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the government of the United States might be restored, and that peace and order and freedom might be established; and the president did, by the last mentioned proclamation, proclaim and did declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted—but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and

Whereas, in and by the said last mentioned proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and

Whereas, the president of the United States did, on the second day of April, A. D. 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded; and

Whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the states of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, state or federal, and the people of said states are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or if permitted to do so, will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

Whereas, there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend, within the states which were involved in the late rebellion, any renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said states; and

Whereas, large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not therefore to be sustained or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion, or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and

Whereas, a retaliatory or vindictive policy attended by unnecessary disqualification, pains, penalties, confiscations, and disfranchisements, now as always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people, and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct, and repress popular energies, and national industry and enterprise; and

Whereas, for these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare, and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order, that the said last mentioned proclamation so as aforesaid issued, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of the persons who by its aforesaid exceptions have been hitherto excluded from executive clemency;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini, 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all the privileges, immunities, and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, but upon this condition nevertheless, that every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation in the same manner and with the same effect as with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

"I do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States, and the Union of the states thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

The following persons, and no others, are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation and of the said proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, 1865, namely:

1. The chief or pretended chief executive officers, including the president, the vice-president, and all the heads of departments of the pretended confederate or rebel government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign states and countries, and all who held or pretended to hold in the service of said pretended confederate government a military rank or title above the grade of brigadier general, or naval rank or title above that of captain, and all who were or pretended to be governors of states while maintaining, abetting, or submitting to or acquiescing in the rebellion.

2. All persons who in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war persons who, in any capacity, were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

3. All persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military, and naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail, either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged, directly or indirectly, in the assassination of the late president of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the seventh day of September, 1867.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

General Griffin Assumes Command.

The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, September 6, 1867.

General Orders, No. 32.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the fifth military district, relinquished to him by Major General P. H. Sheridan, in general orders No. 31, current series, headquarters fifth military district.

All existing orders will remain in force, and district staff officers will continue to perform their customary duties, at headquarters in New Orleans, La., until further orders.

CHARLES GRIFFIN,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

THE LOUISIANA LEVEES.

THE WORK TOO LONG DELAYED.

MILITARY ORDER CANNOT RAISE MONEY.

Reinstating Governor Wells.

HIS "TORTUOUS POLITICAL COURSE.'

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

We print elsewhere General Sheridan's order relating to the reconstruction of the Louisiana levees. This is just now a subject of vital importance to the people of that state, and of very great interest to the country at large. The present order has been issued pursuant to a report from the levee commissioners that they were unable to raise money on the bonds authorized by a law of the state passed in March last, and that therefore some other course would be necessary, the one suggested being that embodied in the order. The necessity of doing something, and doing it quickly, is pressingly felt by all classes of the people inhabiting the parishes subject to inundation, which embrace over two-thirds of the state. Unless the levees are rebuilt within the next three months it will be too late to repair them during the present season; the country will be again overflowed; the richest rice, cotton, and sugar lands in the world must remain for another season a watery waste; an immense amount of valuable produce for foreign export and a prolific source of revenue will be cut off, and the people, including the planters and the laborers who work the plantations, will be reduced to a condition of destitution painful to contemplate. Indeed it is impossible to see how the poorer classes will be able to subsist; and for the landowners we can see no alternative but the abandonment of their plantations. Each year that this work is delayed increases the difficulties attendant upon it. The state is daily sinking into a condition of more hopeless poverty, and as its ability to meet the immense expenditures required is thus diminished, the damages to be repaired are increased by each successive overflow, old crevasses being enlarged and new ones formed by every flood. The present order contemplates the adoption of active measures for the removal of present evils, but it is difficult to see how it is to be so effectively carried out as to accomplish the end in view. Partial repairs would now be next to useless, the damage being so general that nothing less than a general system of rebuilding will secure the state against inundation. For such a system we fear the people of Louisiana, in their present impoverished condition, are totally unprepared, and the great defect of a military order is that it cannot put funds in their pockets to enable them to *do* what it directs *shall* be done. They are overcome by the difficulties of their situation, and to bid them help themselves is a little like directing a man with a fractured limb to arise and walk to the hospital to get surgical assistance. It was in view of this impoverished condition that the state law was passed last March authorizing the issue of four million dollars worth of bonds on which to raise the necessary funds. It is, in fact, absolutely necessary to get the requisite capital outside of the state. The natural resources of Louisiana are so well known that it would have seemed as if this might have been accomplished without difficulty. But right at this point an untoward circumstance came in the way. The law provided that the bonds should be dated on the first of May, and signed by the governor of the state. But there was an unfortunate delay in their preparation, and when, on the 3d of June, Governor Wells was removed for his tortuous political course the bonds were still unsigned. The result is that capitalists will not touch them. They say that unless they bear the signature of the man who was governor of the state at the time of their date they will not be issued in conformity with the law, and will be worthless as securities against the state government. It has been suggested that the difficulty might be surmounted by reinstating Governor Wells long enough to allow him to sign the bonds, and active efforts have been made to that end. The country has full confidence in the reasons given by Sheridan for the removal of this official, and scarcely would sanction his permanent reappointment. The case is a perplexion one. On the one hand there are state considerations of a very grave character against his restoration. On the other there is the consideration of the most important industrial and commercial interests, and the very subsistence of hundreds of thousands of people, whites and blacks, in favor of the same measure—and this through the result of an accident. The question is whether the effect of that accident should be repaired by the temporary restoration of Wells. It is difficult to answer it; but the people of this country are always willing to give due regard to the claims of humanity, and, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, they would probably excuse, if they would not approve, a measure having for its object the reclamation of the best part of Louisiana from the dominion of the waters, and the relief of an amount of distress which has never been equaled in this favored country.

General Steedman and Mr. Johnson.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The arrival of General James B. Steedman this morning, and his visit to the White house at an early hour, where he had a lengthy interview with the president, excited much speculation in all quarters. General Steedman is a collector of internal revenue in New Orleans, and has been absent from his post, on leave, for some weeks past, ostensibly on business connected with his office. He was here a few days ago and then left for New York, whence he arrived this morning, and it is generally supposed he was summoned here by the president for consultation upon matters not connected with the revenue service.

General Steedman is on the most confidential terms with the president, having performed some important service in the south, along with General Fullerton, in trying to destroy the freedmen's bureau to advance Mr. Johnson's peculiar policy, and is looked upon as one whom the latter desires to reward with the position of secretary of war. A short time will determine whether this conjecture is correct or not. The impression prevails that the president is casting around for a successor to General Grant in the war department, and by common consent General Steadman is regarded as the coming man, and it would not excite surprise if he were appointed to that position in a few days.

He professes not to desire the appointment, for the fact that in the position he now holds he has been confirmed, and would be likely to continue in it for some time, whereas, he would he likely to hold the secretaryship by a very uncertain tenure, for in less than one hundred days he would have to vacate for Edwin M. Stanton, who will be reinstated by the senate beyond peradventure. But the president is believed to be desirous that General Steedman should accept it, and it will rest with him to accept or decline.

Some of Steedman's friends allege he can be appointed commissioner of internal revenue if he desires it, but as the present incumbent, Commissioner Rollins, is regarded as an efficient officer, and is protected by the tenure of office bill, the report that he will be decapitated is not generally believed, and is thought to be a "blind" to cover the more important movement in progress, to place General Steedman at the head of the War Department. A day or two will develop what foundation there is for this report.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Judicious Appointments.

Captain E. V. Hitch, formerly of the first Louisiana cavalry, a staff officer, and wounded in General Banks' Red river campaign, and immediately before he was mustered out of the service assistant commissary of musters at General Sheridan's headquarters, has received the appointment of chief clerk in the office of the chief of police. The writer of this has campaigned with Captain Hitch, and with him had "headquarters in the saddle," on a famous expedition from Cane river toward the back gate of Natchitoches, two consecutive nights and a day, with a cavalry brigade, accompanied by a "mosquito battery." We tried then to "subsist upon the country," but there was no subsistence.

From the N. O. Republican.

THE TWO BOARDS OF PUPLIC SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The readers of the REPUBLICAN have already been informed that the old board of public school directors had enjoined these directors elected by the new city council against performing their duties, and had sued out a writ of *quo warranto* restraining the members of the new board from exercising the authority of directors of the public schools. The new board of directors then took a rule upon the old board, demanding that they show cause why the writ of injunction should not be dismissed.

The case came up for argument yesterday in the sixth district court, Judge Duplantier presiding. Judge E. Hiestand appeared for the defendants, (plaintiffs in the rule), and Thomas S. McCay and E. Bermudez for the plaintiffs in the suit.

On the openiug of the court, Mr. McCay asked to know how many of the defendants have answered to the writ of *quo warranto*. So far as the record informed him, only two had answered, to-wit: Judge Leaumont and Mr. Roberts; whereupon Judge Hiestand, on behalf of a part of the new board, filed an exception that the plaintiff had no capacity to stand in judgment because of the recent repeal of the ordinances governing the public schools.

It was then proposed that the motion to dissolve the injunction be proceeded with; whereupon Mr. Bermudez, one of the old board, objected because the rule, although taken in the name of all the defendants, could apply to him (Judge Leaumont) alone, he being by law prohibited from appearing for any other person than himself, because of his official capacity as one of the district judges. Mr. Bermudez proposed to introduce the evidence of Judge Duplantier to show that when Judge Leaumont made the motion to dissolve he was unaccompanied by any of the other defendants. Judge Hiestand objected to the introduction of any testimony to explain the records of the court.

Mr. Bermudez again expressed a desire that Judge Duplantier be sworn as to his knowledge of one or two leading facts in the case. The judge readily consented, was sworn, and wrote down the following:

On the 2d day of September, 1867, Judge Leaumont, one of the defendants, with L. Pessau, another defendant, appeared before this court, and after consultation with each other, Judge Leaumont drafted the rule taken on that day, and moved to be allowed to take the rule. The court therefore granted the rule, making it returnable on the Friday following.

After some discussion as to the admission of testimony, the judge admitted that the evidence sustained the point made by Mr. Bermudez, but continued the case until tomorrow to enable the counsel for defendants to make proper pleas on behalf of his clients.

The Next Presidency.

The New York *Herald*, in a long article on national and state politics, has the following:

Should any civilian be placed at the head of the next national radical ticket, we prophesy that it will be Governor Fenton, with some military or naval hero as his associate for the second place. The ticket may read: For president, Reuben E. Fenton; and for vice-president, Major General John A. Logan, of Illinois, who has a splendid record as a fighting soldier, and whose friends claim that he possesses the unqualified and most earnest enthusiasm of the entire west, and more especially of its military element—this military element distinctly holding the balance of power in the next contest, and being a vote of at least seven hundred thousand men, bound together by common recollections of the camp, the march, the battlefield, and the retreat, who will vote shoulder to shoulder as they have already fought, and who, as between any regular political division of Republicans and Democrats, can easily give the victory to either side by half a million majority. Admiral David G. Farragut is also looked upon with longing eyes by those friends of Governor Fenton who contemplate placing his name before the people for president; but we rather think that Admiral Farragut—upon this point resembling General Grant—would not enter upon any contest, even for the presidency, and certainly would not resign his dazzling position as chief thunderer and Viking of the American navy for the doubtful honor of becoming an abused and villified candidate for the second position on a ticket having Governor Fenton for its figurehead.

Ingratitude.

The president, it is said, is daily besieged by the united Democracy for changes in the cabinet, and it is also said that the general demand is that Seward shall be first deposed. Could there be any thing more ungrateful, when the fact is notorious that Johnson's own nomination to the vice-presidency was effected by the friends of Mr. Seward, and was a "conservative" movement?

Sickness of United States Troops.

By the special report for the morning of September 9, relative to sickness among the United States troops in this city, there are sixty-eight patients in the hospital. There were two deaths on Sunday, one from the military band and one from the Mahasca, seven returned to duty and 9 entered the hospital, leaving the same number in hospital as upon the previous day's report. Most of the patients are from the gunboat Mahaska.

Major Raymond H. Perry.

It will be recollected that about three weeks ago a report was current that a dispatch had been received in this city from Galveston, announcing the death there by yellow fever of Major Perry, recently appointed chief of police. We are glad to know that the report was incorrect, and that the major, through severely attacked, finally got well. A letter from him dated the 1st instant to a friend in this city was shown to us yesterday morning.

Postal Treaty with Spain.

Postmaster General Randall has had several interviews with the Spanish minister, during which the subject of a postal treaty with Spain was discussed at length, resulting in the submission of a formal proposition from our government for that purpose. We have but little mail communication with Spain, but our postage account with Cuba amounts to nearly $100,000 per annum. The main point to be obtained by the treaty will therefore be the establishment of a United States postal agency at Havana. It is probable that the negotiations will be brought to a successful issue before congress meets.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Collector Kellogg.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Mr. Kellogg, collector of customs at New Orleans, arrived to-day in company with General Steedman. A strong effort has been made for some time past for the removal of Kellogg, but it is thought it will not be successful. He was one of President Lincoln's appointees, and one of his strongest opponents is King Cutler, who has been urging Secretary McCulloch's removal because he refused to join in a warfare against Kellogg.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Meeting of Loyal Governors Proposed.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—The *Democrat* of this morning suggests, in view of the condition of affairs in Washington, that the governors of the loyal states meet together at an early day, and consult in regard to the political situation. It also suggests a similar consultation on the part of the grand army of the republic.

FROM LAFOURCHE PARISH.

[Correspondence of the Republican.]
THIBODAUX, La., September 7, 1867.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

At a mass meeting of the Radical Republican party of Lafourche, held at this place to-day, the Conservative element adopted a novel, and for them, dangerous method—if repeated—of interference.

A man, who said his name was Fisher, came on the ground where the meeting was to take place, about two hours previous to the time appointed for assembling, and finding some little colored boys there, conceived a scheme, which, if it had been successful, would have been damaging to the interests of the party. He succeeded in collecting together about thirty little boys, procured a banner for them from the Lincoln club, and had them march about town, and finally, after the meeting was being opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Merrill, he caused these little boys to march in front of the speaker's stand; then as if he thought his acts had already given him privileges extraordinary, he mounted the speaker's platform and seated himself.

The meeting having commenced business, of course the speakers occupied the attention of all, but after all the speakers present had given their views on the situation, this fellow requested permission to be allowed to say a few words to the people, which was granted, and Mr. Fisher was introduced to the audience. He said that he possessed a limited education, and could not say much; that he had been in the rebel army, and had fought to keep them in bondage; that he had taken the oath to support the government of the United States, and meant to live up to it; told them to beware of those galvanized Yankees; they could not be trusted, and advised them by all that was great and good not to nominate a white man for the convention, but to send all colored men, and that they ought to be ashamed of themselves if they could not find two colored men in the whole parish to represent them, and did not deserve to be called men. Then turning toward some of his own party who were on the ground, said with great emphasis that if he had "a checked shirt outside there was a white shirt inside."

But as his checked shirt was open at the collar, and no other could be perceived, I am inclined to think that he used a figure of speech which might be construed in different ways; however, as such a character cannot boast of a clean white shirt, and as he had no white shirt on, I must define the figure. His checked shirt meant of course, that he was for the colored man outside on that occasion, but otherwise he was for the white man. I don't know as I blame the fellow for trying to earn his living in some way, but I do think that those who sent him ought to be ashamed of themselves, and I advise them to mend their ways or they will meet with an exposure yet, which will make them blush. The colored people have not much faith in their old masters now, and such acts will have a tendency to destroy what little there is remaining.

Fisher had hardly got out of sight when a resolution was adopted unanimously to the effect that a white candidate and a colored candidate shall be nominated for the convention by the Republican party in the parish of Lafourche.

An Unexpected Delay.

General Hancock is in no hurry to avail himself of the doubtful honors in "district number five," which have been conferred upon him by the president. He hears of the yellow fever in the city of New Orleans, and avails himself of the calamity to obtain for himself a delay. Officers of the army ordered to New Orleans some time ago were granted privilege to delay their going until the 30th of October.

The order was intended to operate in ordinary cases, and could not have been issued with reference to such an important officer as a military commander. But, nevertheless, it is a standing order, and General Hancock chooses to avail himself of it. It cannot be supposed that this gallant officer, who has faced death so often, has any fear of the pestilence which would deter him from the execution of his duty. But in the present case he is ordered to a position which, from his reluctance to go there, it may be assumed he does not like. He, therefore, takes advantage of the existence of this order, and General Grant has given him the privilege.

For nearly two months, therefore, Louisiana will be governed by General Griffin, as next in command to General Sheridan. Griffin is as loyal as his superior officer, and the rebel element will make nothing by the change. The old programme will be carried out, and the spirit of Sheridan will still influence the condition of affairs in Louisiana. This unlooked-for condition of things is likely to produce vexation at Washington. It virtually continues the Sheridan administration until the 1st of November, a most unpleasant idea to the president. The result may even be a revocation of the order appointing Hancock, and the assignment of some other officer.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

New Postage Law.

The new postage treaty with England goes into operation on the 1st of October. Rates to the United Kingdom on newspapers and unsealed circulars, two cents each. Newspapers or other printed matter, except books weighing over two ounces, four cents for four ounces, or fraction thereof; books, six cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; patterns or samples of merchandise, eight cents per four ounces or fraction thereof. Postage must be prepaid. Wrappers of newspapers, pamphlets, books, etc., must be opened at the sides or ends. Books or sample packets must not exceed two feet in length or one foot in width. Patterns or samples must not be of intrinsic value, while the rule excludes from the mails all articles of a salable nature, or having market value of its own. The reduced price of twelve cents per one-half ounce on letters does not go into effect until January 1. The offices of exchange on the side of the United States are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco.

Carrying off Yellow Fever.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated the 8th instant, to the Louisville *Courier* says:

The towboat Mohawk arrived at noon from New Orleans with eight cases of yellow fever on board. The captain landed at the wharf boat, which created a great commotion in the city. The citizens were much enraged at the contemptible act. The mayor furnished the boat with medicine and doctor, and ordered the boat to leave the wharf, and would not allow any freight put ashore.

A passenger that had forced his way on board at New Orleans to escape the epidemic, died while lying at the wharf. The officers of the boat were all sick except the captain.

The Memphis *Post* says:

It was promptly decided that the boat should not land any freight or passengers. A few crates of crockeryware, which had been rolled off, were put on board again. Doctor Rogers found that the patients could be treated as well on the boat as if taken off here and put in a hospital, and advised the captain to take a physician on board. At his suggestion, Doctor Lebby, who has had experience in the treatment of yellow fever, was sent for, and he agreed to go with the tug to St. Louis, and take charge of the patients. A supply of medicine was furnished, and the boat pursued her way up the river.

The Life of a Newspaper Man.

For the information of those individuals who foolishly imagine that the life of a newspaper man is a paradise on earth, and is fraught with untold pleasures and privileges, we give the following sketch of the duties of this unfortunate individual, concerning whom such a wrong impression exists. It is taken from Mr. Hunt's volume on the "Fourth Estate:"

"The man who once becomes a journalist must almost bid farewell to mental rest or mental leisure. If he fulfills his duties truthfully, his attention must be ever awake to what is passing in the world, and his whole mind must be devoted to the instant examination, and discussion, and record of current events. He has little time for literary idleness, with such literary labors on his shoulders. He has no days to spend on catalogues, or in the dreamy discursive researches in public libraries. He has no months to devote to the exhaustion of any one theme. What he has to deal with must be taken up at a moment's notice, be examined, tested, and dismissed at once; and thus his mind is ever kept occupied with the mental necessity of the world's passing hour."

The Drowning of the Beecher Children—A Triple Funeral.

[Newburyport Correspondence (August 27) of the Boston Post.]

To-day, Thursday, August 27, has been a sad day, and one that from its mournful association will be long remembered in the history of the pretty village of Georgetown, from the fact that in the closing hours of it were committed to the keeping of the "faithful tomb" the mortal remains of three, who, but a moment ago as it were, moved among their friends and acquaintances in perfect health, and with every prospect of a long and useful life.

Some account of the disaster at Pentucket pond, Georgetown, by which the lives of three of the party were lost and two others narrowly escaped, has already been given. To go more in detail, it appears that a party of five persons, four members of the Beecher family, and one connected in marriage, left the home of Rev. Charles Beecher about nine o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, for a sail on the pond. They were seen about a quarter of twelve, and in a few moments after the alarm was given that the party were in the pond. The citizens quickly rallied, but three of the party had disappeared. The two daughters were the youngest children of Rev. Chas. Beecher, Esther Lyman, aged fifteen years, and Edith Harriett, aged thirteen years. They were very interesting children, and gave promise of much usefulness to their parents and friends. Albert Beecher, aged twenty years, was the youngest son of Rev. Edward Beecher, of Galesburg, Illinois, and with an older brother had arrived in Georgetown only the evening previous to the disaster which has carried so much sadness and gloom to a very large family and circle of friends. Eugene Beecher, an older brother of Alfred, was rescued, just as he was disappearing, in an unconscious condition. Lockwood Coffin, the fifth of the party, clung to the boat. The bodies of Mr. and the Misses Beecher were not recovered until nearly three hours after the alarm was given. Physicians and friends were in readiness, and every means known were used for their restoration, but to no purpose. The family in different sections were notified, and there were present to-day Rev. William H. Beecher, of North Brookfield, Mass.; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, of Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. John Hooker, of same city; the venerable Mrs. Dr. Lyman Beecher, Professor William Smyth, of Bowdoin college, and Professor E. C. Smyth and wife, of Andover.

The church where Mr. Beecher officiates was opened for the funeral ceremonies, and was very beautifully draped with the emblems of mourning. Back of the pulpit was hung a heavy curtain, on the top of which were the words; "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," while the pulpit itself was covered with black cloth studded with white flowers, and in the centre of the covering a beautiful cross was suspended. Large bouquets were also placed on the sides of the pulpit. At three o'clock the remains were brought into the church after private services had been held at Mr. Beecher's residence, the Sabbath school class, of which Mr. Beecher's daughters were members, preceding them. The coffins were placed one at either side of the pulpit and the other directly in front of it, each of them bearing wreaths and crosses on their tops.

These deaths make five that have resulted from drowning in the same generation of this widely-known family within a short space of time, and adds another to the many disasters on the water the present season.

Dry Goods.

A very fair business is doing in dry goods, and it is likely to be greatly increased. Shipments to the south are much larger than those of last year, and greatly exceed the anticipations indulged in during the summer. The spring trade with the southern states was very light, for the reason that money could not then be raised on the coming cotton crop. The yield in this respect bids fair to be so abundant, however, that less difficulty is experienced in procuring advances, and southern dry goods merchants are arriving here in greater numbers than during any season since the close of the war. The salesmen, or "drummers," as they are usually called, who secure the southern trade for the large houses in this city, have fully canvassed the cotton and southwestern states, and have, to a very great extent, succeeded in rebuilding the trade destroyed by war. Prices of goods are generally firm; but the anticipated increased demand will probably result in a slight advance. A general assortment is being shipped southward; but the larger call is for a commoner class of goods. Serviceable wearing stuffs are being readily disposed of. Calicoes and heavy cottons are especially in demand. The shipments to the west are generally of higher priced materials, and the demand for these is gradually increasing. Silks, satins, and other imported goods are selling in fair quantities, though the call for them is by no means so great as it was during the war. Woolens very generally command fair prices, and an increased demand for them is perceptible. The change in the prices of these is less than that which occurred between the ruling rates of the fall of 1866 and the spring of this year. Sales of all kinds of dry goods are now effected, however, less promptly than they were last year. Buyers take more time, apparently, in selecting stocks, and, in many instances, ask for more time in which to make payments. In many lines of goods there has been a decline in values that offers inducements to country buyers. This decline particularly distinguishes cottons, which within the past few weeks have fallen from fifteen to twenty per cent. In many portions of the eastern and middle states the stocks on hand from last year are heavier than usual, so that a full revival of trade cannot be counted on before October shall have fairly set in. Taken altogether, though, the leading merchants expect that by the middle of September they will be doing a driving trade.—*N. Y. Herald, August 25.*

Civilians in Quartermaster's Employ.

The following order has been issued by General Mower:

Pursuant to general orders No. 76, current series, from the war department, all post, station, or detachment commanders within this district, will immediately discharge all civilians employed in the quartermaster's department, under their control, whose services can possibly be dispensed with, or whose places can be supplied by enlisted men. They will also, on the 30th instant, promptly report to these Headquarters, in tabular form, specifying the services performed, the necessity for their employment, the compensation allowed, and the authority therefor, the names of all citizens employed as clerks, agents, mechanics, laborers, or in any other capacity in the quartermaster's department. At posts where no civilians are employed, the fact will be so reported.

Can Yellow Fever be Banished.

The New York *Express* says the principal prevalence of this disease at the south brings to the *Sun's* mind the earlier years of the war, when this destroyer was confidently counted upon by the enemy to be their arch help mate in meting out death to the Yankees. But, asks the editor, what were the facts of the case?

"For years previously, as regularly as the season rolled around, New Orleans had been swept with the plague. General Butler became master of the city and enforced cleanliness and sanitary regulations to an extent unknown, and during Butler's control New Orleans was as healthy as any city in the Union and wholly free from yellow fever. This is proof, the *Sun* continues, that cleanliness is the great master, and that the disease is simply the lash with which nature scourges us for sanitary negligence."

Where are the Police?

How long has it been since the police interrupted a prize fight, or since anybody was prosecuted for his part in the riot? Is it not due to common decency that the guardians of public peace and good order should give some evidence that they have heard of all the late fights? Of course, it is difficult to know when the fights are to take place; but some hundreds of people generally find it out, and why cannot the police? Why not establish in the department a "sporting bureau," whose especial duty shall be to keep current with these great events?—*N. Y. Herald.*

Albert G. Brown, United States senator from Mississippi, when that state seceded, advises the acceptance of the congressional plan of reconstruction.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

A deer outran a railroad train the other day for a mile or more between Affonay and East Greenwich, R. I., and then cleared into the woods.

Six months ago a Boston house sent out a cargo of five hundred hoopskirts to Japan as a venture. The Japs put a cover on them and used them for umbrellas.

Anna Dickinson, *on dit*, is soon to be married. One of the great attractions must be in the fact that it will not cost him anything to hear Anna's lectures.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* refers to a school teacher who makes the reading of a newspaper one of the regular school exercises, and who states that the scholars all get ready for the "task" with enthusiasm.

English engineers have succeeded in running a railway tunnel 2838 yards through a volcanic range between Lyttleton and Christchurch, New Zealand. The work has been five years in hands, and has cost $975,000.

The Washington *Star* believes that the president sent a private and advance copy of his correspondence with Grant to Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*, marked "with his compliments."

The Suez canal people only want a hundred millions (of francs) more, and with that pledge themsel

An American Bridal Chamber at Saratoga.

A DESCRIPTION OF IT.

George Alfred Townsend, the Saratoga correspondent of the Boston Post, has lately slept in a bridal chamber at one of the largest hotels there, and thus describes it. He says:

When I had dried my tears I looked round me, and between the solemnness and the splendor of the bridal chamber, I was half charmed, half awed. Exactly in the middle of the room stood the bed, built low to the floor, with a mirror at the head, another at the foot, and a third in the circle of the canopy above. The canopy was silken and white, looped up with golden tassels, golden corded.

A couple of bronze cherubs were astride the headboard, looking away from the bed, and holding fast the curtains of the canopy; two others at the foot were saying silence with their fingers on their lips, and both their quivers were empty. The bedstead was of satin wood, delicately grained; the coverlet was pure white with knitted silk; the sheets were perfumed faintly; such pillows you never saw in size! each one a bed by itself, and the pillow cases were bordered with Spanish point lace, six inches wide. There was no daylight in the room, and the man had lighted the chandelier, so that a pure white flame made all the gildings in the window-corners glisten. They were plain arched cornices, except in the keystones, where two hearts transfixed with an arrow gave me a cruel pang for a moment; and, like the bed canopy, the white silk curtains fell in folds to the floor, with golden tassels swinging between. The carpet was white and blue Axminister, very rare, with a small design of a lady in it; a like pattern was the wall paper, without the blue; one gilt band ran round the ceiling; the only pictures were a copy of Titian's Venus, lying very cool and neglige upon a sheet, with her hair bound up in an old-fashloned basket braid, and no sign of clothes anywhere; and a lithograph of the King Candaules and his wife and friend—not very modest. A sandal-wood dressing stand and mirror reflected a case of smelling bottles in Bohemian glass; there were upon the brackets on either side statuettes in alabaster of Love and Psyche, and Diana and Endymion. The towel-rack was of sandal-wood shod with gilt feet. Out of the soft white splendor of the silence a canary bird in a cage at the window sang so shrilly that I was frightened the more. All the tints and patterns of the room were in pure and beautiful taste; but it was a seraglio that I had entered, not my husband's chamber. Had I dared show that I noticed these things I would have moved to some modest room and sat in the solitude of it among my trunks.

To add to the show-character of the place, champagne was sent up with the compliments of the house, and by the buzz of conversation around the doors I knew that men were walking to and fro there, if not to look to laugh.

In the interim I unlocked my trunks and laid my linens in the dressing-case drawers. It was warm and I put my feet in the white satin slippers you admired so much, undid my close-bodied dress with its long waist and "points," and wrapped about me the dressing-gown my brother gave, open at the neck, and of most white Marseilles from the broad boyish lapels to the pearl-buttoned hem. Everywhere I turned, so whitely attired, the frequent mirrors reflected me, showing whiter yet my pained, expectant face, and often giving me starts, as if in these long contrived sacrificial robes I came face to face with my past self—or worse, my passing self—so soon to surrender my existence to one loved but still human, perhaps changing affection.

As I placed away my many 'kerchiefs, my rival corsets of French and English, the handkerchiefs marked with the old family name, no longer mine, the embroidered skirts, the folded chemisettes, a doubt, the first and last, came to my mind, of the wisdom of my choice and its awful irrevocability.

I was disturbed by Larry. I knew that he had been drinking when he kissed me.

Mary, he said, if you pray to-night, ask that our home may be no bridal chamber. These nuptial menageries make men no prouder, women no purer.

We were dinned with music that night. But in the morning we quitted the American harem, and in our little, modest room, we pity the bridal parties that take our place.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

ONE VICE AT A TIME ENOUGH.—A good story is told of the naval hero of the late war, Admiral Farragut. We cannot vouch for its authenticity, but give it as related by an eminent theologian and divine. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, is eminent for his devotion to the interests of his diocese, and yet loves to unbend in genial society. One day he was recreating at Newport, and fell into the company of the admiral. The bishop was smoking, and politely offered a cigar to his companion. Turning his bronzed face upon the Bishop, Farragut soberly remarked: "No, thank you, bishop; I never *smoke*, but I sometimes *swear* a little." The answer took the bishop aback somewhat, but he quickly recovered himself, and replied: "Ah, I see—smoking and swearing don't go together!" It was "diamond cut diamond."

A town meeting in Wisconsin has renominated General McClellan for the presidency

Russia has sent an order to this country for 100,000 Berdan rifles.

The Clerk's Baby.

One of our exchanges, who "had a clerk," credits the young man with the following witty family squib:

We once had a clerk who got married. Now there is nothing funny in that. His wife made him a very pretty present one day of a baby—and that is where the funny part comes in. He was in the office yesterday, and wished us to publish, for the benefit of inquiring friends, the following biography. Says he:

"We have had so many kind friends asking about that baby, that we have thought it necessary to briefly chronicle his condition, somewhat after the current style of the day.

"It's a boy.

"Weighs nine pounds, and wife tells us that he will grow heavier as his weight increases.

"He's our first baby, and of course is the only baby in town.

"The nurse says he is 'the very image of his pa.'

"'A little copy of his faithful sire,
In face and gesture.'

"But in justice to the youth we must say we think him an improvement on the original—a world of progress, you know.

"This young America is as old as could be expected, considering the time he was born, and will doubtless be too old for his father in a few years, if he has good luck.

"He is quite reticent on politics, and only wants to be let alone.

"We think he favors Mrs. Winslow's policy.

"We haven't named him yet. We want to give him a distinguished cognomen, but the fame of our great men is at present so precarious that we don't like the risk.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to say, as all biographers do of distinguished personages, that 'the subject of this sketch' was born at a very early age, 'of poor but respectable parents.'"

GILDED OBJECT GLASSES.—It is an important discovery of Fousault, a distinguished improver of telescopes, that a coating of gold or silver leaf upon the object glass greatly facilitates observation, enabling the eye to dwell for a long period upon the sun, and in no wise impairing the distinctness of vision. It is found, moreover, by experiment, that eyes which shrink from the common solar light are greatly relieved by wearing gilded or silvered glasses. These effect the color of the solar light differently; the gilding making it green and the silvering blue.

A CALL OF PROVIDENCE.—Father O., an old minister recently deceased, was asked, some years ago, how he decided when a call from a church was a "call of Providenee." He replied, naively, "God has sent me nine children to feed, clothe and educate; and he knows that I devote all my time to his cause, and have no other means to live on than the gospel. When duty bids me to change my place of labor, I regard that as 'a call of Providence' which is a call of pro*vide*-ance."

FEED MY LAMBS.—The celebrated Gerson, although Chancellor of the University of Paris, and the theological leader of the reformatory councils of Pisa and Constance in the early part of the fifteenth century, felt that he had a greater work to do, After taking a prominent part in all the leading questions of the age, he retired to a convent at Lyons, and found his chief delight in the instruction of little children, saying that it was with little children that the reformation of the church should commence. And on his death-bed he sent for the little ones, that they might pray for him.

"Young man, do you believe in a future state?" "In course I duz; and what's more, I intend to enter it as soon as Betsy gets the things ready."

"No D—d Nigger Shall Arrest Me."

These are the words of an excited individual by the name of John Tomley, and were uttered whilst engaging a lamp post in an earnest discussion of the existing dynasty. John was rather boisterous in his remarks, and attracted the attention of a "culled" police who was a short distance off. He approached John and advised him to keep quiet and go home or he would arrest him, when John told him to go to the devil, and uttered the above words. The "culled" star being a pretty muscular fellow got quite indignant and hoisted John into the guardhouse in short order. The youth was fined five dollars for his singular conduct.—*Mobile Tribune, 5th inst.*

The Memphis city government has approved a plan for building a jetty or pier, costing $7000, at the foot of Market street, to protect the river bank in front of the city from the action of the current, which is now washing it away in some places and filling up in others.

A lady thus describes John G. Saxe:

He's tall as any Longfellow,
A giant in these days;
He's wittier far than Whittier,
Who sings in labor's praise:
And brightest of New England's bards
Is he wher'er he roams,
Who, although Dr. Holmes is bright,
Can always brighten homes.

YOUNG ITURBIDE.—Augustin Iturbide, the adopted heir of Maximilian, is now at Rosedale, the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Green, on the heights of Georgetown, and is a robust boy four years old, looking as if he might put in a claim for his inheritance some day, if Uncle Sam does not absorb it in the mean time.

The Bucyrus *Journal*, says: "Mr. Robert Kerr, of Marion county, well known as one of the most extensive farmers on the plains south of Bucyrus, has made a bequest of $50,000 to Hiram college, of Portage county, Ohio. General Garfield is president of the institution."

A few days ago a man got out of the cars at Peoria, Ill., with a large bag in his hand which he carried very carefully. After walking up the street a short distance he put his bag down, untied it and lifted out a good sized boy. He had brought him several miles as baggage and without having him checked.

The St. Paul and Pacific railroad will be finished to lake Minnetonnka this week, twenty miles west of St. Paul.

Eleven hundred copies of Victoria's memoirs of Prince Albert sold in England within a few days after its publication. London edition, $5 50; American edition, $2.

A New England Cotton Factory.

A correspondent describes the Cocheco Print works at Dover, N. H., named after the river on which the town is located. These works are among the most extensive and profitable in New England, and afford a good average specimen of the manner in which all eastern manufactories are conducted. The company owning these mills was incorporated in 1836, with a capital of $1,300,000. The ground occupied by the print works, and the mills for manufacturing the cloths, embrace an area of six acres, the buildings forming a hollow square, seven stories high. The mills are now running 48,232 spindles and 1200 looms, and produce 12,000,000 yards of cloth, and use about 4700 bales of cotton per annum. The number of operatives employed is abont 1000, of whom 600 are women and girls. The average earnings of these range from four to eight dollars per week. The annual amount paid out by this company for the item of labor does not exceed a quarter million of dollars—a very moderate sum, considering the fact that the average dividends declared by the Cocheco company, for some years past, have been one hundred thousand dollars every six months, and that the net earnings over and above this enabled them on the 18th of June last to pay to their stockholders in cash $300,000 of their capital stock, leaving their present working capital $1,000,000. Four-fifths of the operatives were Irish. Of the remaining one-fifth there was a sprinkling of the tidy, intelligent-looking girls belonging to the surrounding country. The latter were mainly employed in the weaving department, where most intelligence is required, and where the pay is most remunerative. All seemed happy and contented. The hours of labor for adults and children under eleven range from six till six, and it will probably be a long day before the eight-hour system will become a fixed fact in these manufacturing districts.

Dummy Engines.

The following experience is given in regard to their use on frequented roads:

The dummies on the Bath and Coney island road have driven off nearly all the pleasure travel which formerly patronized it, and hardly a week passes but what some unwary individual, in attempting to drive over, is entrapped in meeting the nuisance, when a runaway, and in some cases a capsize, is the consequence, endangering both life and limbs. If you doubt this, inquire of the residents on the road and in the village of New Utrecht, and you will learn enough to satisfy you. Perhaps it would be better for you personally to try the experiment with a team of spirited horses not accustomed to meeting the machine; try it not only by day, but also meet it at night, presenting a face of fire with the sparks flying in all directions, and I think you will agree with me that dummies should never be tolerated on public highways in the country, that on them they are an intolerable nuisance. When trying this experiment stop at the toll-gate on the city line, and the attendant will inform you of the great falling off of the pleasure traveling since their introduction. It is true that some horses eventually become accustomed to the machines, but there are many that always fear them, and some in whom the dread appears to increase instead of diminishing.—*Correspondence Brooklyn Eagle.*

White Sulphur Well.

[From the New Albany (Ind.) Commercial.]

On Little Blue river, twelve miles from its mouth, and about the same distance from Leavenworth, Crawford county, there is one of the most remarkable wells of sulphur water of which we have any account. It is an artesian well, 480 feet deep, and the water, which is as clear as crystal, flows out in an uninterrupted stream four and a half inches in diameter. The sulphur is purely white, and although strongly impregnated, the water has a very pleasant taste, and is regarded by persons who have tried it to be highly medicinal.

The well was dug for the purpose of procuring coal oil. By means of tubes the jet of water has been thrown to the height of nearly thirty feet—with its present calibre it rises to the height of four or five feet.

Visitors have already begun to come to it as a place of resort. A temporary building has been erected for their accommodation, and it is expected that it will soon become an attractive watering place. The smell of the sulphur can be detected the moment you enter the grove where the well is situated, at a distance of several hundred yards. It is said to surpass the far famed White sulphur springs of Virginia.

A city called Cheyenne has been laid out on the line of the Union Pacific railroad of the Platte, which it is supposed will be the metropolis of the more northern plains. It is located on Crow creek, twenty-five miles below the Rocky mountains, at the base of the Black hills, on the head waters of the Platte. This is the railroad company's town—a second Altoona—where they intend putting up foundries, machine shops, etc., at an expense of $1,000,000.

Somebody says that the best way to get rid of weeds is always to put your cigar-case and its contents at the service of your friends. Jones says that the most effective means he ever tried was by squeezing the hand of a plump young bereaved in black. The next day she was in half-mourning, and a second kindly pressure resulted in a pink gown, with a white bonnet. Farmers, please notice.

A farmer in Missouri, on being asked the number of his children, hesitated, and referred the questioner to his wife, and she replied, "ten;" but when in the course of conversation the farmer was asked as to the number of hogs he possessed, he replied promptly, "seventy-one."

Paris has been greatly excited of late over the appearance of a masked lady who rides daily in the Bois de Boulogne, with a sword and dagger dangling by her side. No one knows her; no one has seen her face; she is only spoken of as "the masked Amazon." She appears to be young, and is an admirable horsewoman. A story is current that she is the daughter of a Sclavic princess who was ruined by a Parisian gentleman, and died broken-hearted. The daughter is said to be searching for her mother's betrayer, whom she expects to recognize by his portrait, which the princess always wore. Within a week or two a second masked Amazon made her appearance, but instead of carrying pistols and a dagger in her girdle, she has hung an immortelle, with a withered rose entwined in it, to her saddle-bow. French ingenuity has not yet solved this second mystery.

The New York *Times* encourages the building of hotels after the fashion of the French *familisteres*. The French *familistere* is a large building composed of a number of suits of apartments for young married people—the idea being to furnish a comfortable house for two people at low rent. We fear that if the occupants were limited to *two*, our young married people of small incomes would not, as a general rule, occupy them long. A permanent visitor usually makes his appearance in the course of a year or so. The American *familistere* would have to be let at frequent intervals to very "newly-married people."

TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.—General Shanks, member of congress from Indiana, and chairman of the congressional committee which is investigating the subject of the treatment of federal prisoners in rebel prisons during the war, is in town, and has rooms at the United States hotel. The committee, of which the general is chairman, are all hard at work, and their report, when fully prepared, will be accurate and reliable, and will constitute an important part of the history of the great conflict, that all future generations may see what our Union prisoners, who perlied their all for the nation, had to suffer and endure in its behalf. The report of this committee will embrace all the important facts and incidents of prison life in the south.—*Wash. Republican.*

The extensive fair of the New England agricultural society, to be held at Providence this week, will be conducted on the most magnificent scale, in Narragansett park, which embraces fifty acres and contains a covered gallery capable of seating twenty thousand people. It is believed that a larger attendance will be gathered at this exhibition than has ever been collected in the New England states.

THE COTTON CROP.—A German farmer writes that the cotton worm "has done not haf so mooch eat 'em up as we tink so."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

President Johnson is in the bog of usurpation and reconstruction opposition up to his ankles; but he is in, as a friend of the Irishman was, who called for help to get him out. The story runs thus, and is an unquestioned fact: "How deep is the gentleman in?" asked the man solicited to help. "Up to the ankles," was the reply. "Then there's plenty of time, and we can wait." "No, indade, there's no time, for he's in head first."

The Paris, Illinois, *Times* says there are two men in that county over one hundred years of age. One of them, John Eagan, an Irishman, who fought in the revolutionary war, is in his one hundred and fourth year; the other, John Garvin, also an Irishman, is one hundred and ten. The editor called to see Garvin, but was informed that he had "just stepped down to his son's," only twelve miles distant.

The rebels in Maryland, since Montgomery Blair's last visit to that state, confidently assert that it is the president's intention to resist the impeachment by force. It is reported that Jerry Black is an advocate of this course.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* recapitulates the manufactures of that city as follows: Capital invested, $1,538,200; value of annual product, $2,284,500; hands employed, 1,309; weekly wages, $13,984.

Fair invalid—"Lor, Jane, I do feel that bad! Do, please, make me a tumbler o' brandy-and-water, as strong as you can—and—and just make me take it whether I will or not!"

A colored preacher at the south recently said in a prayer: "O Lord, be pleased to shake your great tablecloth over your hungry children, dat dey may be fed wid de crumbs of your love."

The Lake Shore Grape Growers' association has been in session at Northeast, Pennsylvania. The reports made indicate a crop of grapes above the average.

The president has directed the reservation for military purposes of the Peninsular islands in San Francisco bay, and a plat of 36 square miles at camp Goodwin, Arizona.

Eighty cigar manufactories in Havana have closed, being unable to pay the new government imposition. Hundreds of workmen have thus been thrown out of employment.

"Woman is a delusion, madam!" exclaimed a crusty old bachelor to a witty young lady. "And man is always hugging some delusion or other," was the quick retort.

Maryland rebels have driven from her own property a Union woman who had opened on her farm a home for disabled white and black Union soldiers.

Mr. Bonner says he will never trot "Dexter" for a dollar. "A gentleman can hold a fast horse," he says, "without gambling with him."

The receipts of cotton at Memphis, since September 1, 1866, the beginning of the cotton year, have been 216,812 bales.

Four Union men have been driven out of Smith county, Tennessee, because they had belonged to the state guard.

A residence, costing $30,000, is to be built for the president of the university of Vermont, President Angell.

A canary bird died at Lee the other day at the age of eighteen years, and was a great songster to the last.

In the western part of Texas there are said to be 5000 Germans who will vote the Republican ticket.

Chief Justice Chase is visiting New Hampshire. He received a splendid reception at Manchester Tuesday evening.

In central and southern Ohio all of the potatoes, except those planted late, have been nearly destroyed by the rot.

John Lusk, of San Francisco, made $60,000 this year by the cultivation of red raspberries.

Peninsular island, in the Bay of San Francisco, is to be reserved for military purposes.

The western rivers are higher now than they have been for several years at this season.

Houses on the Parisian Plan.

We are enabled to inform our correspondents and the public, who are interested in the construction in this city of large buildings upon what is called the Parisian plan, that the subject has already received the consideration of property owners in one or more instances; that plans have been prepared and completed in detail; that they would have been carried into execution but for the inordinate price of labor and building materials.

These buildings would cover several lots of ground, be of fine architectural appearance, and yet of the quiet style befitting an elegant private dwelling, and occupy locations of the best character, contiguous to and below the Central park.

They would supply each family with a complete suite of rooms, say from five to ten in number, upon one floor, entirely separate from each other, and opening by a front door upon a spacious fire-proof staircase. The lower floor would be occupied by a restaurant, and for the public rooms usual in a hotel. Each family would have all the seclusion and independence now enjoyed by being sole occupants of a house, and have all the advantages of hotel life. They would be able, at their option, to relieve themselves from the care of a kitchen, and take their meals in the restaurant, or have them served in their own rooms.

There can be little doubt that this plan will be acceptable in this city, particularly if it be introduced on a large scale and in such style as to attract the families who seek to live elegantly and free from ordinary housekeeping burdens; and once approved, the buildings can be varied in construction so as to suit the wants of all classes.—*N. Y. World.*

CAPITAL IS COMING.—A few days ago, a company of gentlemen of large capital from Massachusetts purchased the famous Shelby iron works and mines, in Shelby county, and who, we learn, intend rebuilding early these once extensive works. The sum paid the old company is said to be three hundred thousand dollars. This is one bold and gigantic movement of northern capital and genius, a movement made to be followed soon, no doubt, by many more.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Sentinel.*

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.—The border state convention, which is to assemble at Baltimore on the 12th instant, promises to be a considerable gathering. Delegations are to be present from Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. The object of the convention, as set forth, is "to advance the interests and cause of manhood suffrage, to demand of congress the passage of the Sumner-Wilson bill, and to direct the central committee to take steps to carry out this resolution, and to fix the day of the meeting of the convention."

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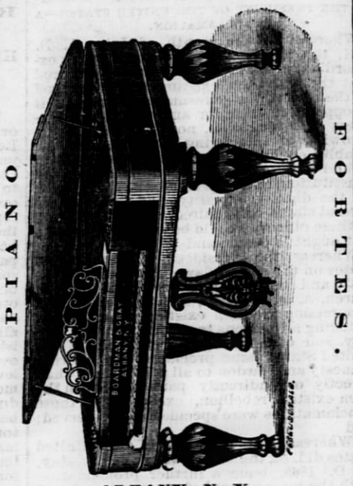
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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. II. NO. 38. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867. WHOLE NO., 88.

Poetry.

For the N. O. Advocate.

"THE WATCHER."

BY LU BILLINGS SPALDING.

All night she sat by her baby's crib,
And watched and waited the whole night through,
In the light of the taper, white and dim,
And the chill of the night time cold and blue.

Over the prairie the slow moon swung,
And the star-flies fluttered their shiny wings,
And the moon so tender, so fond, so fond,—
Thrust a white hand lovingly in
And rested it kindly upon that brow,
Drooping, and weary with watching for him.

Dark was that chambe., and cheerless and lone,
Watching all night by her baby's side,
Thinking of days now forever gone—
Days that beheld her a happy bride.
Little she dreamed in her far off home,
Where the dews lay cool and the stars were bright—
Little she dreamed that the great, wide world
Would give her never another so bright.

Lower and lower the pearl moon grew,
And the day star flickered like injured love:
The babe thrust forth one little hand
And smiled, in its innocent dream of love.
But mournful drooped that mother's face,
Set like a pearl in its wild, black hair;
Where, O where was *her* dream of love?
Broke like a wave on the boulder bare.

And the hours, they falter so slow, so slow,
And the moon hand, gloved in a glove of pearl,
Is the only hand that soothes her now,
In all the cold, dark, dreary world.
"Oh! come to me, darling, come home, come home,"
Is the prayer she prays to him o'er again,
Till the rose is dead on her cheek of snow,
And the eyes had grown so dim, so dim.

And when that prayer fore'er is still,
And drifted away on that far off tide,
He will think of the little form watching for him
All night in the chamber dim and wide.
He will seek her face on the pillow still,
Where it used to nestle so true, so true,
But never again will it watch for him
All night in the shadows, dim and blue.

But true, ah, truer than he has been,
The *moon* will not desert *her* dead;
But shed her tenderest, fondest beams
Where the watcher has laid her weary head.

GRADATIM.

BY DR. J. C. HOLLAND.

Heaven is not reached by a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

I can count these things to be grandly true;
That a noble deed is a step toward God—
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by the things that are under our feet,
By what we have mastered of greed and gain,
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ill that we hourly meet.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we trust,
When the morning calls to life and light,
But our hearts grow weary, and ere the night
Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

Wings for the angels, but feet for the men!
We must borrow the wings to find the way—
We may hope, and resolve, and aspire, and pray,
But our feet must rise or we fall again.

Only in dreams is the ladder thrown
From the weary earth to the sapphire walls;
But the dreams depart, and the vision falls,
And the sleeper wakes on his pillar of stone.

Heaven is not reached by a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

From the Christian Advocate.

CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

BY REV. RICHARD WHEATLEY.

Among the many dissolving views the magic lantern offers to the gaze of interested spectators is not unusually that of some beautiful or majestic form disappearing in weltering chaos, from which in turn emerges a phantom horribly grotesque and ugly. Such an exhibition has our beloved republic presented to the eyes of wondering nations within the present decade. The world in blank amazement has beheld the states of our Union—once blent in harmonious entity, once rejoicing under an overshadowing constitution, whose weight, like that of the atmosphere, was unappreciable by the multitude, and whose existence was known only by its benefits—arrayed in deadly hostility, and spreading over their whole territorial area mourning, desolation and woe.

The first of Dr. J. W. Draper's three volumes on the history of the Civil War, published by the renowned Brothers Harper, is devoted to exposition of the causes that wrought out the war, and to narration of the events preparatory to it, up to the close of President Buchanan's administration.

The narration contains little if anything that is new or striking. The author places his reader successively upon the Southern and Northern stand points; teaches him to look alike upon past, present and future through circumambient media, and in terse and luminous style discourses condensedly yet comprehensively upon events as they transpire. In so doing he is careful to observe the Ciceronian rules of historical composition: "It is the first and fundamental law of history that it should neither dare to say anything that is false, nor fear to say anything that is true, nor give any just suspicion either of favor or disaffection; that in the relation of things, the writer should observe the order of time, and add also the description of places; that in all great and memorable transactions he should first explain the counsels, then the acts, lastly the events; that in the counsels he should interpose his own judgment on the merit of them; in the acts he should relate not only what was done, but how it was done; in the events he should show what share chance, or rashness, or prudence had in them; that in regard to persons he should describe not only their particular actions, but the lives and characters of all those who bear an eminent part in the story."

In American national life three distinct periods are perceptible. The first characterized by earnest acceptance of the idea of political unity; the second by the decomposition of the nation, embodied by that idea into two geographical and opposing political powers; the third by the conflict of those powers for supremacy. Tremendous outside pressure from the parent country gave rise to the characteristic of the first period; and, that removed, forces mainly internal originated characteristic of the second.

Foremost of those forces are the moral and social, generated by the difference of the original colonists. Immigrants to the south were materialistic, pleasure-loving, aristocratic; those to the north were idealists, reflective, laborious, and democratic. Climate aggravated their respective peculiarities, dictating to the cavalier on the one hand the slave culture of tobacco and cotton, and to the roundhead on the other the *free* cultivation of ordinary staples of domestic consumption. The progress of physical sciences and industrial art in Great Britain lent additional power to the decomposing tendency by enhancing the value of servile products, and in increasing the wealth of the planter, thereby enlarging his leisure and inclination for government and politics. Another, and not the least of those forces, was the ever-deepening conviction in the northern mind of the guilt of enslaving human beings, and the desire to purge itself of complicity in the "sum of all villainies." Add to this the apprehension of losing political control of the country, so rife in slave-holding circles, and the list may be nearly, if not quite, closed.

To the climatic element in this congeries of disintegrating forces Dr. Draper assigns too great prominence and power. But if, as we are compelled to infer from his language and argumentation, he belong to the materialistic school of philosophic realism, it is not to be wondered at. Climate, as related to the development and destiny of nations, is and does everything. Religious and moral forces are of very small account. These are the author's opinions. His speculations are wonderfully interesting. They reveal a vast amount of reading and philosophic research. Treasured acquisitions are poured forth with lavish profusion. Mrs. Partington would think he had "information on the brain." But while we gladly recognize the value of much that he advances, we can by no means concede the justice or accuracy of the inferences he draws from the premises laid down. Climate does unquestionably exert great influence on the character and fortunes of nations. But we must be excused from believing that "the springs of history" are to be discovered wholly or mainly "in the silent influences of nature," or that "the philosopher will often detect the true causes of great political and social convulsions, of sectional hatreds and natural attachments, in the shining of the sun and in the falling of rains." It was not by these agencies that the colossal fabric of Roman domination was overthrown, that paganism was subverted and Christianity seated on its throne, that France was thrown into revolutionary convulsions, or that the adherents of the papacy were compelled to imbrue their hands in the blood of Protestant brethren. In vain does the author asseverate that in Europe spiritual aspirations predominate, and in America physical; that the people of the former are under the influence of religious sentiment, and that "we shall be controlled by industrial pursuits," because the surface of their continent is *convex* to the sky, while ours is *concave*. The statement as to the skyward aspect of our country is true of the Mississippi Valley, and for that matter of every valley in the states. But is it not also true of every valley in the world? If we are to be more material and worldly than Europeans, because we have larger valleys, then, on the theory of physical influence, we shall be more spiritual and devout because we have higher and larger mountains.

By climate the author informs us he means "the aggregate of all the circumstances, natural and artificial, in which we live." Climate, then, is a very comprehensive term. But in his affirmations and reasonings he restricts its meaning almost entirely to the natural environments of life. He does this when he declares that "climate controls the thoughts and actions of men;" that it determines forms of religion and government; that the January isothermal of 41 deg. is the line of demarkation between Romanism and Protestantism, between systems of embellished and of simple worship. He forgets that Russia is north and that protesting Italy, to say nothing of Mohammedan nations, is south of that line. Foresight, method, caution, energy, perseverance, and their opposites, are not governed by isothermal lines; are not monopolized by the North nor scarce in the South. The late war has demonstrated that historic Africa and Asia are as near the Equator as our southern States; yet, says our author, "No climate zone on the face of the earth has produced greater men, or more profoundly affected the course of human affairs. Among soldiers it has Hannibal; among philosophers, Euclid; among astronomers, Ptolemy. Persia is a land of poets. Jerusalem, the holiest of cities, is the cradle of religion. Carthage disputed with Rome the empire of the world." Much more of the same kind we could add. It is needless; enough has been said to show that thought, action, and character, that forms of religion and government are not dependent on climate save in a very minute degree. Intellectual and religious forces, the Gospel and living Christians, change and elevate nations. Climate has little to do with it. The faana and the flora but slightly modify the action of moral agencies. The Draperian theory of climatic power, or rather the Buckellian, is inconsistent with the facts on which it professedly rests. We should not omit to add that in the author's opinion the differentiating influence of climate is, in its relations to nationality, best neutralized by national justice to each and all. His work, notwithstanding its manifest philosophical blemishes, and its refusal to acknowledge the supreme power of spiritual instrumentalities, is a rich contribution to the literature of this eventful epoch.

Beautiful Extract.

Some fifteen years ago, Rev. J. N. Maffit, then in his prime, delivered a lecture which closed with the following passage:

"The Phœnix, a fabled bird of antiquity, when it felt the advancing chill of age, built its own funeral urn, and fired its pyre by means which nature's instinct taught. All its plumage and its form of beauty became ashes; but then would rise the young—beautiful from the urn of death and chambers of decay, would the fledgling come with its eyes turned towards the sun, and essaying its dark velvet wings, sprinkled with gold and fringed with silver, on the balmy air, rising a little higher until at length, in the full confidence of its flight, it gives a cry of joy, and soon became a glittering speck on the bosom of aerial ocean. Lovely voyager of earth, bound on its heavenward journey to the sun! So rises the spirit bird of the body, the funeral urn which its Maker built; the death fires. So towers away to its home on the pure elements of spirituality, the intellect, to dip its proud wings in the fount of eternal bliss. So shall dear, precious humanity survive from the ashes of a burning world. So beautifully shall the unchanged soul soar within the disc of eternity's great luminary, with undazzled eye and unscorched wing—the Phœnix of immortality—taken to its rainbow home, and cradled on the beating bosom of eternal love."

☞ He that taketh his own cares upon himself loads himself in vain with an uneasy burden. I will cast all my cares on God; he hath bidden me. They cannot burden him.—*Bishop Hall.*

Fine Music is not Worship.

The editorial leader in the May number of the New York *Musical Gazette* bears the following testimony:

At first thought this may seem to be a very needless assertion. But it is not. It is no man of straw to be knocked down by a paragraph. There are many people who make no distinction between musical enjoyment and religious feeling; who seem to accept the awakening of their musical sensibilities as the working of a genuine religious experience. A writer in a sectional paper, speaking recently of different concerts, made use of the following language: 'Moreover, oratorio is religiously welcome to our Sunday evenings, for it is the grandest form of sacred music, often the noblest utterance of holy writ. Who can preach more eloquently than Handell and Haydn? What sermon is so good as a chorus of the Messiah?'

This is no doubt but the reflection of a very general public opinion, but the position is a false one, and hurtful in its tendency. Who ever heard an audience, or any portion of an audience, on leaving a concert room where the Messiah had been performed, conversing about the Savior, as if their minds had been specially turned to him or to his work by the performance they had listened to? Who ever heard of a conversation resulting from the very finest possible rendering of any song or chorus in that wonderful oratorio? No, the effect is musical, and that alone, and we cannot but feel that anything which confirms the opposite impression must be exceedingly injurious. It is not necessary for us to express our faith in the elevating, ennobling and purifying influence of music as an art; but the existence of this conviction in the mind need not conflict with a sincere desire that the true position of the art should be well understood.

Music is the handmaid of religion, but it certainly is not religion itself in any sense. If if were so, then a Catholic Cathedral, where its performance is brought to the highest possible degree of perfection, in connection with sacred words, should contain the most worshipful assembly in the world. But that this is the case no one will claim. Yet, although the minds of Christian people revolt from any such extreme conclusion, they still seem unable to rid themselves of the idea that if music be well performed there must be some worship in it, merely on that account. But there certainly is no more religion in music itself than in any other art or science. And the use of sacred words does not interfere with the truth of this statement, unless the sentiment of the words are felt by the hearer. This test is a very simple and by no means a severe one; yet we fear its application would rule out a large proportion of the church choir singing in our churches. The actual spirit of the words is not given or received by choir or people. See how it is even where a choir have obtained a reputation for singing with an expression. The effect even then is musical rather than spiritual. This might be inferred from the very language by which the singing is frequently eulogized. As the congregation leave the church such remarks as these are heard: 'How beautifully our choir sang to-day! With what admirable expression! How finely the sentiment of that last hymn was brought out!' Strange, indeed, it is, that no one perceives how false is the basis of all this criticism! Strange that none should realize that they have merely been gratified with a fine performance, in which their religious feelings have not been awakened in the slightest degree! If this were not true their minds would be turned in an entirely different channel. Instead of thinking of the music and praising its fine adaptation, their thoughts would be occupied with the solemn truths contained in the hymn, and they would be filled with serious meditations upon such subjects as it had brought before the mind.

It will be observed that we have said no word against the cultivation of sacred music. We believe it is the very highest form of music, and that it is the duty of all congregations to provide every possible means for its improvement. But we do contend for the truth of the statement which heads this article, that 'Fine Music is not Worship.' It is not asserted that artistic music is incompatible with a worshipful spirit; but that in itself, it has not the essence of religion. When high musical culture is joined with a truly devout and consecrated spirit, then, indeed, the result is glorious. Most fortunate is the church which enjoys such a combination in its religious services. But the idea that the finest music without the spirit of worship is either acceptible to God or beneficial to the congregation, is a delusion and a snare.

What Ragged Schools have Done.

When Sheriff Watson, of Aberdeen, was leaving home one day, about twenty years ago, he met a beggar boy who told a mournful tale and sought relief; the sheriff gave him a ticket of admission to one of the free schools of the city and passed on. But the disappointed look of that boy would not leave my mind. "He asked me for bread," said the sheriff to himself, "and I have given him a stone."

To this thought we are indebted for the first Ragged School in Scotland. The sheriff gave effect to it by calling a meeting of influential friends, who subscribed a fund to open a school for vagrant boys, where they might have a simple diet, a plain education, and be trained to industrial habits. The cost of all this did not exceed four pounds a year after deducting the amounts received from the boy's earnings. A girl's school was next formed, and thenceforward the Ragged School became a public institution.

Looking back on the history of these and other schools of the same description in the city, the sheriff said, lately, "We appeal to thousands we have put into domestic service in various parts of the country, who are living witnesses to the truth of our statistics; and to me it is a marvel, which I can ascribe to nothing but the protecting hand of God, that none of those children have returned to us dismissed or in disgrace. Upwards of 3,000 children have attended our four Ragged Schools in Aberdeen since 1841, and of these 600 have gone into situations, and are, with few exceptions, known to be doing well."

A few months after the establishment of Sheriff Watson's school in Aberdeen, Dr. Guthrie opened a ragged school in Edinburg. An incident, also, led to this. One day the doctor sat down to rest, after a long walk, on a seat beside St. Anthony's well, near Holyrood. A few ragged boys, who gained a precarious living by handing water in their tins to visitors, offered the doctor "a drink." He was struck by their sharp and intelligent appearance. He asked if they would go to school if they were to get a breakfast, a dinner and a supper? "Instantly," says the doctor, "the eyes of the little fellows kindled up, and one of them said: 'I would come for a dinner only.'"

This scene laid hold of his mind. Like Sheriff Watson, he soon interested a number of benevolent friends in his project, and thenceforward Edinburgh, like the granite city, became famous for its ragged schools. But with what results? Hear the doctor on this point: "We have cleared the streets of Edinburgh of juvenile beggars, a feat which the magistrates and police, with cell and prison at their back, failed to achieve. We have rescued from certain ruin, by one school, in twelve years, 500 children, at a cost not worth naming; while we saved to the State £74,000, the amount which they would have cost had they grown up in lawlessness and crime. We have ever since gone on the same track, catching hold of every little fellow before he goes over the precipice, and now we are likely to have prisons to let, for when I was at Paisley, a short time ago, I heard a fiddle playing in a prison, and when I inquired of a friend what that could mean, he replied, 'Oh, there's naebody in't, and they have turned the jail into a dancing school.'"

At one of the annual meetings of the Ragged School Union, held recently, Lord Shaftesbury said: "When those four or five good men came to me and asked me to unite with them in their endeavors to stem the tide of juvenile crime and depravity, did any one believe, did any one dare to imagine that he would live to see such a day as this, to hear such a report as this, and be able to stand before thousands of his fellow men and declare the great work that had been wrought? how much evil had been rolled back? how much had been prevented? how many thousands had been called into life? how many saved to their country? how many saved from the grip of Satan to adorn Christianity in this life and to form part of the Savior's diadem in the world to come?"

THE FATE OF UNJUST GAINS, OR, "HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."—In spite of the Emperor Adrian's epigram, that "money has no unpleasant odor," a fatality seems to attach itself to ill-gotten gains. Either because the illegal transactions by which immense profits have been harvested on a repetition fail to bring success, or because the sudden command of inexhaustible resources give rise to insatiable desires, in almost every case the plunderer fails to enjoy for a long time the fruits of their labors. Messrs. Van Wyck and Walker, members of the Congressional sub-committee appointed to investigate the cotton frauds during the war, have discovered that many of the largest speculators have squandered their gains by subsequent schemes or by the decline of the price of cotton. In this instance, retribution, although proverbially lame of foot, seems to have overtaken the horde of vultures which followed in the track of our conquering armies through the South. In many cases the information, either accidentally or wilfully, communicated to the enemy by this worst class of camp followers, caused the failure of the most promising expeditions. It is a cause of great satisfaction that these cotton-ghouls have received a fitting reward for their selfishness.

General Sheridan at St. Louis.

The following paragraphs are extracted from General Carl Schurz's speech of welcome to General Sheridan at the unparalleled demonstration at St. Louis, while he was en route to Fort Leavenworth:

"But in you, sir, the people see more than merely a man who can wield a sword, ride down hostile battalions, and handle an army on the rough edges of a battle. In you the people honor the glorious model of the American soldier; [cheers] the soldier who is no mere unthinking machine in the hands of a superior will, but he knows what he is fighting for, and whose brave soul will never rest until the victory of his arms has received its true value in the assured triumph of a great cause. [Great applause.]

In you they honor the man whose eagle eye not only never failed to seize the decisive moment on the field of battle, but seized with equal certainty the decisive points of the great problem of our day. Not only as the bold rider of Winchester, the hero of the Shenandoah valley and the Five Forks, but as the hero of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan, we welcome you [applause] as an honest man, sir. You have achieved a triumph not inferior to your exploits as a soldier.

"You have not only shown to the enemies of the country the invincibility of your arms, but the very men who hate you have been forced to respect and esteem you in spite of themselves. Even now voices are coming up from the South—voices of men who abhor the authority you exercised — voices which say, 'We detest the laws which placed him over us, but Sheridan is a man!'

"Dark as the horizon may appear, the day is not far distant when the struggles we are now passing through will lie behind us on the records of history—the day when the whole American nation, North and South, willingly recognizing the beneficent results of this great revolution, will again be united, hand and heart—when the republic will throw her broad shield over the civil and political rights of all her citizens, whatever their birth place, creed or complexion; and when the people of these States—the people in the broadest sense of the word—again go on growing and prospering in the loyal exercise of local self-government. Yes, it will come in spite of the rebels, who have lost their fight, but did not lose their rancor—in spite of the insidious intrigues which seek to delay it, it will come!

"Then, General, you will gather your proudest laurels of triumph. The people of Louisiana and Texas will say, 'Blessed be the day which gives us the secure reign of hearty loyalty and impartial justice; and blessed be Sheridan, who so bravely broke the ground.' And the people of all the States will joyfully repeat what they already say, 'As the gleam of Sheridan's sword showed us the road to victory, so the gleam of Sheridan's mind showed us the road to peace!'

"As the champion of peace, through justice, as the representative of the popular thought, General Sheridan, we welcome you!"

WANT OF TACT.—The most agreeable associates in the every day intercourse of society are those who put us in a good humor with ourselves. Tactless people have a wonderful faculty of effecting the opposite. However well-tuned may be the instrument they touch, their rough, inconsequent fingers always strike some jarring string. Wounded sensibility exaggerates their bluntness into insult—confusion enters the doors where they pass in—discord follows in their steps.

Ex-Governor Yates, of Illinois, has chosen for his subject in the old bay state course of lectures at Boston, "The Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln."

From Mississippi.

PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS., Sept. 4, 1867.

Dear Advocate:

On last Friday evening our highly esteemed presiding elder, Rev. N. L. Brakeman, visited this part of our Lord's vineyard in search of the "lost sheep of the house of Israel;" he remained with us till Sunday evening. He preached an excellent sermon for us. On Saturday evening and on Sunday morning four happy converts were baptized by immersion in the Gulf of Mexico. This was something new for the Methodists of this place. Even our Baptist brethren were somewhat surprised to see (as they remarked) the Methodists "following Christ down into the water," etc. At 11 A. M. brother Roberson, from First Street Church, N. O., addressed the candidates in a very feeling and practical discourse from the text, "For thus it becomes us to fulfill all righteousness." At 3 P. M., elder Brakeman delivered a powerful sacramental sermon, and administered the Lord's supper to a large number, including some of our Baptist friends and brethren, and at night we had love feast. The Lord was with us throughout the day. Five serious persons came forward, and declared their intention to fight no longer against the Lord of hosts, but to lay down their arms and sue for peace in the blood of the atonement. This Society was organized March 25,1867, with 21 members, and now numbers 43. For the past three months, owing to the absence of the preacher in charge, and unfaithfulness on the part of the official brethren, the cause of Zion languished, and the people had become lukewarm; but the exercises of last Sabbath has infused new life and energy into the hearts of the people, and it is to be hoped that the impression left upon ther minds will be lasting. The elder's visit was truly providential; and much good was done by it.

The trustees have paid for the church lots, and have the deeds secured. We have also erected a small building for temporary use. We came near loosing the ground with the building and the 80 dollars that had been paid on them, the trustees having failed to meet the payments as they fell due, and an opportunity to sell at a better price being offered. The land lord was disposed to take advantage of us, and have the money cash down or we could not get the land. So the trustees borrowed the money and paid him, and now have the deed in their possession.

Last Sunday a week ago we organized a society about five miles back of this town, and received the congregation into the pale of the "mother" church.

This is a very interesting field; the people have erected a building 30x18, on a lot given to them by a colored brother named John Johnson, who, besides giving the ground, furnished most of the lumber, and assisted in erecting the building.

I am informed that there are persons there, both white and colored, that has never heard a sermon! How strange, in a land of bibles and free schools, and of boasted civilization—how strange to find men far advanced in age, who have never heard the story of the cross! But "mother" has sent the light of the everlasting gospel even into this dark spot of earth. O, pray that it may shine into the hearts of this people. The brethren there are living far apart, and they desire a bell of some kind that they may be summoned in time for service whenever there is any. Who among our friends will give them one? they are unable to purchase one, consequently they resort to begging. They are not particular what kind it is, so it will make a noise. An old steamboat or foundry bell will do as well as any other; any one desiring to give them one can do so by sending it to the preacher in charge of Pass Christian, who will convey it to them with many thanks.

A.

A CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—A curious question was discussed at a recent meeting of the British Royal Geographical society. Sir Henry Rawlinson expressed the opinion that the Sea of Aral—a body of water having an area of 23,000 square miles—had no existence in the long period between 600 years before Christ and 600 years after, and the rivers Oxus and Jaxartes, now flowing into it, both flowing into the Caspian sea. He said: "The sea first comes into notice in the seventh century, and these two are spoken of for several hundred years as emptying into it. Another change seems to have occurred between 1300 and 1500, and the rivers again flowed into the Caspian sea; but since the latter date they slowly changed their channels till they found an outlet in the Sea of Aral." This theory was combatted by Sir Roderick Murchison, the geologist, who affirmed that the mere absence of allusions to the Sea of Aral was no proof of its non-existence, and cited the geological evidences that whatever changes the sea had undergone they must have occurred long before the birth of history or tradition. Sir Henry Rawlinson, in reply, said that evidence exists in the writings of the fourteenth centuries, that a common highway of travel from Europe to Asia passed directly over the region now covered by the waters of the Aral. His opponent admitted that such evidence would be conclusive. Here the debate ended, with the understanding that Sir Henry is to collect and publish the proofs of his assertion.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1867.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN, D.D.

The principal Editor and Proprietor of this paper, we regret to say, has been seriously ill with the prevailing epidemic for nearly two weeks past. But we rejoice to be able to state, at the present writing, that he has passed the crisis—is pronounced out of all danger, and is rapidly recovering.

For the information of the Dr.'s numerous friends abroad, the readers of the Advocate, and his numerous correspondents, it is proper to state, that worn down by almost incessant labor as pastor of the "Ames' Church,"—visiting the sick, burying the dead, editing the Advocate, and supervising the various enterprises of the Church in this locality, he was rendered peculiarly vulnerable to disease. Consequently, on the night of the 4th, or rather the morning of the 5th inst., he was violently attacked with yellow fever. And after having been pronounced convalescent, he was seriously threatened with a typhoid form of fever, from some unknown cause. But under the blessing of God, through the skill of his physician, and careful nursing and attention of friends, that, too, has passed away, and there is now no further cause of alarm. Very soon the faithful watchman will be "walking about Zion, telling her towers, and examining her bulwarks," for the benefit of "generations following."

Dr. Newman may now be called fully acclimated to New Orleans, and the South—the same as if "to the manor born"—so that in all seasons he can with safety "go in and out" among the people, bearing aloft the banner of our Methodism, as a leader of "the Sacramental host," over all the moral and spiritual battle-fields of the sunny South. *So mote it be.*

The above notice, or apology, as with all other matter in the Advocate for this week, is without the knowledge or agency of Dr. Newman, or his Assistant.

Rev. Mr. Henry.

The Assistant Editor of the Advocate, is also down with the yellow fever, but we are happy to state is convalescent. So the "Advocate," for this week, must, in a great measure, *edit itself.*

THE EPIDEMIC—THE PREACHERS.

We deeply regret that so many of our preachers, who have been laboring so efficiently in the great mission fields of the South, should have found it necessary to be absent in visiting their friends, or on any other business, in the North or West just at this particular time. As many, very many persons, who are always but too ready to criticise ministers, will attribute their absence to a fear of the prevailing epidemic—and will talk loud and long of a "big scare" among the ministers, who have left their people to sicken, die, and be buried without "the benefit of clergy." No matter how unfounded the allegation may be, in fact, there will be found enough to ring the charges upon it, to the prejudice of such as may have been absent from their post during the ravages of the epipemic. And they are not of any one particular denomination—but ministers from various churches are in the same condemnation.

We must all have observed the strong hold upon the hearts of the people, and the commanding influence in the community a minister secures who remains with them through an epidemic—visiting the sick, burying the dead, attending funerals, and administering comfort to the sorrowing and bereaved families of his flock.

The writer has two marked instances of this in his mind's eye, now. One is Rev. Dr. Clapp, late of this city, who acquired an almost matchless influence over the entire community of New Orleans, and rendered his name immortal by his remaining here during epidemic after epidemic, and by unremitting attention to the sick—rich and poor, burying the dead, and ministering to the wants of the suffering and the sorrowful.

The other case is that of the late Rev. Dr Capers, of South Carolina, who, at the time of his death, was an honored Bishop of the "M. E. Church South." He first acquired his eminence, attracted popular attention, and secured a commanding influence throughout the South, by his constant and untiring devotion to the sick, the suffering, the dying and the dead in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, during the entire time of a long and fearful epidemic, almost without a parallel—when Dr. Capers was comparatively a young man. And this, more than his superior talents as orator, or divine, gave him an influence over all South Carolina, second only to Calhoun himself.

We call attention to these cases for the purpose of showing how important it is, even so far as popular reputation and influence are concerned, to say nothing of duty and usefulness, for a minister to remain at his post under all circumstances, and especially in times of greatest danger. And beside, we should not allow the children of this world to be wiser in their generation, in this regard, than the children of light. Especially in times like these the watchman should be constantly on the walls, crying aloud, *"Be ye also ready!"*

Rev. N. L. Brakeman.

The laborious and efficient Presiding Elder of this District, has been absent from the city for two weeks on a brief visit to his old friends and comrades in labor, in Indiana, and to participate in the religious festivities of a *re-union* of the four Indiana Conferences, which was to take place in Indianapolis last week; and it was supposed it would be a season of unusual interest to the brethren, who are now, or were formerly, members of either of the four Conferences. Brother Brakeman was for many years a member of the Northwest Indiana Conference, and his affection for the brethren led him to make a pilgrimage to Indiana, to mingle in the reunion of Conferences. He is now expected in the city every day, to resume his labors on the District as a standard-bearer of the Church. His field is large and laborious, and his responsibilities great, so that a couple weeks of respite from labor may greatly benefit and invigorate him, in body and mind. We sincerely trust such may be the case, as the work to be done will require all the energies of a vigorous, christian manhood For, "lift up your eyes and see! Lo the fields are already white to the harvest."

Sunday Theatre.

The epidemic frightened away a whole troupe of "Negro Minstrels" during the past week from our city, who thus forfeited what promised to be, to them, a lucrative engagement. But it has not yet closed the doors of our Sunday night Theatre. So demoralized and blunted have the moral sensibilities of a portion of our community become, in this city, where vice holds high carnival, that the warning voice of the Providence of God, although speaking in the thunder tones of the prevailing epidemic, is wholly unheeded. We have often wondered if another Jonah were commissioned of God to march through the city and cry, "And yet forty days, and the city shall be overthrown," whether it would cool down the ardor of our pleasure seekers, or effectually close the doors of our Sunday Theatres. Thousands of pleasure seekers still throng our streets, and we look out on the giddy, heedless masses, and exclaim, "Truly, the harvest is great, but the laborers are few."

REPRESENTATION IN GENERAL CONFERENCE.

We see from our various Church papers, that Annual Conferences, as they hold their sessions, are now electing their Delegates to represent them in the General Conference at its quadrenial session, to be held in Chicago, Illinois, the first of May, 1868. And we are pleased to see, so far as we are able to judge, that they are generally selecting their strong men. Ministers of age, experience, and sound in the faith of the fathers, as well as men of enterprise, who are not afraid of a healthy progress in *Methodism*, as in everything else.

But as we look on, and read with interest, the list of Delegates from one Conference after another, we can but inquire, who are to represent the Ministers and the people in the newly formed Conferences, in this Southern Mission field? According to the present letter of the Discipline, in the judgment of many, we must go *unrepresented*, at this particular time, when we most need representation. And we take the liberty, during the sickness of both, the Editor and the Assistant, to ask the questions, Is it fair? Is it Constitutional?

These Conferences have been formed by the Bishops, in a legitimate way, in the exercise of a power vested in them by the General Conference; and ministers of age, wisdom and experience—of sound judgment, piety and zeal, have been sent here, by Episcopal authority, to labor in an important field, and lay deep and broad the foundations of our Zion—where they have much to do with all the varied interests, and institutions of the Church. And now, we repeat, *"Is it fair,"* to cut these men off from their legitimate representation in the General Conference of 1868, where they, and their field of labor, will have so much at stake? It seems to us that it is *unfair*, both to Ministers and people, and detrimental to the various enterprises upon which the Church is just entering, and the Institutions they are seeking to found and foster. In the name of a common Methodism, we would fain ask that the voice of the infant Conferences in the South—where *Church* and *State* are both being *"re-constructed"*—be heard in the General Conference at Chicago, in May, next. It really seems to us, suicidal, to refuse this much needed representation.

Again, *Is it Constitutional*, to deprive any portion of the *Traveling* Eldership of the Church of their proper and legitimate representation in the General Conference, the only conclave of the Church vested with legislative power? This, we admit, is a grave question to be propounded by a mere *Pro. Tem.*, without the knowledge of either the Editor, or his Assistant. Still, we modestly, but earnestly ask that our wise and talented expounders of *ecclesiastical Constitutional Law*, give it a few moments of sober reflection and calm investigation, and let us hear from them through our Church Journals, before it is too late. At one time, our Discipline was so careful on this point, that it provided that whatever might be the *ratio* of representation, no Annual Conference should be deprived of at least *two* Delegates. And even now, although an Annual Conference may not have even the fraction of the *ratio* which would entitle them to a Delegate, yet provides that they shall have at least *one Delegate*. Now, why all this? It is simply to guard against the unconstitutionality of depriving any portion of the Traveling Eldership, of a representation in the only law-making power of the Church—the General Conference. To us, it is clear, that if there is a statutory law depriving these Mission Conferences of representation in General Conference, it is *an unconstitutional statute*, and should be null and void. And we trust the Bench of Bishops will so pronounce it—if they conceive they have such authority. And we are certain the whole Church would acquiesce in such a decision. From this standpoint, it seems to us that nothing, coming before the next General Conference, can be of more interest or importance to the Church at large, than the questions relating to, and bearing upon, the planting, the "reconstruction," and the enlargement of the old, *bona fide*, "Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States of America," throughout the southern country. Why not, then, let our leading, enterprising men of mark, be heard in the councils of the Church? It is surely due them, and it is due the Church they serve, and the people they represent.

We dismiss the subject for the present, simply re-iterating the questions, "Is it fair? Is it Constitutional?" to deprive "Traveling Elders" of a representation in the General Conference?

POLITICAL CRUELTY.

A cotemporary of this city thus heads an article, which is a jeremiad of southern woes, and is a practical illustration of that Bourbon tendency of the old class of political writers of the South, to never learn or forget. It speaks of "further persecutions of a disarmed and afflicted people;" of "alienating permanently two sections;" of "keeping up a war against an unresisting people," and so on through the list of doleful whinings, which have become the peculiar characteristics of a certain class of southern writings, since the rebellion.

In newspapers of the class of the La Crosse *Democrat*, the New York *Day Book*, the Mobile *Register*, and the New Orleans *Times*, such articles do not seem misplaced. When skillfully timed, with a judicious interlarding of abuse, bad English, and villainously compounded epithets, they even add a sort of "becomingness," if we may be allowed the word, to their pages, just as the features of a certain order of criminals become their wearers.

Those interested in following farther the train of thought here suggested, are recommended to Bacon's essay on "The Wonderful Adaptibility of Nature, as shown in the fitness, in form and feature, of diverse orders of animals, to their several ends."

We suggest to our neighbor, however, that this sort of thing, in a respectable newspayer, is as unmanly as it is untruthful. The people of the South are not persecuted. Only a portion of them are prohibited from persecuting the other portion. Even of the late rebels, we see, by the registration lists, that not one-twentieth are excluded from voting.

The two sections are not being alienated. On the contrary, the large majority of the people of Louisiana, for instance, are more friendly united to those of the North by ties of interest, kindness and gratitude, than ever before.

There is no war kept up against an unresisting people. They are just as secure in the rights of liberty, property and life as any people on the globe.

None of these stereotyped complaints are true. Nor does the real grief of the late rebels lie here. They mourn, not because they are deprived of any of the rights of other people; they mourn, not because the colored man will not work; but because he will not work for them.

No conquered people were ever treated so leniently, nor repaid it with such malignance. No people were ever so thoroughly beaten; none ever so persistently sought to regain by political tricks what they had lost by an appeal to arms. No people ever lost so much overgrown power, or gained so much liberty, at once; none ever were so blind to what they had lost or what they had gained.

It is time to awake from the spell of the past, and look the present in the face. The South and the people are now the fast friends of the Union. A large portion of that people have been freed and enfranchised by Congress. So far, then, from looking upon Congress as their enemy, they are radical friends of Congress, and regard its policy as a blessing to them and their section. It rests with that minority who were once the people of the South, but are so no longer, to blend their interests and actions with those of the whole people, and earn a share in their coming prosperity, or, by keeping up their useless whinings over the privilege and power that is irretrievably lost, to keep alive distinctions and antagonisms which otherwise would be forgotten.

A Helper in Time of Need.

During the illness of Rev. Dr. Newman, the Pastor of the "Ames M. E. Church," of this city, and the sickness or absence of other ministers, the congregation desire to express their grateful obligation to Rev. Dr. Daily, late of Indiana, but for two years passed, Special Agent of the Post Office Departments for the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, with his head-quarters in this city, for his efficient services in the pulpit for two or three Sabbaths past. He has been to the Church a *"Helper in time of need."* May Heaven reward him for his "work of faith and labor of love."

To Correspondents.

The correspondents of Rev. Dr. Newman, on hearing of his illness, will see the propriety of exercising a little patience over what might otherwise seem to be a culpable neglect. In a very few days their communications will receive the personal attention of the Dr.,—as we have good hope, by the blessing of God, that very soon we shall have the pleasure of reading the announcement from his own pen, that "Richard is himself again."

Dedication.—Ross Chapel, the M. E. Church at Camp Parapet, about two miles above Carrollton, will be dedicated on Sunday, September 22d, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Scott Chinn will preach the dedicatory sermon. There will also be service at 11 o'clock.

Rev. Joseph Gould, the pastor, informs us that the agent of the Jackson Railroad has agreed to send a train at one o'clock, and another at two o'clock, which will carry all passengers right to the church.

All are cordially invited to attend.

From Alexandria, La.—Rev. Samuel Small writes us that his work there is in a prosperous condition. The people have presented him with a bell for his church—the cost of which was $75.

Curtis Lewis made him a donation of two thousand feet of lumber for a church, and a brother Macclenan donated five hundred feet for the same purpose.

On the first day of August brother Small organized a large society in the pine woods, about 15 miles from Alexandria.

From the N. O. Republican.

THE PAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The monetary and commercial reports for the past week show a less amount of business than at any other time during the year. Usually our merchants and men of business return from the north and west at this season, and on all sides throughout the city are witnessed indications of a revival of active, enterprising business. At this time, however, instead of a return of our citizens from their summer trips, we still see persons leaving for the north. Business, therefore, is stagnant, and no disposition is evinced to enter into the regular winter arrangements with any alacrity until the yellow fever dies out, which is confidently expected to be the case in about two weeks.

There is little, scarcely any, steamboating and less shipping. The few steamers plying between here and New York bring us some merchandise, but not as regularly and in such quantities as we would have had reason to expect had there been no epidemic this year. The railroads bring us, and carry away, comparatively nothing. The business reports of our newspapers tell us that the commercial week closes with a "quiet market," that money matters "exhibited little animation," "domestic exchange continues dull," the stock market was "dull," that city bonds were "inactive," and that the offerings for cotton were "restricted." Thus is seen at a glance the condition of our commercial affairs during this season. In the auction business no real estate is now sold or offered. The only visible life in the auction line are the sales of furniture, horses, mules, and buggies by Montgomery Brothers, and of dry goods, hats, boots, and shoes by Holz, Blohm & Co., which are regularly advertised in our columns. We hear, however, of large stocks of goods of all kinds on their way here from the north, which will soon be offered to our citizens at the wholesale houses or auction stores.

That thee pidimic has reached its climax and must now decline no one seems to doubt. That at the beginning of October our merchants will all have returned home invigorated for the business campaign, and that New Orleans during the coming winter will do an immense and prosperous business, we all hope and believe. Let our men of capital, business energy, and enterprise not be discouraged by the prevailing epidemic. It will soon be over, and then "new glories" will be before us in commerce, manufacturers, and the mechanic arts.

THE NEW OCEAN CABLE.

Dispatches are now beginning to appear in our news by the Havana cable. This is the second completed link in the great ocean telegraphic route in which the West India islands are but stepping stones to more important links beyond. It is the carrying forward of the undertaking of the International Ocean Telegraph company organized in New York city in 1865. Their first line was laid from New York to Key West. It is understood that the company holds a monopoly from Spain, so that no other can lay a cable between the United States and Cuba for forty years. From the West Indies the line will be extended across to Central and South America, bringing all those markets in direct communication with this and the Atlantic cities, or with the whole world. Let us hope that, though a monopoly, rates will be so fair and reasonable that the great public can make use of it.

Health of United States Troops.

Several on the medical surgical staff are sick, which operates badly upon those on whom the additional service falls. Gen. Wheaton is doing well. United States Surgeon Clements has been sick at the barracks since Sunday. There are three surgeons sick at Sedgwick or Greenville hospital: Assistant Surgeon Koerper, since Sunday; Assistant Surgeon Auerbach was taken sick Monday, and Assistant Surgeon Deal on Tuesday morning.

Captain J. W. Spangler, of company G. sixth cavalry, at the head of the troops detailed for escort and other mounted duty, died at his headquarters Tuesday morning, in the third district. Lieutenant Rossander, of the sixth cavalry, was taken sick Tuesday morning; also, one of General Hartsuff's orderlies, the first yet taken sick, though very much exposed by having to ride to all parts of the city.

The health generally of the troops is improving, however. No death occurred yesterday at Greenville hospital, while six of the patients from the ironclad fleet returned to duty, and eight from the army forces, leaving but sixty of the army and four of the ironclads still in hospital.

Health of Texas.

Never within our recollection has our sister state of Texas been so generally afflicted as during the present season. The seaport towns, such as Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, and Brazos, have frequently been visited by epidemic yellow fever, and once or twice Houston has been attacked. But this year the Texas papers contain bad accounts of the health of nearly every town of any magnitude in the southwestern part of the state. Alleytown, near San Antonio, Texana, Lagrange, Columbus, Navasota, and numerous other towns have yellow fever, while the "black tongue" is prevailing in Limestone county, and in one or two places they are complaining of the appearance of the cholera. We hope these afflictions will soon pass away, and leave our Texas friends to the more cheerful task of reconstructing their great state in accordance with the wise policy of Congress.

Military Assignments.

The following orders have been officially promulgated:

Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., September 16, 1867.
General Orders No. 33.

In accordance with instructions from the war department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the fifth military district.

Existing orders will remain in force, and all officers on staff duty at the headquarters of the district will continue in the performance of their customary duties until otherwise ordered. JOS. A. MOWER,
Brevet Major General, U. S. Army.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 17, 1867.
Special Orders No. 141. [Extract.]

1. Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, colonel twenty-sixth United States infantry, having been assigned to duty according to his brevet rank, and appointed assistant commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, of the state of Texas, is hereby appointed to the command of the district of Texas. He will proceed immediately to San Antonio or Austin, Texas, as he may elect, and establish his headquarters, temporarily. He will establish them, permanently, at Galveston as soon as the yellow fever shall have abated at that place so far as to render it safe to do so.

By command of Brevet Major General Joseph A. Mower.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Brigadier General R. S. Mackenzie, colonel forty-first United States infantry, has been assigned to the command of the sub-district of the Rio Grande.

Brevet Major General A. Doubleday, lieutenant colonel seventeenth United States infantry, is to assume charge of the books and records of the office of assistant commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, and commander of the district of Texas, until relieved or otherwise ordered by Brevet Major General Reynolds.

Circular Letter from General Grant.

General Hartsuff is in receipt of a letter from General Grant, under date of 9th inst., asking for a report of all operations in this department for the year ending the 30th instant.

It is probable a similar letter has been sent to each department commander, for the purpose of getting full information from the whole United States army, to be embraced in his annual report accompanying the president's message on the opening of the congressional session.

Health of the Troops.

There were but three deaths among the U. S. forces here Wednesday—two soldiers and a landsman from the iron-clads—all at Greenville hospital. No deaths or new cases at the barracks, and but one new case at cavalry headquarters and one at the military prison—sent to hospital. One clerk taken sick at headquarters. There were in all nine soldiers entered Greenville hospital

The New Amnesty.

A person who was excepted from amnesty by the president's proclamation of May 29, 1865, but included in that of the 7th of this month, and who had never received a special pardon, has appeared before United States Commissioner Urban, at the United States court, and accepted the amnesty now granted, by taking the necessary oath.

Accident to the Robt. E. Lee.—We copy the following from the St. Louis *Republican* of the 8th inst.:

The accident to the steamer Robert E. Lee is not so serious as was first reported. Word was given, and the stern went off all right; but from some cause the forward truck refused to work. The workmen are busily engaged, and hopes are entertained that the boat will be all right in a short time.

From a telegram from Captain Cannon to Captain J. M. White, of the Grey Eagle, received yesterday, we learn the gratifying intelligence that the Lee had been successfully launched from the ways at Mound city.

Half-Mast.—The stars and stripes at all the headquarters were at half-mast yesterday in respect for the memory of General Charles Griffin, who died Monday at Galveston, Texas.

Captain Henrick has handed us a list of persons who have died of yellow fever at Hempstead up to eight o'clock yesterday morning. He says help can hardly be obtained to bury the dead, so great is their horror and dread of the disease. He also says that it prevails at Chappell hill, and that five persons died of it at Brenham day before yesterday.—*Houston Telegraph*, 15th.

General Hancock.—The *Army and Navy Journal* says: "We are desired to correct the report that Major General Hancock has applied for a delay in reporting at New Orleans. No such application has been made by General Hancock, who, we are informed by a dispatch from Fort Leavenworth of the 10th instant, expected to leave that place in two or three days from the above date."

A correspondent of the staid *Nation* Munchausenises about the hatching of some hens' eggs that were laid A. D. 600.

Local Intelligence.

Deaths from Yellow Fever.

The following is a list of deaths from yellow fever for the five days ending at 6 A. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 18:

Thursday, Sept. 12.—Mrs. R. Cohn, 26 years, of Prussia, 131 Old Levee street.
Honora O'Leary, 7 years, of New Orleans, corner Robin and New Levee streets.
Kate O'Leary, 5 years, of New Orleans, No. 30 Robin street.
Mary Ann Mannion, 10 years, of New Orleans, 87 St. Mary street.
Bridget Keily, 19 years, of Ireland, place of death not stated.
Ellen Golden, 58 years, of Ireland, place of death not stated.
Hirsch Loeb, 12 years, of Germany, 429 Annunciation street.
Sophia Harris, 70 years, of England, corner Chippewa and Jackson streets.
Richard Nolan, 33 years, of Ireland, corner Magnolia and Cypress streets.
William Whitecomb, 23 years, of Prussia, corner Tchoupitoulas and Celeste streets.
John Wilkes, 38 years, of Kentucky, 299 Dryades street.
Mrs. M. A. Sargent, 36 years, of Indiana, 430 Common street.
Daniel Meyer, 27 years, of Germany, 636 Casacalvo street.
Thomas Bender, 23 years, of Germany, Union street.
Jane Laran, 16 years, of France, 147 Dumaine street.
George Miller, 32 years, of Germany, corner Port and Goodchildren streets.
Pauline Leevi, 19 years, of France, 251 Rampart street.
Henry Schotman, 29 years, of Germany, 269 Circus street.
Horace Tuckerson, 18 years, of New Orleans, (relapse of yellow fever), 206 Constance street.
A. A. Fisher, age not stated, of New Orleans, 582 Camp street.
Albert Miller, 33 years, of Prussia, 117 Union street, third district.
Frank J. Powell, 30 years, of Ireland, corner Bienville and Carollton.
Charles Haupt, 30 years, of Germany, Gravier between Basin and Franklin streets.
Mrs. Sweitzer, 38 years, of Prussia, Girod between Baronne and Carondelet streets.
Henry Hartlander, 18 years, of Germany 210 Rampart street.
Isabella M. Morris, 21 years, of Louisiana, corner Basin and Poydras streets.
Miss Lottie Stewart, alias Nellie Workman, 28 years, of New York, place of death not stated.
William Pound, 22 years, of England, 156 St. Joseph street.
James Hyde, 72 years, of England, 408 Hercules street.
Joseph A. Steele, age and nativity not stated, 294 Common street, corner of Liberty.
William Truslow, 11 years and 7 months, of Kentucky, place of death not stated.

The following yellow fever deaths occurred at the Charity hospital:
Edward Gardner, 24 years, of Ohio.
John Purcell, 34 years, of Ireland.
Catharine Helsley, 43 years, of France.
August Shannon, 32 years, of New York.
Harrison Neimer, 29 years, of Prussia.
John Madigan, 29 years, of Ireland.
William New, 20 years, of Louisiana.
Ramond Cokana, 35 years, of Italy.
Patrick Higgins, 26 years, of Ireland.
Owen Sullivan, 34 years, of Ireland.
Caroline Harthiel, 24 years, of Prussia.
Charles Andt, 26 years, of Prussia.

Friday, Sept. 13.—J. Francis Sullivan, 15 months, of New Orleans, corner Common and Dorgenois streets.
Anne Moore, 20 years, of Ireland.
Anna Hynes, 21 years, of Ireland.
John Mulligan, 6 years, of New Orleans, 486 Apollo street.
Mary Dillon, 18 years, of Ireland, St. Louis street.
Joseph Kearney, 18 years, of Ireland.
Sarah Casey, 8 years, of New Orleans, corner St. Mary and Fulton streets.
Jane McLernan, 25 years, of Ireland.
Michael Owens, 22 years, of Ohio, corner Magazine and Gaiennie streets.
L. Nichelson, 25 years, of Russia, Circus street infirmary.
Albert Duperet, 2 years, of New Orleans, 238 Spain street.
Catharine Gonaillaha, 39 years, of France, 188 Toulouse street.
Robert Pettes, age, etc., not stated.
Wilheim Nicolaus, 24 years, of Germany, Louisa street.
William Heris, 29 years, of New York, 33 Rampart street.
Mary J. Campbell, 30 years, of Illinois, corner Bienville and Carrollton avenue.
Barbara Kaiser, 38 years, of Germany, Clio street.
George Ripley, 26 years, of Ohio, 46 Race street.
Charles Black, 25 years, of Virginia, 102 Girod street.
Sophia F. Phillips, 32 years, of England.
Alexander Ross, 19 years, of Canada, 94 Tchoupitoulas street.
Daniel Martin, of Prussia, 256 Levee street.
Mrs. Louise Bidault, 24 years, 425 Bayou road.
Sister Magdalen, 25 years, of Ireland, St. Elizabeth asylum.
Margaret Robinson, 4 years, of New Orleans.
P. Robert Arnoult, 5½ years, of Attakapas, 169 Treme street.
Caroline Echelanb, 3 years, of New Orleans, 86 Clouet street.
Francis Vincent, 24 years, 213 Rampart street.
Konrad Frode, 28 years, of Germany, 55 Sorapuru street.
William L. Mason, 23 years, of Virginia, 282 Camp street.
Magdalen Baumgarten, 19 years, of Germany, 287 Howard street.

The following deaths occurred at the Charity hospital:
John Williams, 21 years, of Ireland.
Archibald Ruby, 25 years, of Scotland.
Adam Walter, 49 years, of New York.
Unknown woman.
William Powers, 18 years, of Illinois.
Adam Kibler, 21 years, of Germany.
William Kelly, 24 years, of New York.
Jean Unterstellae, 55 years, of France.
Max Peter, 32 years, of Germany.
John Frank, 19 years, of Germany.

Saturday, Sept. 14.—Jeannette Loeb, 28 years, of Germany, 170 Philip street.
Auguste Grumbard, 27 years, of France, 388 Camp street.
Max Rienhardt, 21 years, of Germany, 144 Dauphine street.
Delia Meyer, 2 years, 397 Baronne street.
Hermann Hoffman, 45 years, of Germany, Circus street infirmary.
Bridget Campbell, 27 years, of Ireland.
Frank M. Rudie, 11 months, of New Orleans.
Paul Deigna, 36 years, of Germany, corner of Thalia and New Levee streets.
Elizabeth Brown, 26 years, of Ireland, 119 Washington street.
Patrick Walsh, 28 years, of Ireland.
Annie M. Julius, 35 years, of Ireland, 331 Calliope street.
Mary Haggerty, 4½ years, New Orleans.
Jesse Duncan, 25 years, of Maryland, 461 Tchoupitoulas street.
Rosanna Doyle, 27 years, of Ireland, corner Felicity and Fulton streets.
Sophia Kunige, 16 years, of Minnesota, St. Joseph asylum.
Helen S. Groves, 28 years, of Indiana.
A. Eschert, 16 years, of Prussia; corner Annunciation and Gaiennie streets.
Agnes Noble, 11 years, of Alabama, corner Erato and Annunciation streets.
John Rusch, Marine hospital.
Joseph Droste, 29 years, of Germany, corner Camp and Robin.
Sarah Jane Haldsworth, 21 years, of England, corner Lafayette and Willow streets.
Hiram Tomiin, 42 years, of Virginia, 507 Annunciation street.
Joseph Gurley Abbott, 28 years, of Detroit, Michigan, Canal street, between Rampart and Basin.
W. J. Hanna, 30 years, of Canada, 220 Baronne street.
V. D. Fux, corner Howard and Gravier streets.
Martha E. Curtis, 29 years, died five miles below Algiers.
J. C. Mills, 37 years, of the United States, 200 Baronne street.
Angus McKenzie, 58 years, of Scotland, corner Magazine and Orange streets.
Catherine Permisseam, 20 years, of Sicily, 334 Melpomene street.
Sister Cecilia Leary, 30 years, of Ireland, St. Elizabeth asylum.
L. R. D'Estonville, 33 years, of France, 120 Marais street.
Henri Haubren, 45 years, of France, French asylum.

Julia Flemming, 18 years, of Ireland, corner St. Anne and Marais streets.
F. Velasco, 27 years, of Spain, corner Girod and Camp streets.
James Bertuccio, 22 years, of Sicily.
Mrs. Ball, Jackson barracks.
Mr. Christear, 39 years, of Germany.
Richard Woolf, 20 years, of England, 216 Carondelet street.
The following deaths occurred at Charity hospital:
Peter Fitzpatrick, 35 years, of Ireland.
Carl Heidhe, 19 years, of Prussia.
Michael Sullivan, 33 years, of Ireland.
Jean Graff, 28 years, of France.
Michael Grady, 28 years, of Ireland.
William Turner, 28 years, of Prussia.
William Taylor, 30 years, of Kentucky.
Adolph Framontine, 37 years, of France.
Adolph Weigh, 17 years, of Germany.
Hiram S. Scoville, 27 years, of New York.
James Noonan, 35 years, of Ireland.
Henry Rosenblot, 24 years, of Germany.

Sunday, Sept. 15.—Moe Wollenberg, 31 years, of Prussia, 500 Magazine street.
Fanny Levy, 44 years, of France.
Honora Harrold, 17 years, of Ireland, Common street.
Mary Reardon, 24 years, of Ireland, 149 Foucher street.
Bridget Langshaw, 32 years, of Ireland, 388 Bagatelle street.
Ellen F. Riley, 7 years, of New Orleans, corner Poydras and Howard streets.
Thomas O'Neal, 44 years, Eighth street.
Robert Connell, 2 years, of New Orleans, 331 Calliope street.
Michael Regan, 2 years, 48 Rousseau street.
F. Pittix, 22 years, of Italy.
William Cory, 2 years, corner Morales and Elysian Fields streets.
Francis Echelaub, 7 years, of Germany, 86 Clouet street.
W. Bochet, 45 years, of France, Circus street infirmary.
Barbara Minks, 55 years, of Germany, Laurel, between Seventh and Eighth streets.
Mary Cabannes, 8 years, of New Orleans, Magazine, between Toledano and Louisiana avenue.
Johanna Crele, 23 years, of Ireland, St. Mary, between Laurel and Annunciation streets.
John Fox, 6 years, of New Orleans, First street, between Rousseau and Fulton streets.
Michael Rocctagliata, 26 years, of Italy, corner St. Peter and Marais streets.
Frederick Chinn, 32 years, of England, 46 Villere street.
L. E. Haygood, 45 years, 62 Baronne street.
H. M. Taylor, 24 years.
Martin H. Cullum, 24 years, of Danville, Virginia, 24 Natchez street.
William McElderry, 20 years, of Ireland.
Sam Lambert, 23 years, of Alabama, St. John street.
Mary Nerby, 24 years, of Indiana.
Robert Hynson Rhodes, 10 years, corner Chestnut and Seventh streets.
Adam Alsleigel, 40 years, of Germany, Eighth street.
T. Clark, 40 years, of Missouri, corner Bordeaux and Magazine streets.
Frank Miller, 28 years, of Germany, Rousseau street.
A. M. D. Sweet, 34 years, of New York, 145 Gravier street.
Johanna Phillips, of New Orleans, corner Annunciation and Harmony streets.
John Pettas, 15 years, of Clinton, Louisiana, Camp, near St. Andrew street.
Jane Brown, 35 years, of Georgia, St. Dennis street.
W. H. Cornelius, 42 years, of New Hampshire, 239 Baronne street.
Louis Goodheart, 25 years, of Canada.
Henry Smith, 29 years, of New York, 196 St. Joseph street.
Angeline Lux, 26 years, of Pennsylvania, 145 Tchoupitoulas street.
Charles G. Wood, 26 years, of Michigan, Willow street.
W. H. Hill, 53 years, of Virginia, corner Pleasant and Chestnut streets.
Caroline M. Eisemann, 5½ years, 8 Dumaine street.
A. M. Devenna, 17 years, of New York.
M. M. Devenna, 48 years, of New York.
Robert Loudon, 37 years, of Philadelphia.
The following deaths occurred at Charity hospital:
James Clark, 19 years, of England.
Carl Pickert, 19 years, of Prussia.
Charles O'Neil, 25 years, of Ireland.
William Baker, 21 years, of Germany.
Michael Golding, 32 years, of Ireland.
John Tomey, 32 years, of Ireland.
Charles Hartwell, 35 years, of Canada.
Charles Didin, 45 years, of France.
Edward Foley, 32 years, of Ireland.
Michael Shanagan, 32 years, of Ireland.

Monday, Sept. 16.—William Dennison, 35 years, of Ireland, 188 Locust street.
Daniel Haway, 40 years, of Ireland, corner Clio and Bacchus streets.
Hannah Noone, 30 years, of Ireland, 139 St. Mary street.
Michael Cleary, 18 years, of Canada, Common street.
Catherine Ellis, 4 years, of New Orleans.
Simon Siedel, 49 years, of Austria, 286 Common street.
B. D. Kennelly, 18 years, of Tennessee, 269 Tchoupitoulas street.
James Leggust, 30 years, of New York.
Thomas Armstrong, 29 years, of England, corner St. Joseph and New Levee streets.
Eliza Saoine, 26 years, of Italy.
William Kelly, 15½ years, of New Orleans, corner St. Andrew and Magazine streets.
Mary Soland, 30 years, of Ireland, at Dominican convent.
Johanna Dovann, of New Orleans, Josephine near Rousseau street.
B. Borilla, 26 years, of Grance, 142 Girod street.
William Guthrie, 14 years, of New Orleans, 309 Tchoupitoulas street.
Francis Aickmann, 3 years, of Louisiana, died at Algiers.
Anna G. Benz, 24 years, of Maryland, St. Andrew street, between Camp and Chestnut.
Maria Powell, 25 years, of Ireland, corner Bienville and Carrollton avenue.
James McGuire, 28 years, of Ireland, corner Julia and New Levee streets.
John Yoraton, 33 years, of Scotland.
Peter Bastian, 18 years, of Germany, 116 Exchange place.
George Thompson, 77 years, of Scotland, 301 St. Thomas street.
Tiney Butler, 19 years, of Alabama.
Elizabeth Snyder, 24 years, of Virginia, North street.
Julius Maader, 23 years, of Germany, 75 Conti street.
Ellen Fuller, 23 years, of New Orleans, 58 Circus street.
Henry Pratt, 4 years, of New Orleans, Bartholemew street.
Joseph Bauer, 34 years, of Germany, Goodchildren street.
Louisa Bauer, 28 years, of Germany, Goodchildren street.
Jacques Benderer, of Switzerland, corner Dryades and Euterpe streets.
Nicholas Pfeist, 4 years, of New Orleans.
George E. L. Castle, 20 years, 169 Orange street.
Philips Hangle, 48 years, of Maine, corner Washington and Laurel streets.
S. S. Hepburne, 24 years, of Jamaica, 86 Melpomene street.
Albion Crow, 49 years, of Kentucky, Chippewa street.
Phillipine Rubel, 24 years.
Carl Shuster, 29 years, of Germany, corner Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets.
John Cork, 40 years, of Germany, corner Calliope and Foucher streets.
Noel Doree, at Hotel Dieu.
Martinez Subreader, 17 years, of Spain, at Hotel Dieu.
Miss Richards, 27 years, of France, at French asylum.
Felicie, 25 years, Washington between Dryades and Denis streets.
Antoine Tyler, 7 years, of Germany, St. Thomas street.
Anna Maria Hoffman, 32 years, of France, 159 Dauphine street.
Frederic Myer, of Genoa, 114 Treme street.
G. Pirandello, 31 years, Bay St. Louis.
Jean Maria Bruzan, 24 years, of France, 211 Bienville street.
Joseph Weinhusen, 24 years, of Prussia, 150 St. Philip street.
Josephine Courtado, 18 years, St. Ann street.
The following deaths occurred at the Charity hospital:
Charles Matthews, 21 years, of Georgia.
Henry Hemanoffer, 37 years, of Germany.
Sarah Ryan, 17 years, of Ireland.
Jacob Phillips, 45 years, of Germany.
Patrick Hunter, 45 years, of Ireland.
William Luster, 19 years, of Mississippi.
Phillibort Millinard, 40 years, of France.
Jacob Koppee, 19 years, of Switzerland.
Unknown white man.
Unknown white man.
Thomas Dolan.
Sebastian Lania, 40 years, of France.
William Shoemaker, 34 years, of Germany.
Sarah Carr, 31 years, of Ohio,
James McGowan, 30 years, of Ireland.
Harold Williams, 16 years, of England.
George Elrick, 19 years, of Ohio.
Louis Hatry, 23 years, of Germany.
James S. Whaples, 27 years, of Georgia.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.—Augustus Swallow, 19 years, of St. Landry parish.
Leon Mirepoix, 25 years, of France.
Ferdinand Toulain, 49 years, of France, at French asylum.
Mrs. Pauline Seats, 35 years, at Hotel Dieu.
Gaston Dejean, 20 years, of Opelousas, corner Rampart and St. Philip streets.
Fanny C. Jones, 26 years, of Norfolk, Virginia.
Fanny Levy, 19 years, corner Love and Mandeville streets.
Isidore Loeb, 28 years, of Germany, 162 Felicity road.
Bernard Strolitz, 21 years, died near the barracks.
John Sheedy, 28 years, of Ireland.
Patrick Lee, 40 years, of Ireland, 19 Enghein street.
Mary Murry, 22 years, of Ireland, corner Spain and Goodchildren streets.
James Rice, 4 years, of St. Louis, Mo., 137 Front Levee street.
Ann Crouther, 23 years, of Ireland.
Thomas Howard, 73 years, Dorgenois street.
John T. Haley, 5 years, of St. Louis, Mo.
Joseph Goldsmith, of Hungary, at Circus street infirmary.
Margaret Jane Daly, 21 days, of New Orleans, Fulton street.
E. Agnes Asking, 67 years.
Ida Ruch, 22 years, of Germany.
Richard Williams, 19 years, of England, at Hotel Dieu.
Henry Potter, 30 years, of Pennsylvania, 47 Main street.
Herman Groverman, 38 years.
Wilhelm Stackelback, 23 years.
Elizabeth Runeled, of Germany, corner St. Andrew and Poydras streets.
William Hanks, 20 years, of Germany.
Hugo Schmidt, 26 years.
Charlotte Muna, of North Carolina, 260 St. Andrew street.
Bettie Williams, 21 years, of Tennessee.
E. W. Sherbourne, 32 years, of New York, North street.
Jason Witney, 6 years, 629 Moreau street.
Hattie A. Smith, 6½ years, of Missouri.
Margaret Rali, 3 years, of New Orleans, Magazine street, fourth district.
Harry Haines, 17 years, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, corner Washington and Fulton streets.
Ada Jackson Hall, 5 years, of New Orleans, 173 Annunciation street.
Charles Muiller, 32 years.
Frederic Woolf, 30 years, of Prussia, Liberty street, between Second and Third streets.
John Stroudey, 40 years, of Prussia, Urquhart street.
Mary Walsh, 30 years, of Ireland, 235 Old Levee street.
Francis Pratt, 7 years, of New Orleans, Bartholomew street.
Mr. Leeman, 23 years.
Margaret Maskill, 28 years, of Ireland.
Milleady Ham, 17 years, of Mississippi, 22 St. Ann street.
The following deaths occurred at the Charity hospital:
John McCarty, 40 years, of Ireland.
Hermann Meiman, 21 years, of Germany.
Nicholas Roth, 34 years, of Germany.

A Fight in the Workhouse.

One of our reporters visited the workhouse this morning just in time to witness a desperate fight between two of the prisoners in one of the large cells, where as many as forty were enjoying their "*otium cum dignitate*."

The man who got the worst of it was a new comer, and the alleged cause of the fight against him was that he had appropriated more than his share of the bread rations.

One of the older occupants of the cell, a young, vigorous, powerful, athletic fellow, got his adversary in chancery, and was punishing him according to the most scientific rules of the prize ring, the other prisoners urging him to "give him —," to "break his — neck," "kill the thief," when suddenly, as our reporter was witnessing the fight through a window from the yard, inside spectators cried out, "Hold on!" "That's enough!" and an officer appeared at the door of the cell. Hostilities were immediately suspended, quiet was resumed, and the "cruel war over."

The victor was then marched out of the cell, across the yard, into the "pickery," where the "stocks" are prepared for refractory prisoners.

A colored employe raised the upper part of the machine, leaving a half circle for the limbs of the culprit, the prisoner was ordered to stand on his hands, first one leg was put into the groove, then the other, the machine was let into its place, and the prize-fighter was fixed in the stocks, where he had an opportunity to ruminate on the uncertainties of victory. Street Commissioner Baker also witnessed the fight in the cell, and the officer who appeared at the door saw the first part of it from the yard. It was conducted according to the highest rules of the ring. It would be well if other victors in prize fights tried the "stocks" after the fight. The example at the workhouse is worthy of commendation.

Attempted Escape from the Workhouse

In cells Nos. 1 and two of the city workhouse forty prisoners are lodged. They made a desperate attempt Friday night to escape. By some means they were provided with augers to bore through the partition separating the cells, and succeeded in making a passage at the bottom of the partition so that the occupants of No. 1 could crawl through into cell No. 2.

By similar means the occupants of cell No. 2 bored through the wooden wall, which is about a foot in thickness and opens into the yard, and made a hole some twenty inches squarc.

Through this aperture two of the prisoners made their escape into the yard, but instead of falling upon the ground and "lying low," they exposed themselves to the officers, and thus the scheme to escape was frustrated.

The prisoners in cell No. 2 had ripped up the flooring in order to find other means of escape.

Many of them had armed themselves with handles of the hammers used in breaking stones, and it enough of them had got into the yard the officers would have had no show for their arrest.

The wooden walls of these cells offer but feeble resistance to some of the accomplished rascals sentenced to the workhouse by the recorders' courts, but what these walls lack in security the officers of that institution fortunately make up in vigilance.

Since it is perfectly healthy in the workhouse and there is no sickness within its inclosure, it is almost astonishing that any of the inmates should attempt to escape into the wilderness of the city where they would be exposed to yellow fever and other diseases.

Third District Recorder's Court.

The following parties were arraigned before Recorder J. A. Letten yesterday:

Frank Adolph, charged by J. Hussy with larceny; A. Alvarez, by B. Wilinyer with burglary, were each remanded to the parish prison to await their trial before the first district court as charged.

Martha, charged by Mr. J. Landry with insanity, was sent to the Insane asylum.

Johnny Joseph, charged by Captain Robinson, of ship Pennsylvania, with leaving the same without orders, was discharged.

J. Blanchard and Henry E. Galway, charged by H. Doane with interfering in his duties as goat driver, and Fred Seymour, charged by Tom Cunningham with assault and wounding him, were all continued on bail for trial.

The immortal Happy Jack, arrested by Officer Reagan on Levee street for lying drunk on the banquette, was fined $5 or five days parish prison.

Thomas O'Neil, George H. Davidson, and George Burr, arrested by Officer Reagan on the levee, the former for being dead drunk and lying on the banquette, the two latter for fighting and disturbing the public peace, were all fined $10 each or ten days parish prison.

A Military Funeral.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of an army officer passed along Canal street on the way to the "city of the dead," under military escort, consisting of the detachment of the United States infantry. That officer was Lieutenant Cornelius, of the veteran reserve corps, whose duties lately have been connected with the freedmen's bureau in this military district. The deceased was highly esteemed by his comrades in the service, and was both a meritorious citizen and faithful officer. The prevailing expidemic was the disease from he died.

Death of an Officer.

Lieutenant Benjamin Abrahams, thirty-ninth United States infantry, died at Sedgwick barracks, Greeuville, at four P. M. yesterday. This officer was attacked about the 25th of August with a severe case of yellow fever, but through the skillful treatment of Surgeon Drol, was brought safely through, and until a few days since was thought to be out of danger. On Sunday, however, he suffered a relapse, from which he did not rally. Lieutenant Abrahams received his appointment in the thirty-ninth infantry on account of meritorious service in the field during the war. He served in east Tennessee upon the staff of General Burnside, and afterward in Virginia. At the end of the war he was appointed assistant paymaster in the navy; but preferring the army, resigned to accept the appointment which he held at the time of his death. Lieutenant Abrahams was an excellent young officer, greatly respected and beloved by his associates, who deeply lament his loss. He leaves a wife and one child.

To Housekeepers—Prepare for Inspection.

Your attention is called to the following resolution presented by Alderman Clay and adopted by the board of aldermen last evening:

Resolved, That the special officers of the mayor and those of the chief of police, and the police in general, be and they are hereby ordered to examine and inspect all yards, hotels, etc., and report to the mayor daily where disinfecting agents may be required, according to existing ordinances.

Another Policeman Dead.

Policeman John Sheedy, No. 373, of the third district police, died at his residence No. 123 St. Joseph street on the 16th instant.

Purifying the Atmosphere.

Tuesday, during the thunder storm, the expression mournfully came from the lips of many that it was bad weather for yellow fever patients. To-day we heard devout men express their gratitude to the Almighty that he sent the thunder storm to purify the atmosphere and relieve our suffering city from the ravages of the epidemic.

The School Board Suit.

The case between the old and new school boards was submitted yesterday morning without argument, and taken under advisement by Judge Duplantier, of the sixth district court.

Travel Discontinued.

We learn that for some days the usual travel on the shell roads to the Half-way house has been entirely suspended, owing to the numerous processions of mourners to the cemeteries. There has scarcely been an arrival at the above named place during the past week. Those who seek recreation in riding prefer some other route.

Suicide.

A man named Robert Yorston, residing at the corner of Spain and Victory streets, committed suicide about seven o'clock last evening by cutting his throat with a carving knife. He died in about an hour. He was confined to his bed at the time with billious fever.

Taken to Charity Hospital.

John Gillerez, found lying sick and destitute on St. Charles street, was taken to Charity hospital yesterday morning by Officer Taylor.

Coroner's Inquests.

An inquest was held on the body of an unknown white man found drowned at the Canal street ferry, age about thirty-five years, light hair, black sack coat, and pants. An inquest was also held on the body of Antonio Bertoli, of Italy, sixteen years of age, found dead at No. 76 Franklin street, of yellow fever.

Sent to the Marine Hospital.

Rofa, a colored woman, was sent to the freedmen's hospital, found by policeman R. Guethlin at the corner of Orleans and Dauphine streets in a sick and destitute condition.

Sent to the Workhouse.

Jenny Edwards, arrested on Franklin street, drunk, was sent by Recorder Gastinel to the workhouse for ninety days; Jackson Murray, colored, arrested on Treme street, for larceny, thirty days workhouse; Mary Ann Harrison, arrested in the Treme market, drunk and disturbing the peace, ninety days workhouse.

Yellow Fever at Bay St. Louis.

There were Tuesday, we are informed, five deaths by yellow fever at Bay St. Louis.

The Howard Association.

The Howard association is now in good working condition, and they are doing much toward relieving the suffering and sickness from yellow fever.

The applications to that association on Tuesday for assistance were greater than any other day this season. The excellent nursing which they secure for patients diminishes the degree of fatality.

Emigrating to California.

[From the Nation.]

There appears to be an emigrational movement from some of the more southern states into Maryland. It is an accession which, in its influence on politics, is likely to be welcome to the reactionists who already control the state. A writer in the Louisville *Journal* invites a similar emigration, not to Kentucky, nor yet to Brazil, but to California. In that land he himself sought refuge after serving in the confederate army, and the "situation" of the south seems to him to resolve itself into a general "*sauve qui peut*." The first attraction of the Pacific coast is, that "the negro is not there;" the second, that 'it will produce more breadstuffs, wine, brandy, and whisky than any state in the Union, and there is no reason why its liquors should not be the best of their kind." Except for the absence of the negro, this should be the paradise of the Democracy. But perhaps Mr. Nasby could make shift with the Chinaman, who "refuses suffrage and office." At all events, let it not be written for nothing that "a few thousand conservative (ex-rebel) emigrants can fix the political *status* in California on a solid basis." This is an end worthy the toil of escaping from military despotism. We are not sanguine, however, of the result. In the early settlement of California the experiment was tried. The south was nearer that territory than the north, and the roughest elements of the Democratic party joined her chivalry in the quest for gold. Brutality, crime, violence, lawlessness grew, held sway for several years, culminated, and then succumbed, while California rose as a free state. It is too late to reverse this decision; and the only good to be accomplished now by an exodus thither from the south is to make room for honester, more industrious, and more loyal citizens, and to facilitate reconstruction.

BE KIND TO THE INSANE.—General Mower to-day issued the following order:

Private Charles H. Waitz, of light battery K, first United States artillery, having been reported by the medical officer at Jackson barracks as insane, he will be sent without delay to the United States Insane asylum at Washington, D. C., and delivered to the officer in charge.

Hospital Steward Francis Baker, U. S. army, and Private Jeremiah Gormerly, company I, first infantry, are hereby detailed to take charge of Private Waitz and conduct him to the asylum. Upon the completion of that duty, Hospital Steward Baker will return to his post, and Private Gormerly is authorized to apply to the secretary of war for a furlough of thirty days on account of ill health.

The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, and the commissary department will commute the rations of the above-named enlisted men for the period required to perform the journey.

CONVENIENT.—A late Montana *Post* represents the discovery of a small salt water lake above the head waters of the Yellowstone. The water continues at boiling temperature. Fresh antelope meat is thrown in and boiled in less than forty minutes.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held in the courthouse on the evening of the 3d instant, in support of the registration law, which the Democrats bitterly oppose.

RAIL VS. RIVER.—The Memphis and Ohio railroad is competing with boats, carrying cotton through to Louisville at one dollar a bale.

A negro woman who was sold and separated from her husband twenty-three years ago, met him in the street in Louisville on Monday. They had a grand time over the reunion.

General News.

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL GRIFFIN.

MAJOR GENERAL MOWER IN COMMAND.

By a dispatch from General Doubleday to General Hartsuff, Sunday evening, intelligence was received of the death of General Griffin, who was temporarily in command of the fifth military district. General Doubleday sent the information to General Hartsuff, not knowing probably who was next in command. General Hartsuff immediately telegraphed the news to Washington for instructions, and this morning informed Major General Mower officially of the fact, the command devolving upon General Mower by seniority of rank. He will probably issue an order assuming command to-day.

The telegram was incorrect in stating that General Doubleday is ranking officer. He is only the highest in rank at Galveston, while there are several in Texas, among them Generals Reynolds, Oaks, Hatch, and McKenzie outranking him. He is, however, promoted to a colonelcy by the death of General Griffin.

Major General Griffin, whose sudden decease the Unionists of the fifth military district, and particularly those in the chaotic state of Texas, are called to mourn, was a native of Ohio, and appointed to the military academy from the same state, from which he graduated in 1847.

He entered the army as lieutenant of artillery, and the close of the war found him a captain of the fifth artillery. When the army was reorganized, he was made colonel of the thirty-fifth infantry, which regiment is now in Texas. He was brevetted major general in the regular army, and had been assigned to duty by the president according to his brevet rank. He served in the army of the Potomac during the war in command of a division in the fifth army corps, and when General Warren was relieved at the battle of Five Forks, General Griffin commanded the corps himself.

Major Gen. Joseph A. Mower, who succeeds to the command of the fifth military district, is a native of Woodstock, Vt. He was appointed to the first infantry in 1855, in which he remained until the close of the war, he being captain in the same, and colonel of the thirty-ninth infantry after the reorganization. He became major general of volunteers, and commanded the twentieth army corps at the close of the war.

No one fought with greater bravery than he, and no one is more distinguished by gallantry and courtesy than is Major General Mower. Though recently suffering from an attack of yellow fever, we are happy to say he is at present in good health and able to discharge the heavy duties devolving upon him.

Since writing the above our special correspondent, Payson, telegraphs from Washington that General Mower is assigned to the command of the fifth district for the present; and General J. J. Reynolds, who is now in Texas, and a ranking officer, to command at Galveston in the place of General Griffin.

Major General Reynolds will be recollected as commanding the defences of New Orleans during the war, and afterwards commanding the nineteenth army corps in the battles of Virginia. He is a native of Kentucky, and was appointed from Indiana.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT

THE T. J. EMERY SNAGGED AND SUNK.

SAFETY OF THE PASSENGERS.

We learn from one of the passengers by the Lafourche packet T. J. Emery, Captain King, that at about half-past twelve o'clock on the night of the 13th instant, when at a point on the Bayou Lafourche near Lockport, the boat struck a snag, which damaged her so badly that she sunk in about five minutes, in four feet of water.

The captain promptly made all efforts to save the cargo, which consisted mostly of barrels, with some boxes and a few hogsheads. When the boat went down she capsized, which caused one of the lamps to explode and set the cabin on fire. The mate, however, under the directions of Captain King, promptly extinguished the flames before much damage was done by burning. A number of flats near at hand were set to work saving cargo, and a large amount of barrels, boxes, hogsheads, etc., was finally secured.

There were some six or eight passengers on board at the time of the accident, including one lady, who were fortunately saved, although in several instances there were narrow escapes. All the papers of the steamer were saved.

Captain King and the mate deserve credit for the presence of mind displayed in saving passengers and cargo.

DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Captain C. B. Chittenden.

We are called upon to announce that Captain C. B. Chittenden, late assistant quartermaster of the United States volunteers, has fallen a victim to the epidemic that is now afflicting this city. We learn that the attack was an unusually severe one, and that no favorable symptoms were developed during his very brief illness.

Captain Chittenden was born in the town of Stockton, New York, in the year 1836, and was, therefore, at the time of his death thirty-one years of age. He came to this city in General Banks' expedition, which arrived here on the 15th of December, 1862. At that time he was lieutenant in one of the companies of the one hundred and twenty-eighth New York volunteers, Col. Cowles' regiment. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of captain and assistant quartermaster, United States volunteers. He served for some time as chief quartermaster of the cavalry bureau in the department of the gulf, and afterward with distinction in the field as chief quartermaster of the cavalry division of the nineteenth army corps. When this corps was sent to the valley of the Shenandoah to reinforce Sheridan, Captain Chittenden was appointed disbursing officer of the quartermaster's department in this city, and won an enviable reputation for efficiency and integrity. In recognition of his services the war department conferred upon him the brevet ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel. But it is as captain that he was best known in this city, and the name of Captain Chittenden will be long remembered here as the synonym of official courtesy and the strictest honor. All who came in contact with him recognized in him a gentleman of high tone and upright and genial bearing.

On leaving the service of his country he went into business in this city, where success would surely have awaited him but for his untimely decease.

The funeral will take place this morning at eight o'clock from his late residence in Rickerville.

Colonel George Welling.

Of the firm of J. M. Winslow & Co., died of yellow fever about ten o'clock yesterday morning. He had been sick only since Saturday afternoon. Colonel Welling was a native of Louisville, Kentucky, was aged forty-six years, and had been in the city but eighteen months. His wife is also sick with intermittent fever. Colonel Welling was a member of Post 1, District 2, of the G. A. R., and will be buried at ten o'clock this morning from 90 Rampart street.

Colonel Welling, commanded in the war the fourth Kentucky cavalry, and was a gallant officer.

E. W. Sherbourne.

We regret to see the name of E. W. Sherbourne, special agent of the treasury department, among the list of deaths by yellow fever. We heretofore announced his having taken sick on the 10th instant.

He died on the 16th, and will be buried in the Girod (Protestant) cemetery at five P. M. His family and the secretary of the treasury were informed of the decease.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Ravages of the Fever in Texas.

HOUSTON, September 15.—Yellow fever is very prevalent here; at least a thousand cases in town; deaths, ten to fifteen per day. Yesterday Mr. Bowsel, deputy postmaster, and Captain Wallace, assessor and collector, late of United States army, died. The Reverend Mr. Reese and Dr. M. Cocey have died. The Firemen's charitable association provide the destitute with nurses and physicians at an expense of over two hundred dollars per day.

Yellow fever is very fatal in Hempstead, Navasota, Millican, Bryan, Chappell Hill, Brenham, Lagrange, Huntsville, and Alleyton. The charitable association of Houston are extending all the aid in their power to these towns. They require money, physicians, and nurses to send them. Colonel O'Connell, commander of this post, and family are all sick of the prevailing epidemic—all promise to recover.

General Griffin's order removing the judges of the supreme court in this state, and appointing others, has been revoked.

The heaviest cotton counties of the state will not make a bale to fifty acres. The cotton crop will turn out about one fourth to one third of a crop for the whole state, and will not reach above fifty or sixty thousand bales for gulf shipments. The yield of corn is ample, and in some counties enormous.

Death of General Griffin.

GALVESTON, September 15.—General Griffin died at 11 A. M. to-day. Major General Doubleday is ranking officer. Interments seventeen.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, September 15.—Negroes vote for the first time in this state to-morrow, when the citizens of Richmond vote on the subscription of two millions of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. Colonel Mallory, of the freedmen's bureau, has returned from an investigation of the recent riot at Farmville. He reports the same facts as sent to the press.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—General Spinner has withdrawn the surplus government funds from Mobile.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $526,000.

The land office commissioner has received specimens of rock crystal from Arkansas, sufficiently clear for lenses and equal to any imported.

General Sickles has been ordered to report at headquarters between the 17th and 20th instant.

The report of the house judiciary committee on the impeachment question is now being printed at the government printing office. The pressmen have all been sworn to secrecy.

The commissioners of the Antietam monument to-day accepted the design of J. G. Batterson, of Hartford, for a colossal statue and pedestal. Cost $30,000.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, September 16.—General Schofield to-day issued an order for an election for a state convention on the 22d of October. There will be one hundred and five delegates, of whom Richmond sends five and Norfolk and Petersburg two each.

Fourteen days previous to the election boards of registration will make a final revision of their lists.

In Richmond the polls will be kept open two days.

Colonel Burnham, detailed as judge of the hustings court, charged the grand jury this morning. He said no distinction on account of color or caste would be allowed in the court.

General Schofield issued an order this morning that registered voters and none others should vote on the city subscription to the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

The subscription of $2,000,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad was carried by 2000 majority. The negroes voted for it *en masse*. Its opponents intend contesting the legality of the election on the ground that negroes under the supplemental reconstruction bill have no right to vote except in case of election for office; also, that registration is not complete until final revision of the lists, therefore the negroes to-day were not registered voters.

From New York—News from Europe.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The bank statement shows an increase in loans of $3,936,000, specie $1,017,000, circulation increased $307,000, deposits decreased $2,097,000, legal tenders decreased $4,480,000.

Steamer City of London brings European dates to 5th. The daily *News* admits that England is liable for a million and a quarter on the Alabama claims, but says that British citizens have large claims against the United States.

The British government has taken six steamers from the New York lines for the Abyssinian expedition.

It is thought that Bismarck will soon do something to make the emperors of France and Austria show their hands. It is also said that Prussia promises to assist Italy if she makes the French position in papal affairs a *casus belli*.

The south German states show a strong disposition to secure a temporary severance from the rest of Germany.

Dr Harris, the register of the board of health, has written a long report of the condition of the patients suffering from yellow fever in the south. The report was compiled at the suggestion of the committee of physicians appointed last week to aid the sufferers by funds and medicines.

Foreign News.

COPENHAGEN, September 16.—Admiral Farragut was entertained by a grand fete given in his honor by the United States minister here and Americans in the city. There were present also several officers of the royal government and Danish navy.

HAGUE, September 16.—Gardensier, who was arrested here for forgery, has been examined and intelligence elicited from him which led to the securing of many more copies of counterfeit United States notes.

LIVERPOOL, September 16, Evening.—James Hewitt & Co. of this city suspended payment to-day. Liabilities not ascertained.

CADIZ, September 16.—The United States vessels of the Mediterranean squadron sailed hence to-day for Greece.

From Boston.

BOSTON, September 16.—Arrived to-day, steamer Oriental, from New Orleans.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 16.—Judge Bryan, of the United States district court, now sitting in Greenville, has issued orders that names of negroes, as well as of other citizens, be placed upon the jury lists.

WASHINGTON, September 16, 1867.

General J. J. Reynolds has just been assigned to the command vacated by the death of General Griffin.

General Mower has been assigned to the temporary command of the department of the gulf. PAYSON.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—The President has suspended Callicot, revenue collector of the third district of New York.

A letter from Greeley, dated January, 1866, has been unearthed, warmly commendatory of Steedman for secretary of war.

The Maine Democrats have 45 representatives, against 13 last year.

Senator Fessenden writes: "I have written no letter and expressed no opinion on the subject of impeachment. It will be time enough for me to express an opinion on that subject when the case comes before me. You are at perfect liberty to contradict that report, as I do not like to be considered as giving the lie to all I have said in the senate in regard to my duties as a senator in such a case.

Foreign News.

PARIS, September, 15.—The fortifications of Strasbourg are to be extended and strengthened.

FLORENCE, September 15.—The Italian government threatens to commence legal proceedings against Garibaldi if he persists in preparations against Rome.

LISBON, September 15.—The Rio Janeiro mail steamer brings intelligence of recent advantages gained by the allies over the Paraguayans.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 16.—The Colorado had arrived from Japan with 370 passengers and 1100 tons of freight.

One American and two Englishmen had been murdered at Nagasaki. The Japanise had arrested sixty-three native Christians.

By the Atlantic Cable.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 15.—A firman from the sublime porte, granting general amnesty to the insurgents in Candia, has been officially pramulgated. The government has concluded not to send to Candia, as proposed, a commission, consisting of Ottoman and Greek members, to inquire into the grievances of the Cretans.

Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—Secretary Seward gave a parting dinner to the Austrian minister, Count Wydenbruck. The French and English ministers were present. The secretary of legation acts till the arrival of Von Frankenstein.

A special Omaha dispatch says the nortern hostile Indians have refused to meet the commission, unless they agree to withdraw all the troops from Powder river country.

WASHINGTON, September 17, 1867.

The city to-day is very dull. The reporters and correspondents in "newspaper row" are enjoying a day of leisure. There are no items of importance to be obtained, as most of the government officials, including the president, the secretaries of the treasury, the navy, and state, the postmaster general, and many members of the diplomatic corps—whose offices I visited in search of news—have gone to Antietam.

The arrangements made for the proper dedication of the National cemetery on the Antietam battle field have been of the most extensive order. Many men of prominence from all the neighboring states have signified their intention to be present, and no efforts have been spared to render the ceremonies impressive.

General Grant declines to recommend that the case of General Fitz John Porter be reopened and a new trial granted. He thinks a petition for relief should be presented to congress. It is supposed, however, that the president will order a rehearing in spite of Grant.

Sheridan was at St. Louis to-day, *en route* for Washington.

Reports from the eastern states represent the chances of Chase for the Republican nomination for next president as brightening. PAYSON.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—The attendance at Antietam is estimated at 14,000. The governors of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maine, West Virginia, and Maryland were present. Ex-Governor Bradford was the orator of the day; his address concludes: "Con e peril to it, (the constitution) whence it may, from state rights, or consolidation, let me on the anniversary of its adoption, in the name of the men who made it, by the memory of the men who have died for it, upon this spot where blood has been so profusely shed in its behalf, appeal to you to protect, preserve, and defend it."

General Mulford, commissioner of exchange during the rebellion, is appointed collector of the third revenue district of Virginia.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $256,000.

General Hancock will soon proceed to his department, making his headquarters at some healthy locality.

General Sheridan is expected here shortly.

Cornelius Cahill is strongly recommended but not yet appointed collector at Corpus Christi.

The commissioner of internal revenue has recently rendered the following decision: A printer is liable to the special tax as a manufacturer, if the articles he prints exceed in volume when printed $1000 per annum. A printer is understood to be any person or firm whose business it is to take impressions from type or engraved figures upon paper or other material.

In determining the liability of printers to the special tax as manufacturers, the value of the articles of merchandise produced by them should alone be taken into consideration. Amounts received for inserting advertisements in newspapers are not therefore to be so included.

Pressing duties prevented Grant's visiting Antietam.

A *Herald's* special says: In view of anticipated trouble with the president there is a manifest disposition upon the part of the Radicals to cultivate Grant.

Secretary Seward goes home from Antietam.

After the regular programme at Antietam the president responded to persistent calls, as follows:

MY FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: In appearing before you it is not for the purpose of making any lengthy remarks, but simply to express my approbation of the ceremonies which have taken place to-day. My appearance on this occasion will be the speech that I will make; my reflections and my meditations will be in silent communion with the dead whose deeds we are here to commemorate. I shall not attempt to give utterance to the feelings and emotions inspired by the addresses and prayers which have been made, and the hymns which have been sung. I shall attempt no such thing. I am merely here to give my countenance and aid to the ceremonies on this occasion, but I must be permitted to express my hope, that we may follow the example which has been so eloquently alluded to this afternoon, and which has been so clearly set by the illustrious dead. When we look on yon battle-field and think of the brave men on both sides who fell in the fierce struggle, and who sleep silent in their graves, yes, who sleep in silence and peace after the earnest conflict has ceased, would to God we of the living could imitate their example as they lie sleeping in peace in their tombs, and live together in friendship and peace. (Applause.) You, my fellow citizens, have my earnest wishes, as you have had my efforts in times gone by, in the earliest and most trying perils, to preserve the Union of these states, to restore peace and harmony to our distracted and divided country, and you shall have my best efforts in vindication of the flag of the republic and of the constitution of our fathers." (Applause.)

The benediction was then pronounced, when the president, cabinet officers, Governor Swann, and others left the platform.

WASHINGTON, September 18, 1867.

It appears probable that President Johnson will now keep quiet until after the Pennsylvania

NEVER SAY FAIL.

Keep pushing, 'tis wiser
Than sitting aside,
And dreaming, and sighing,
And waiting the tide.
In life's earnest battle,
They only prevail,
Who daily march onward,
And never say fail!

With an eye ever open,
And a tongue that's not dumb,
And a heart that will never
To sorrow succumb.
You will battle and conquer,
Though thousands assail,
How strong and how mighty
Who never say fail!

Ahead, then, keep pushing,
And elbow your way,
Unheeding the envious
That would you betray.
All obstacles vanish,
All enemies quail,
At the might of their wisdom
Who never say fail!

In life's rosy morning,
In manhood's firm pride,
Let this be your motto,
Your footsteps to guide.
In storm and in sunshine,
Whatever assail,
We'll onward, and conquer,
And never say fail!

TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER.

We find in the New Orleans *Medical and Surgical Journal* a paper on the treatment of yellow fever cases by Dr. Francis Barnes, city physician for the first and fourth districts of New Orleans. Dr. Barnes has had many years' experience in the treatment of the fever, and as his views are considered worthy of publicity by the editors of the *Medical Journal*, who are among the best physicians of Louisiana, and all members of the faculty of the university, we republish them as a general guide to practitioners and the friends of patients:

I beg to be indulged while making a few suggestions in regard to the treatment of yellow fever. The alteration in the blood which takes place generally in this disease is a feature in its pathology which deserves most careful study.

The mutation of the tissues, secretions, and excretions is influenced in this disease in a remarkable manner by the condition of the blood. There is a period of variable duration in which the fluid is preserved in a normal or nearly normal condition. During this period remedies may be used and certain therapeutical effects ordinarily observed as their action may be expected to follow. During the first period of the disease blood-letting freely, tartar emetic, calomel, quinine, sulphuric ether, etc., have been used, and their champions assert with great benefit. But in the calm stage or when the hemorrhagic phase is reached it is difficult to foretell what will occur from the administration of any remedy. I knew a physician who, in Vera Cruz, in 1847, gave a great number of his patients sulphuric ether to relieve hiccoughs. So many died that he was afraid to administer that usually harmless remedy. I have known a dose of eight grains of blue mass given in one case on the fifth, the other on the eleventh day, cause death by profuse hemorrhagic stools; consequently, being in doubt as to the propriety of medication in the middle and last stages of yellow fever, we should be cautious how we use any, confining our active interference with the disease to the first stage, and applying depletion and antiphlogistic measures to such cases as call for them only with a view of preparing them for the second and last. Local congestions in the first febrile paroxysm should always be relieved with cups or leeches, the bowels well cleared out with castor oil or an injection, and perspiration encouraged to a moderate extent by the use of appropriate means. But the most important suggestion I have to make is that in relation to diet. Any one who studies the disease closely will be led to infer from observation that in all bad cases during a certain number of days, say from five to seven after the febrile paroxysm has passed, the stomach, although acid, does not secrete any true gastric juice, and pepsin is almost entirely absent. Now, when it is remembered how close a sympathy from nervous anastomoses there is between the brain and the stomach, we can understand how, in the peculiar condition the nervous system is in yellow fever, a patient can be thrown into a delirium or coma by a small error in diet. The Duke of Wellington died of apoplexy by overloading his stomach with venison which he could not digest; and how many such cases can nearly every physician number, when apoplexy has followed an imprudent meal. In cholera infantum we know that the infant stomach has lost its power of digesting from an irritation of the dental nerves transmitted by anatomosis to the nerves of that organ, and how commonly are convulsions and cerebral symptoms manifested; doubtless the result of indigestion. Last summer I lost two patients who had reacted thoroughly from cholera, and were passing through the typhoid fever which frequently follows the collapsed condition. One died on the sixth day of her disease, first delirious, then comatose, from a small quantity of milk punch, the casein of which she could not digest. As long as she was kept on beef-tea injections, with a little brandy, and allowed only mucilages and iced drinks by the stomach, she did well. The other case had been in collapse fifty-six hours before she reacted. During the fever which followed she vomited great quantities of bile. On the night before her death she slept soundly all night, awoke refreshed, and said she was hungry. She called for a soft boiled egg with some tea and toast, which she ate with great relish. In three hours after that meal she became delirious, and in six hours she died in profound coma, the whole surface livid from congestion and stagnation of the capillary circulation. This death occurred on the eleventh day of the disease. The lesson to be drawn from the observation of these facts is, to put on the stomachs of yellow fever patients, during the doubtful period, when the absence of pepsin is to be inferred from the condition of the patients, no aliment which requires any assistance in entering the circulation besides the force of endosmosis, and give your soups and broths and stimulants by the rectum, whose sympathetic nerves do not have that property of producing cerebral complications. A good rule is to allow the patient moderate quantities of iced mucilages, and to give one cupful of beef tea with or without one, two, or three teaspoonfuls of brandy, by enema, every three or four hours.

The Rulers of Mexico.

To give an idea of the number and variety of dynasties which have followed one another in rapid succession during the tumultuous epochs of the past forty-five years in Mexico, we append the following list of rulers in that country since the time of its independence in the year 1821:

1821. Iturbide, general-in-chief.
1822. Iturbide, emperor.
1823. Generals Bravo, Guerrero and Negrete, dictators.
1824. General Victoria, president.
1827. General Pedrara, president.
1829. Guerrero, dictator.
1830. Bustamente, president.
1832. Pedrazza, president.
1835. Santa Anna, president.
1837. Bustamente, president.
1840. General Farious, president.
1841. Bustamente, president.
1842. Santa Anna, president.
1843. Retirement of Santa Anna; successor not known.
1844. Santa Anna, dictator.
1845. General Cayalyo, president.
1847. Jose Justo Caro, president.
1847. Paredes, president.
1848. Santa Anna, president.
1849. Herrera, president.
1850. Arista, president.
1852. Juan Ceiallos, president.
1853. Manuel Lembardini, president.
1853. Santa Anna, president, April 20.
1853. Santa Anna, dictator, December 20.
1855. Alvarez, dictator.
1856. Comonfort, president.
1858. Miramon, vice-president.
1859. Znoloaga, president.
1860. Miramon, president.
1861. Juarez, president.
1864. Maximilian, emperor, and Juarez president.
1867. Maximilian fallen, and Juarez president.

A Touching Incident of the War.

I remember an old lady in Illinois, how she gave all she had to the cause of the nation. When the call for troops came in 1861, when Massachusetts blood had made red the pavements of Baltimore, when everybody in the west rose up to go, on the banks of the Mississippi there lived an old widow woman. Her husband was in his grave. She had but one child in the world, a noble boy, sixteen years of age. She took him from the plow and the harrow, and said to him. "You must go and fight for your country. This great river that flows by our farm must wash the shores of but one country on its pilgrimage to the sea."

The boy marched off to battle. He went with me through many a weary march, and bloody fight, and skirmish. He was a Christian boy, reared in the Sunday school, and he always carried his Bible with him.

In one of our engagements he was wounded, and the surgeon told him he would die. Charley said he would like to see his mother, but he hadn't money enough to send for her. The soldier boys of my escort—and generous souls they were—gathered around him and made up a purse and sent away out in the state of Illinois for his mother to come to see him. I remember when she presented herself at my headquarters, cheerful and happy, with a Bible and a Methodist hymn book in her satchel. I took her to the hospital. She took his hand, cheerfully thanking God that she saw him alive, and there she sat, day after day, watching all the child she had in the world—watching for him to die.

As I passed through that hospital one morning, looking at the cot of Charley, I saw the death damp on his brow; his eye was dim, his pulse was getting slow. I took him by the hand, and said, "How is it this morning?"

"General," said he, "I feel I am going to the front;" and his eye brightened. His mother stood by him, singing,

Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are.
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there.

She gave up her boy as cheerfully as you would give a dollar. We buried him in the swamp. She went to his funeral, and thanked God she had a son to give to the nation.

Such graves are scattered all over the country. They appeal to us to-day that we shall not let this government of the people, for the people, and by the people perish from the earth.

On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouacs of the dead.

GENERAL C. B. FISK.

The Decay of the Cherokees.

From the *Moravian* we gather the following interesting items about the Cherokee Indians:

The tribe numbers 14,000. The females outnumber the males more than 1800. Ten years ago the tribe numbered 25,000, but the ravages of war, the exposure of the refugees in northern climates when they were driven out from their homes during the rebellion, and other causes, have operated to produce this wonderful diminution of numbers. The Cherokees now own in fee simple about 4,000,000 acres of land, and the United States government holds in trust for them $1,000,000. The Cherokees are the most enlightened tribe of Indians in the west. They have made most commendable progress in civilization. Many of them are finely educated, and are men of culture and refinement. Before the war they had a number of good schools and academies, and the children of the more intelligent and wealthy were educated in eastern colleges. They have a legislative form of government, with a senate and house of assembly; a governor and head chief, elected by the people; courts and justice officers. Their country is divided into different counties. They held slaves, but in our western provincialism, that is "played out." Their former slaves are now treated with consideration and respect, and will soon become the principal men of the tribe, as they are industrious, and seem to have a greater desire to accumulate property than the native Indians. In proportion to their numbers, the Cherokees previous to the war were the wealthiest people on the face of the globe. They owned immense herds of cattle, horses, and hogs. Large shipments of cattle were annually made by them to New Orleans and other markets. One man owned 20,000 head of cattle, another 15,000. There were many that owned 10,000, 3000, 2000, 1000, and 500 head of cattle each.

Another Bank in Trouble.

The First National bank of Kingston, in this state, is in trouble owing to its president having appropriated more than $90,000 of its funds to his own uses. In consequence of this the drafts of the bank were refused payment by its correspondent in this city, the Fourth National. The capital of the bank was $200,000, and the amount said to be due to it by the president is $91,700. The latter has, however, it is reported, placed all his property at the disposal of the directors of the bank, by which it is expected the bank's loss will be greatly reduced. The frequency of such discoveries leads to the suspicion that the undiscovered instances of fraud among national bank officers are numerous, and it becomes very necessary that all the national banks should be periodically subjected to a searching examination, according to the provisions of the national currency act on the subject. One of the treasury examiners, Mr. Callender, is in charge of the bank at Kingston, and his report will determine its fate. It is due to the public that exposures of fraud and weakness, wherever found in national banks should be prompt and thorough; for the great mass of the people have an idea that because these institutions are called national, they are therefore safer places of deposit than private banks, whereas they are not so, except with regard to their circulation, which is secured by a deposit of government bonds at Washington. The small country banks should, in particular, be closely watched, as many of them were established merely to further the personal ends of speculators by strengthening their credit, and giving them the use of the bank deposits.—*New York Herald.*

GOOD TEMPER.—It is not within the domestic circle only that good temper should be exercised; it is an invaluable possession even amongst the most distant connections of social life. It is a passport with all into their esteem and affection. It gives a grace to the plainest countenance, and to the fairest is an ornament which neither time nor disease will destroy. Every day of life teems with circumstances by which it may be exercised and improved. Toward the husband, it is manifested by forbearance when he is irritated and vexed; and by soothing, comforting, and supporting him when under the pressure of deeper and more afflicting troubles. It is shown toward children and servants by willingness to promote their enjoyments, while superiority is mildly but steadily exerted to keep them in proper subjection. It is exhibited in every direction by unwillingness to offend; by not opposing our own opinions and pleasures to the prejudices of others; and it is above all demonstrated by the cheerful tenor of spirits that dwell within the well-governed mind, and renders it happy almost in spite of vexations and sorrows.

The concluding sentence of Fenelon's "Telemachus" is worth storing in our memory: "Above all things be on your guard against your temper. It is an enemy that will accompany you everywhere to the last hour of your life. If you listen to it, it will frustrate all your designs. It will make you lose the most important opportunities, and will inspire you with the inclination and aversion of a child, to the prejudice of your gravest interests. Temper causes the greatest affairs to be decided by the most paltry reasons; it obscures every talent, paralyzes every energy, and renders its victims unequal, weak, vile, unsupportable."

If one offend you, before answering, call to mind this golden sentence: "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger," and you will save yourself hours of regret and repentance.

The late ex-Senator McDougal, of California, leaves a wife and two daughters, one a young lady, the other a child of seven years. His wife was the daughter of Murray McConnell, an eminent lawyer of Jacksonville, Ill.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad is a good paying road. It is stated that it has 1200 miles of track, and that its earnings for the last fiscal year was $10,000,000; the net earnings being, after making all deductions for operating it, taxes, etc., $3,000,000.

Make Your Kitchens Pleasant.

The pride of any true housewife is her kitchen. It is fashionable for parlor and drawing-room and sitting-rooms to be neatly, tidily, tastefully furnished, arranged, and kept—therefore, there's no use of telling any one about the beautifying or ornamentation of them. But it is too sadly true, that oftentimes while the front picture—the parlor—is faultlessly elegant and every way attractive, the back ground—the kitchen—is a confoundedly slouchy, dismal, disagreeable place. Five minutes time, a little exercise of taste and good sense, and the mere use of what everybody can use will make a little paradise out of a gloomy-walled and unattractive kitchen, and save the expense of having a servant on especial duty to keep the kitchen door shut when you have company. What this work is and what the cheap ornaments are everybody knows without being told. We merely give directions for two very simple and pretty kitchen ornaments: Take a common tumbler, or a fruit can, fill it nearly full of soft water. Then tie a bit of coarse lace or cheese sacking over it, and press down into the water; cover it with a layer of pease. In a few days they will sprout, the little thread-like roots going down through the lace into the water, and the vines can be trained up on twine, or, what is prettier, a frame may be made for the purpose. The tumbler or jar should be set in a window where the sun shines. It requires no care, and you will have a delicate, pretty vine to rest your weary eyes upon.

You can make another pretty thing with as little trouble. Take a saucer and fill it with fresh green moss. Place in the centre a pine cone, having first wet it thoroughly. Then sprinkle it thoroughly with grass seed. The moisture will close the cone partially, and in a day or two the tiny grass spires will appear in all the interstices, and in a week you will have a perfect cone of beautiful verdure. It only wants a plentiful supply of water to be a "thing of beauty" all summer.—*Des Moines Register.*

The Printer.

The following beautiful tribute to the followers of the "stick and rule" is from the pen of B. F. Taylor, of the Chicago *Evening Journal:*

The printer is the adjutant of thought, and this explains the mystery of the wonderful word that can kindle a hope as no song can; that can warm a heart as no hope can; that word "we" with hand-in-hand warmth in it—for the author and the printers are engineers together—engineers indeed! When the Corsican bombarded Cadiz, at the distance of five miles, it was deemed the very triumph of engineering. But what is that range to this, whereby they bombard the ages yet to be?

There at the "case" he stands, marshals into line the forces armed with truth, clothed with immortality and English. And what can be nobler than the equipment of a thought in sterling Saxon—Saxon with a spear or shield therein, and that commissioning it when we are dead, to move gradually on to the "latest syllable of recorded time." This is to win a victory from death, for this has no dying in it.

The printer is called a laborer, and the office he performs is toil. Oh, it is not work, but a sublime life he is performing, when he thus sights the engine that is to fling a worded truth in grander curve than missile ever before described; fling it to the bosom of an age. He throws off his coat indeed, we but wonder the rather that he does not put his shoes from off his feet, for the place where he stands is holy ground.

A little song was uttered somewhere long ago; it wandered through the twilight feebler than a star; it died upon the ear. But the printer takes it up where it was lying there in the silence like a wounded bird, and he sends it forth from the ark that had preserved it, and it flies on into the future with words of peace, and around the world with melody, like the dawning of a spring morning.

The Home of Senator Pomeroy.

[Atchinson (Kan.) Correspondence Boston Traveller.]

It was on Tuesday afternoon when I called on the senator; it was not my first visit. Traveling bag in hand, I made my way to the house, a large stone structure, situated on the high prairie, commanding a view of one of the most fertile tracts of land in the wide world. I found the senator in the parlor, quite tired, he said, from plowing. Your readers will understand that he is quite as much at home following the plow as in the senate chamber. He takes as much pains in lapping his furrow as in starting the iron bands across the continent, and is in everything a practical man. His warning voice is heard and heeded on the western prairie as well as at Washington. To him, perhaps, more than any other man, Kansas is indebted for the proud position she occupies in the Union of states.

Before leaving this farm, let me say that could Kansas have a few more such men as Senator Pomeroy, a greater portion of her fifty millions of acres would be under cultivation. They want not only such men, but more such ladies as compose his household.

Specimens of Rebel Writing.

SAM. MCKEE COMMITTED SUICIDE.—Samuel McKee, radical ex-member of congress from Kentucky, committed suicide on the 26th of July last. So says an exchange paper before us; but we think there is some mistake about it. Samuel was living at our latest dates from Kentucky. True, he is too bad a man to live, and not good enough to die; and he is the last man to face death in any shape.—*Hillsboro (O.) Gazette.*

We regret to inform you, friend Pike, that your exchange was in error. Samuel still liveth. The devil isn't ready for him yet. Every furnace must be made white with heat to exterminate the negro stench that will be produced by Samuel, which is too intolerable for perdition under any *ordinary* circumstances.—*Carlisle Mercury.*

It Don't Pay.

Mr. Wicks, the gentleman who gave bonds together with the captain of the American bark Samuel Robertson, for bringing coolies into this country "contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided," called to inform us last evening that the said cargo of coolies, after getting a month's pay from Dr. Kittridge, on whose Tennessee plantation they were engaged, basely and ungratefully deserted, and are now in this city, at the corner of Hospital street, between Levee and Gallatin. Mr. Wicks thinks it a very bad speculation for all engaged, and will not embark in another of the same kind so long as there are six thousand able-bodied men already in New Orleans seeking official employment. He bids us warn others from contracting with these false men of the Orient.

Right Kind of Preaching.

Dr. Gilly related the following anecdote which was told by a well-known character, Thaddeus Conolly, who used to spend much of his time in wandering through Ireland, and instructing the lower classes in their native language. "I went," said he, "one Sabbath to a church to which a new incumbent had been appointed. The congregation did not exceed half a dozen, but the preacher delivered himself with as much energy and affection *as if he were addressing a crowded audience.* After the service I expressed to the clergyman my wonder that he should preach so fervently to so small a number of people. 'Were there but one,' said the rector, 'my anxiety for his improvement would make me equally energetic.'" The following year Conolly went into the same church; the congregation was multiplied twenty-fold; the third year he found the church *full!*

General Banks.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—General Banks had interviews with the president and Secretary Seward to-day. He was sent for by Mr. Seward to give his views on certain foreign matters now under consideration by the executive. It is understood that the president and Seward are preparing to make another purchase of foreign land, and that Banks was called on to advise. *New York Tribune.*

The President Backing Down.

Our Washington dispatches indicate that President Johnson is beginning to falter. His friends now state that he never intended to re-open the registry lists, and that the amnesty proclamation means nothing. It is very evident that the fear of impeachment has frightened him from issuing his orders to the district commanders; or it may be that he fears a collision with General Grant.—*Chicago Republican.*

Thirty thousand muskets taken from the Austrians during the German war are to be converted into Prussian needle-guns.

PARAGRAPHS.

C. R. Starkweather, a prominent citizen of Chicago, died Tuesday.

The island, at Toronto, is being surveyed for a hotel and summer residence.

Charleston is picking up a little, and the burnt district is being slowly rebuilt.

All the agricultural scrip allowed by law has been already located in Michigan.

Eight-hour Trevelick is stumping Wisconsin.

A man in Hamilton, Ohio, has drank an average of twenty-five glasses of lager per day for fifteen years past, and is still dry.

The Portland *Press* knows a mouse that has fallen in love with a canary bird. The cat should know this love-sick swain.

Fort Lyon, on the Arkansas river, is about to be rebuilt, at a cost of $700,000, and will be one of the finest forts in the west.

A Jerseyman, gathering mushrooms, was told they were poisonous. "Thank you," he replied, "I am not going to eat them myself—I sell them at the hotel."

Mr. Page, who has been elected governor of Vermont, is an able man and stern loyalist. He will, doubtless, be a bright Page in history.

Mrs. Kate Totten has sued the Pacific railroad in St. Louis for running a train over her husband and killing him a few days since. She valued him at $12,000.

V. B. Denslow, Esq., formerly one of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*, and during the past year editor-in-chief of the *Republican*, has been tendered and accepted a position as one of the editors of the New York *Tribune.*

A little girl of three years was saying her prayers not long since, when her little brother, about four years old, came slyly behind her and pulled her hair. Without moving her head, she paused and said: "Please, Lord, excuse me a minute while I kick Herby."

A Yankee being asked if he had crossed the Alps, replied, "Wal, now that you call my attention to the fact, I guess I did pass risin' ground."

Mrs. Stowe has already sent to the printer large installments of her new work, which is to be a sort of chronicle of old time folks in a New England village fifty or sixty years ago. Some of the characters are said to be as graphically depicted as those in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

A letter written to his mother by a little boy who is spending his vacation on the Penobscot bay:

Dear Mother—I am having a splendid time. Last Friday we went out after horse-mackerel. We got near to one, when Joe threw the harpoon at him. It struck him near the tail, and off he started, dragging the boat after him. Man never invented anything that could go as fast as we went then. We soon got him near the bow of the boat. We then killed him with a lance. He was nine feet long and five round. I had my pants washed for six cents when I got back. I read my bible every night before I go to bed, and every morning when I get up.

Your affectionate son, M. P. W.

Last summer a little boy, only five years old, invited me into the summer house to see his "Show." I paid a penny at the door, and gravely seated myself on a bench to wait for the performance to begin. There was a piece of twine stretched across the summer house, and Master Harry took his place beside it saying,

"These are my tame grasshoppers in this box, and I've teached 'em to walk on a tight rope; now you'll see."

He took a great, brown grasshopper from the box, placed him on the string, and, to my astonishment, he crawled slowly along it to the other side, and made no attempts to jump off. At last I solved the mystery, and found that his long legs had been removed, so of course he could do nothing but crawl.

"Why, Harry!" I exclaimed, "how could you be so cruel?"

"It didn't hurt him a bit, auntie," was his confident reply; "those great fings were just in his way, and he never could walk like folks."

"But it did hurt him, Harry," I explained; "his long legs were a part of his body, just as much as your legs are a part of you."

"Wasn't a speck of juice in 'em, anyway," persisted Harry, looking rather soberly at his tame grasshopper, "and I thought if it hurt him, he'd a said someting about it."

"A great many little insects have no power to cry when they are in pain, but they feel pain, just the same as others."

"Oh," said Harry, "he's deaf and dumb, ain't he? Well, I won't tame any more grasshoppers; but these two are spoilt already, and I guess we'll go on with the show."

BROKE HER PLEDGE.—In a certain "Ladies' Moral Reform society," existing not many miles from the bank of a certain river, the members were required to sign a pledge not to "set up," as it is termed, or do anything else that might be supposed, to have a tendency, however remote, to immortality. One evening as the president was calling over the names to know whether each member had kept her obligation, a beautiful and highly respectable lady burst into tears, and on being questioned as to the cause, said she feared she had broken her pledge.

"Why, what have you done?" asked the president.

"Oh?" sobbed the young lady, "Dr. —— kissed me the other night when he waited on me home from meeting."

"Oh, well, that is nothing very bad," said the president; "his kissing you does not make it that you have broken the pledge."

"Oh! that isn't the worst of it," exclaimed the conscientious young lady, "I kissed him back again."

INDIANS SUING FOR PEACE.—The Omaha *Herald* states that thirty lodges of Brule Sioux Indians, under chief Iron Shell, arrived at North Platte to-day, to place themselves under the protection of the government. They are from Red Cloud's camp, and say they have left the war path, and will remain friendly.

The Hon. John A. Kasson is now at Berlin on behalf of the United States to negotiate, if possible, a postal treaty similar to the one just concluded with Great Britain.

AMOUNT OF SPECIE IN THE TREASURY.—The amount of coin in the treasury on Saturday last was $98,426,000, of which about $16,000,000 were in coin certificates.

Two Manchester firms, Rodette & Co., and Galipolito & Co., have disappeared after purchasing goods extensively, and leaving debts to the tune of £250,000.

A Scotch old maid who was asked to subscribe to raise men for the king during the Peninsular war answered: "Indeed, I'll do no such thing; I never could raise a man for myself, and I am not going to raise men for King George."

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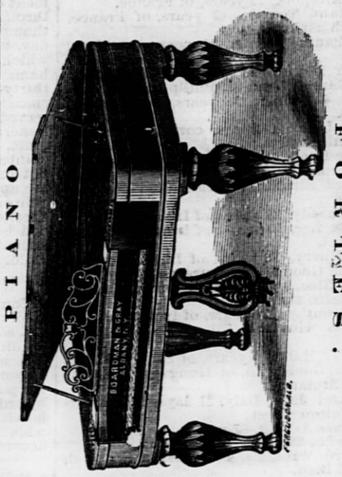
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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. II. NO. 39. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867. WHOLE NO., 89.

SERMON,

BY REV. M. B. AVERY, (COLORED,)

Of Pass Christian.

Thou believest that there is one God; thou dost well:—The devils also believe, and tremble.—ST. JAMES, 2, 19.

Dearly beloved—The proofs of the being of a God strike with so bright an evidence upon the minds of men, that they are constrained to believe, and cannot deny their assent to this great important truth. But the corruption of nature prevails so far, and their affections cleave so fast to their vices, that they endeavor to persuade themselves that the *bare* belief of a God is sufficient for them; and desire to rest in the profession, without the *practice* of religion.

To prevent the fatal effects of this erroneous notion, the apostle St. James speaks against it with becoming warmth and earnestness of expression, and the utmost force of argument. He shows that *faith* without works is dead; entirely unprofitable, and ineffectual to salvation; and very far prefers the man who shows his *faith* by his *works*, before him who shows his faith "*without* works." And at length applying himself to the latter, he offers a dreadful, but certain and weighty truth to his consideration: "Thou believest that there is one God; thou dost well: the devils also believe and tremble." He commends him for *believing;* but tells him the devils do the same, and if it cannot avail for the abatement of the torments of hell, it can never avail for the attainment of the happiness of heaven.

That this powerful argument may make a due impression upon us, I shall, by the assistance of the holy spirit, show—First, that the bare belief of a God is ineffectual to salvation. And, secondly, that it will serve only to aggravate our guilt, and sharpen our punishment. And, first, it is ineffectual to salvation, because it is not properly a virtue. It rests in the mind without exerting itself, and lies dormant there without inclining the will to obey, or bringing the affections into subjection to God.

Mark the language of the text: Thou believest. As if the apostle had said, "Be thou either Jew or christian, thou believest that there *is* a God, and assentest to the articles of religion; herein thou doest well; but this is no more than what the devils do; for *they also* believe and tremble." Aye, well might they *tremble!* Sinner, would to God that you also would tremble, but differently; for if thou hast no better faith than they, thou hast the same reason to tremble which they have. The devils have it, yet they have no hopes of salvation, their doom is sealed, *already* sealed. They believe that there is a God, but not for them, and the more they know of him the more they dread him.

We may illustrate the weaknes and insufficiency of a bare belief of a God, by an obvious and plain instance. Should a subject acknowledge his sovereign to have a lawful and undoubted right to his crown, and declare it to be his constant opinion, and yet withhold his obedience from him, and refuse to make the due returns for protection, we should certainly and most reasonably think his demands unreasonable if he claimed a place of profit or honor, as a just reward of his vain acknowledgment and empty declaration. And we should think him yet *more* unreasonable if he not only neglected his service, but (like some of the people of the South) engaged in rebellion against him, and yet expected that owning of his title should be deemed an undeniable plea for pardon. And if the slight acknowledgment of an earthly sovereign falls short of duty to him, how much shorter must as slight an acknowledgment fall of *our duty* to the King of Heaven!

Moreover, the barren belief of a God is not a virtue, because we are almost compelled to believe that there is a God. To assent to a well attested truth is not a matter of choice, but rather a necessary operation of the *mind*. For truth is its natural object; and when it presents itself, supported by authentic testimony, as readily receives it as the eye does the light when it springs forth from its fountain.

We may indeed confine ourselves to a place of darkness, or shut our eyes that the light may not shine upon them; and we may be so perverse as to argue that there is no such thing as light, that it is only a pleasing vision, and exists only in the imagination. But, at the same time, we cannot but know that we obstinately confine ourselves, and suffer violence and torture, that we may not behold the *light*. And the same perverseness may tempt us to reject all the proofs of the being of a God, and guard every passage to our minds, that no argument may enter them. And whilst we suspend our reason, and disdain to hearken to the voices of our consciences and the reports even of our senses, we may insolently affirm that there is no God, and attempt to laugh away the belief of him. But still we know that we offer an unnatural violence to ourselves, and cannot withstand the proofs that surround us. For we live in the midst of them; they *cry* unto us whithersoever we go, and continually "put forth their voice:" they offer themselves to each of our senses, and "meet us in every thought."

If we consider the *heavens*, and the beatiful order of the *moon* and the *stars*, the "heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handy work"

If we could go down to hell, and view the prisoners that "*are held in everlasting chains*," the very devils there would tell us, that *there is a God;* for those accursed spirits "*believe* and tremble." If we could but draw aside the veil that hides from our view the "dwelling place of the most high," the *far off home of Deity*, and behold the millions and millions of glorified intelligencies standing round about the throne *on high*, and hear their voices as they cast their crowns at his feet, and cry "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God of Sabaoth," or "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain," &c. (Surely this would be sufficient.) And if we should behold the dawning of the day it will proclaim this Being to us, "For the outgoings of the *morning* praise him." And when the *darkness* spreads itself over us, our own hearts assure us that "He maketh darkness, and it is night."

If we think upon the wonders of the great deep, they constrain us to acknowledge *Him* who "lifteth up the waves thereof, and who maketh the storm a calm."

The time would fail me, brethren, to speak of "the cattle upon a thousand hills"—armies of creatures, that move upon the face of the earth—the swarms of insects, and the seeds of plants, infinitely exceeds all the works of art, and sufficiently proves the wisdom, and power, and goodness of God. But were there no other creature but man, then he would *himself* prove a world of wonders, and effectually confute his own arguments, whilst he attempted to disown his maker.

His eye contains almost as many beauties as it beholds; and the man that curiously examines its artful frame, may be tempted to dwell forever upon it, and say, as the surprised disciple did, "It is good for me to be here."

The tongue that too often blasphemes the name of God, does yet, in spite of the sinner, proclaim His glory. And how much soever degenerate man may endeavor to deface his *reason*, yet it still will bear the image and *superscription of God*. And though he may sink himself into the depth of corruption, and become little more than dust and ashes, yet sparks of the heavenly fire will remain within him; some tokens of the *Deity* will be left in the ruins of human nature. And the proofs of his being, which we find within and without us, which attend us everywhere, are abundantly confirmed by the testimony of every age and nation.

Where, then, is the virtue of *believing*, if we only *believe?* The impious, the profane, and the devils do the *same*. What can we claim for *believing* that there *is a God?* When every thing in the heavens and under the earth is a proof of his Being, and so clearly attest it, that we cannot but believe it, unless we renounce our reason.

If we believe it just as we believe the histories of ancient times, or the descriptions of distant countries; if we think it concerns us no more than the ages that we can never recall, or the nations that we shall never behold, it would have been better for us if we had never heard of the name of God—or were Atheists in opinion as well as practice. For, in the second place, it will serve only to aggravate our guilt and sharpen our punishment.

It is as necessary to "confess with our mouth as to believe in our heart" that *there is a God*. But this necessary profession of our religion will certainly condemn us, unless it is confirmed and enlivened by our *practice*. For it adds hypocrisy to sin; and the more we boast of our faith, so much the louder will our sins cry against us.

The speculative Atheist (if there is any such person) hopes that there is no God, because he has affronted Him. But the sinful believer continues to affront Him, though he knows there is one. The former will not acknowledge Him to be his *Lord;* but the latter calls him *Lord*, and then disobeys him. The former acts without principles; the latter acts against them. One denies God's *being*, the other tramples upon His perfections. We have a lively remembrance of the sinful believer in the soldier that bowed the knee before *Jesus*, "and then spit upon him, and smote him upon the head." Though he pretends to receive him as his King, yet he pays his homage by giving him a *crown of thorns;* and his specious declarations are no more than a solemn mockery.

If we lay his words and actions in the balance together, and allow them to be of equal weight, yet even upon this favorable allowance his religion is reduced to nothing. For if his words acknowledge God, his actions absolutely deny him. He declares that God is infinite in knowledge, in goodness, and in power. But yet he daily commits abomination in the sight of *Him* who discerns "the secrets of the heart," and observes the rise, progress, and consummation of sin. He *lives, moves, and has his being* through the goodness and mercy of God; but yet he delights to grieve his spirit, abuses the endearing instances of his loving kindness, and wearies his patience and forbearance. He boasts of being the servant of a just and righteous God; but yet he transgresses the eternal rules of his justice, and passes on from one degree of iniquity to another, until he falls into *hell*. He knows that there is a great and terrible God, whose power is able to destroy him for ever and ever, and whose vengeance he can neither escape nor resist; and yet he trifles with the Almighty, and "treasures up wrath against the day of wrath."

How vain and foolish is the man that imagines that the God of wisdom will accept of his fruitless professions! While he imagines this, he must also think that his knowledge is blinder than the ignorance of men, his goodness a fond and foolish pity, his justice an irresolute weakness, and his power an insignificant terror, bearing the sword in vain. Though he says of him, as Elijah in derision did of Baal, *He is a God*, yet certainly it is only in derision. And while his sins call for the vengeance of God, he most impiously concieves that either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is on a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth, and must be awakened. His *faith* is so far from extenuating his guilt, that it renders it inexcusable. He believes as "the *devils do*," and he will also *tremble* with them. The time will shortly come when pains and diseases will take hold of him, and Death will set all his terrors in array against him; then his sins will compass him about, and make his head uneasy in his sickness. His false professions will reproach him, and his ineffectual belief will upbraid him. His body will quake like the earth at the approaches of its dissolution; the rock of his heart will be rent, and the multitude of his vices, that were buried in forgetfulness, will "arise and come forth."

But behold the impious, impenitent and profane *sinner* in a yet more miserable state,—when the trumpet calls to judgment, and he is constrained to leave the dark hiding place of the grave! He will see the judge of all the world sitting on his throne, and all the host of heaven attending upon him. The books will be opened in which his sins are recorded in everlasting characters, and the sentence ready to be passed. The very heavens will be on fire, and the elements will melt with fervent heat, and the general destruction will fill his soul with horror. The ministers of vengeance will stand prepared to serve their wretched prey as soon as he receives his eternal doom. How can he stand in that dreadful day? and whither can he fly? He needs no witness to accuse him, a *righteous judge* condemns him, and legions of evil spirits torment him; and now he "*believes* and *trembles*," but in vain!

Consider this, all ye who pretend to *believe*, and yet forget God. Let those especially consider it who triumph in blaspheming the living God, and glory in profaning his holy name. If they are determined to go on in their evil ways, my God hath also determined that he will not spare them, but cause his anger and his jealousy to smoke against them. He hath sworn in his wrath that *unbelieving* and *impenitent sinners* should not enter into his rest. Oh! then *fly*, fly to that repentence which alone can save you from his wrath! Hasten without further delay to the foot of the cross, and seek salvation through the *atoning* blood of Jesus.

Finally, brethren, let us who profess *sincerely* to believe *that there is a God, show our faith by our works*. Let us serve the Lord with reverence and Godly fear; as he hath given us the knowledge of himself, and the light of his saving truth, so let us walk worthy of his rich grace and favor; let us eschew, *avoid* the works of darkness, that we may escape his fiery indignation, which shall devour his adversaries; and let us add to our knowledge Godliness, and therein also abound, that so an entrance may be ministered unto us abundantly in the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ—to whom be all honor and glory, now and forever, amen.

GOLD MINING IN THE SOUTH.—Gold mining is likely to become an important enterprise in some of the southern states. The existence of gold in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia has been known ever since the discovery of the country, and mining has been prosecuted to some extent for many years. It now seems that a new interest has been awakened in this matter, and we have reports of companies forming in various places to prosecute the business on an extensive scale.

A Fredericksburg (Va.) journal states that there will probably be seventeen mines in operation in the counties of Spottsylvania, Culpepper, Orange, and Louisa (Virginia), before the 1st of November. Enterprises of a similar character are announced in the other states before mentioned. It may be that northern energy, which is at the bottom of the new movement, will discover gold in paying quantities. The mines have never been thoroughly tested, and it is not improbable that gold will yet form an important feature in the production of the south.—*Cairo Democrat.*

ANOTHER DEDICATION IN LOUISIANA.

According to the notice in last week's *Advocate*, the new church built at Camp Parapet (on the Mississippi river, two miles above Carrollton,) was dedicated. It is 35 by 55 feet, and one story high, plain, but commodious and substantial, and will serve the people for years to come. It was built by Mr. Clifford Edwards, one of the official members of the society worshiping there, and who is a good workman both temporally and spiritually.—The Ross Chapel society was a child of old Wesley Chapel, and named after its venerable and worthy pastor, father Ross. It was located upon the Mason plantation, where they had built for themselves a rude chapel, but which was always too small. This year Rev. Joseph Gould was appointed pastor, and he has labored successfully among them, but hitherto under many disadvantages. Now a better day has come.

Last Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. Rev. E. Rayal, pastor of the La Harp street church, preached from 1 John, 4th chapter, 8th verse: "He that loveth not knoweth not God, for God is love," and discoursed upon the love of God as shown in the gift of his Son, the revelation of his will, and the outpouring of his spirit, the establishment of his church, and the providential care he exercises towards his people, and over *all things*. A good sermon, and the people heard him gladly. After the sermon *eleven* persons joined the church.

At 3 o'clock P. M. came the great convocation, and the dedicatory services. Brother Gould had chartered a special train on the N. O., J. and G. N. railroad, which conveyed the people from the city to near Camp Parapet. Nearly all the city churches were represented, but by far the largest delegations were from Wesley Chapel and Marais street, led by their pastors, Revs. A. Ross and Scott Chinn, two of our "Fathers in Israel." Rev. Henry Green, another of the "fathers," was invited, but was detained by sickness.

Arrived at the church the crowd was immense—enough for a young camp meeting. Many could not get into the house, and, in anticipation of this, awnings had been spread to shelter them from the sun. While the congregation were becoming seated and quiet, several songs and choruses were voluntarily sung; and we wish that some of the artistic, unconverted, operatic quartets who, for a consideration in greenbacks (and after they have screeched themselves hoarse, through the week, at the theatre) condescend, on Sunday, to do all the "praising of the Lord" for some churches, could have heard them. They *were sung*, as Dr. Eddy of the *Northwestern* would say.

At half-past three o'clock P. M. the services were commenced by Rev. A. Ross, who read, in solemn and reverent tones, our beautiful service, commencing:

"DEARLY BELOVED—The scriptures teach us that God is well pleased with those who build temples to his name," &c. &c. Then was sung the 964th hymn, followed by a voluntary prayer by Rev. Mr. Campbell. Then the reading of the scripture lessons by Rev. N. L. Brakeman. Then followed the 965th hymn. Then came the dedication sermon by Rev. Scott Chinn, a report of which we give elsewhere. We doubt whether he ever preached a better or more powerful sermon. It will be long remembered by all who heard it. His text was: Numbers, 23d chap. and 10th verse—"Who can count the dust of Jacob, and the number of the fourth part of Israel? Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." And his theme was: "The increase and prosperity of the church, and the triumphant and happy death of its members." After sermon came the collection, in all amounting to $138 40. There would have been still more received but, as we were in the midst of the work, the cars whistled for return to the city, and many had to leave. But a good congregation still remained. Rev. A. Ross then read the 122d psalm, then Rev. E. Royal, on behalf of the trustees, presented the building for dedication to the presiding Elder, who concluded the services.

Thus closed one of the most interesting and profitable dedications we have attended. The house stands upon a historic spot, has a rich and populous region around it, and the society cannot fail to be prosperous and strong. Bro. Gould has now an open field before him, and will, with God's help and the support of the church, do an excellent work.

Camp Parapet has a history. Here in 1861 the Confederates built a strong fort, commanding the Mississippi, and erected earth-works extending from the river nearly to Lake Pontchartrain, making it one of the defences of New Orleans. After the battle of Baton Rouge, in August, 1862, and the evacuation of that place by Gen. Butler, his forces encamped at Parapet, under command of Gen. Phelps. The writer of this was then a chaplain in the Federal army and on the spot. Soon multitudes of escaped slaves gathered to the army, and a "contraband camp" was formed, embracing thousands, of all ages and conditions. All lay upon the ground, some under tents made of bed clothing brought from the plantations, some in huts constructed of cane or boards, and some under booths. Large arbors were built, which at night (and every night) were used as places of worship. Disease and death soon made sad havoc among them. Their condition, physical and moral, was deplorable, their character was a study, their worship a novelty, their future an enigma. We were deeply interested in them, sighed over their sufferings, mingled in their devotions, preached to them, visited their sick and buried their dead, and did what we could for them, and often wondered what would become of them. How little did we then think that five years later would find these people enfranchised citizens, the M. E. church planted among them, and ourselves resident in Louisiana, and identified with the work! How little did we then think that upon that same spot we would, five years later, meet the same people and behold the scenes of last Sabbath! (There were those at the dedication who remembered us as "chaplain," and gratefully referred to our labors then.) It is memories like these which have rendered this sunny, southern, though pestilential land, and these trying labors, in a measure, *dear* to us.

An incident or two, and we will close. As we were leaving the church to return home, Rev E. Royal pointed out to us the identical spot upon the bank of the great river where, "in slave-times," as he called it, he had been *driven from his devotions*, chased into the cane-field, and *shot at* by his pursuers *because he would pray!* His heart had leaped for joy (and he had referred to it in his morning sermon) to see a church erected and himself privileged to preach in it in sight of the same old "bower of prayer," and no one now daring to molest or make him afraid! Surely it *was* a great triumph, and a privilege worth recording, and we are glad to make a note of it for the readers of the *Advocate*.

There are those who tell us these freedmen are an ungrateful, inappreciative people. There may be some such among them, (and we *think* we have known some *white* people troubled with the *same complaint*) but the most of them *are* grateful to God, and their country, and the church, and to those who labor among them, and *do* appreciate what has been done and is being done for them. If any doubt it, let them go among the freedmen, visit them at their homes, listen to the sermons of their preachers, and the prayers and conversation of their people, visit their schools, and they will be no longer faithless but believing.

An item personal, if it be lawful in this connection: The first Sabbath in September found the writer of this preaching in Pass Christian, and baptizing converts in the Gulf of Mexico. The second Sabbath, Sept. 8th, found him, having traveled through eight states, standing upon the peninsula of the great Northern lakes, and preaching the gospel in central Michigan. The third Sabbath, Sept. 15, found him at the seat of his old conference in Danville, Ind., where twelve years before he was stationed as pastor. The fourth Sabbath, Sept. 22d, found him (according to an appointment made before going north) back in Louisiana, dedicating a church on the same ground where five years before he had served as chaplain in the army. Four appointments, and three thousand miles travel in eight states, in *three weeks!* A good, old fashioned circuit!

General Joseph A. Mower.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who signs himself "A Soldier," gives the following from his own knowledge, concerning the character of the present comm ande of the fifth district:

General Mower is a graduate of West Point, and, at the beginning of the rebellion, was a captain in the regular army. In the fall of 1861 he was appointed to the command of the eleventh Missouri infantry—a regiment raised in Illinois. For gallantry on the battle-field of Corinth he was made a brigadier general. Early in this action he was shot from his horse while commandiug a skirmish line, and taken prisoner by the rebels. In less than two hours after his capture, and while the battle was raging at its height, seeing an opportunity presented through the carelessness of the soldier set to guard him, he escaped to the Union lines on the guard's horse, and was again at the head of his command with blood yet pouring from his wound.

On his appointment to the rank of brigadier general he was assigned the command of the second brigade of the third division of the sixteenth corps, and throughout the whole army was known as "Fighting Joe." Soon after the fall of Vicksburg, he was made a major general and given command of a division which accompanied General A. J. Smith on the Red river expedition.

One of the last official acts of the lamented Lincoln was to call this distinguished officer to the command of the twentieth army corps, and in the march to the sea he was the right-hand man of General Sherman.

Such is a brief history of the officer who now commands the fifth military district. It is safe to say that he reflects the views of the hero of the Shenandoah valley, is a warm supporter of the reconstruction policy of congress, and in his hands the fifth military district is safe.

Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles corrects the misapprehension that the recent international monetary conference at Paris (of which he was a member) sought to substitute the gold five franc piece of France for the gold dollar of the United States. He says that the proposition actually submitted for the consideration of the nineteen nations represented is, to reduce the weight of the minimum gold coin of each nation to that of the gold five-francs piece of France, each to be nine-tenths fine. The United States dollar and the French five francs, thus becoming equiponderant, will be mutually convertible. Each will become, in effect, the monetary unit. A similar result would practically follow from the reduction of the British "sovereign" in weight and value to twenty-five francs. The conference has not sought or proposed, in any way, to discontinue or disuse the "dollar" or the "sovereign," nor to adopt "French money" exclusively, as the coin of the world. Each nation is to retain its own names and emblems for its coins, which are simply to be made uniform in weight and value, to pass side by side, in perfect equality, throughout the world, without recoinage, brokerage, or other impediment, thereby materially cheapening international commerce and intercourse.—*New York Times.*

EMPHATIC UTTERANCES.—The Chicago *Evening Journal* says, we would like to see the day "when senators of the United States will no more tolerate a drunken man in their chambers than they would a viper in their beds." To this the New York *Tribune* responds as follows:

"We echo this wish. The senate is now happily rid of open and confessed debauchees. It has so deeply learned the lesson of disgust that we trust it can not easily suffer the disgrace of any other case of sottishness. It is bad that the highest deliberative body of the land has ever entertained rum incarnate, while so many good men everywhere have been endeavoring to lift our politics above the brandy bottle. Against the honor and dignity of the nation's legislature drunkenness is treason. As well have a traitor in Washington as a drunkard. A sot in senate or house is in every sense a national humiliation."

ANECDOTE OF FARADAY.—An English paper says: "Faraday's language was always simple, and the only poetry in which he ever indulged was the earnest expression given to some of those great truths of which he was the discoverer. He sought to reach the mind of every hearer through more senses than one. He never told his listeners of an experiment; he always showed it to them, however simple and well known it might be. 'If,' said Faraday once to a young lecturer, 'I said to my audience, This stone will fall to the ground if I open my hand, I should not be content with saying the words; I should open my hand and let it fall. Take nothing for granted as known. Inform the eye at the same time that you address the ear.' And this was the great secret of Faraday's success. Every one left the theatre of the institution in Albemarle street satisfied that he had really acquired some useful knowledge, and that he had gained it pleasantly and without toil or labor."

New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1867.

Up Again.

Thanks to Almighty God for his great goodness to us! Through his gracious blessing we have passed through a severe and dangerous attack of yellow fever, and are again at our post of duty. Since our sickness, many have fallen, and some who were dear to us, and whose virtues we would have chronicled. For some wise purpose we have been spared, and we hope to devote our returning strength to the good of others, and the glory of God, to whose love we are indebted for life. We especially return thanks to the Church for their unceasing prayers for our recovery. Thank God for prayer! And thank God fon a skillful physician, a good nurse, attentive friends, a clear conscience, and a hope of heaven.

Thanks.

We desire to express our gratitude to the gentleman who kindly volunteered to edit the *Advocate* while its editor was prostrated with yellow fever. Such kindness and willingness evince the generosity of a noble heart, and the editorials furnished are proof of the culture of a superior mind. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." We sincerely hope that our distinguished friend may never have the yellow fever, or any other fever, but he may rely upon our good intentions and firm resolve to reciprocate his kindness whenever opportunity is afforded.

Rev. Dr. Newman,

the pastor of the Ames M. E. Church, is so far recovered as to resume his visits to the sick and dying, and attend funerals, as he had done prior to his sickness. His residence is 205 St. Joseph street.

Rev. Mr. Henry

is slowly recovering from a severe attack of yellow fever. Let the Churches continue to pray for this valuable young minister of Christ.

Rev. Mr. Brakeman

has returned from a brief visit to his friends in the Northwest, and is again at work on his district.

Rev. Mrs. Green.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Rev. Mrs. Henry Green. She was an excellent lady, a most benevolent woman, and a devoted christian. She died while absent from home, but her end was full of peace. A more extended notice will be given next week.

Rev. Levi Johnson, from the Mandeville circuit, is in town, and reports a new society at Warren, about fifty miles back from the lake, where they have 225 members and a log church. The third quarterly meeting for that work, by request of the presiding elder, was held by Rev. E. Williams, whose labors were highly appreciated by the people, and greatly blest of God.

There have been seven conversions in the LaHarp street Church, E. Royal, pastor. One was a remarkable case of a young man who came to church for no good, but was prostrated by the power of God and went away shouting.

Mr. Evans Green, pastor of the Poet street M. E. Church, informs us that within a week and a half 51 converts have joined his church, and that within the past month 120 probationers have been received into the church. This is a good work. God bless the pastor and his flock.

Carefully compiled statistics show that **60,000 lives are annually destroyed by imperance in the United States.**

LOOK TO YOUR CANDIDATES

Capacity, fidelity to party, energy, industry, are all most important qualifications to be regarded in the selection of public officers. But in the case of most offices if the people should err, as they do, and select an incapable or unworthy man, the mischief is not irreparable. His term is limited; and besides, he can, for sufficient cause, be removed. The evil which he does lives but a short time, and forms but a speck of imperfection amidst the large mass of benefits flowing from our system of popular elections. But not so in the elections just approaching.

All other elections are in fact but the choice of servants of the people, who have limited powers, and prescribed duties, and are responsible to superior authority for their conduct. The officers we elect on the 29th will, during the continuance of their session, hold in their hands the sovereign power of the state of Louisiana. They, for the time being, *stand in the place* of the people. They are properly subject to no authority but their own, and have only one limitation to their power, that of conformity to the Constitution of the United States.

They hold in their hands the destinies of the state, its children, and its children's children. The rules of civil polity they lay down are permanent, the influence of their actions reaches far into the future. We hold that for our guidance in the selection of men to wield so vast and extensive powers, every good citizen should make as an indispensable qualification in every candidate the possession of a *high moral character*. Ignorance, want of social standing, partisan objections, all may be overlooked or remedied, but a want of this cardinal quality cannot be remedied, and will inevitably lead to mischief. If a candidate, no matter how learned, how respectable, however strict a radical, is a gambler, a drunkard, a debauchee, or a corrupt man, let his name be scratched, and an honest man's put in its place.

If all the good and sober-minded citizens of this state were to act upon this principle, all the rascals could be defeated.

Louisiana once made the experiment of sending to convention men destitute of moral principle, but supposed to be sound on party questions. And what was the result?

These men belonged to the party which trusted in them, and by their whiskey and cigar bills, their notorious debauchery, their infamous and open corruption, and their shameless squandering of the public money on their favorites, made that convention a bye-word and a reproach among our enemies, and earned for themselves the title of "bad men" from friends and foes.

And besides all this, they betrayed the party of the Union and of human rights, sold out the state to rebels, continued the oppression of race which sprung from slavery, paved the way for the atrocities of July, and set Louisiana at least ten years back of where she ought to stand to-day.

In this connection we do not wish to include all the members of that convention, for there were good men among its members. We believe that the majority of its members honestly strove to do right. But the moral which points their history is the evil which a small number of rascals combined can do in such a body.

We say, then, to our friends, bring the *moral character* of every candidate, white or black, to the test. If he comes under any of the classes we have named, reject him at once.

Teach party caucuses that they must respect public virtue and public sentiment, or they cannot hope to have their selections ratified at the polls.

As a partisan we wish to see none but radical republicans elected, because we believe that none but radical republicans can be trusted as in full sympathy with the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

But we would have our friends remember that, as one bad egg will taint a hundred, so one dishonest, bad man, can vitiate the efforts of many good ones.

We repeat, scratch off every *drunkard*, every *debauchee*, every man who *can be bought or sold*. There are plenty of honest republicans to put in their places.

The world of arts recently suffered a most irreparable loss by the destruction of the famous chapel of the Madonna del Rosario, in Venice. Among other works of considerable note which were burned was Titian's celebrated picture of the martyrdom of St. Peter.

MINISTERIAL TRAINING.

We are not of the number who look alone at the glory of the passed, and can see no good in the progressive movements of the Church, and who are forever wailing out that "the glory of the latter house is not as the glory of the former." Far from it. We rejolce in every step of progress, in the introduction of any and every improvement calculated to foster and facilitate "the rising, spreading glory" of our Zion. And especially do we rejoice at the vastly increased and increasing facilities for the education and improvement of our ministry. We only regret that there should be any ground to fear that the real improvement in the general tone, ability, power and efficiency of our ministry, does not, in all cases, correspond with the improved and enlarged faciliiies for their culture and training.

With a commendable zeal and liberality, the Church has built and endowed, and is building and endowing, Biblical Institutions—in each of which she places a constellation of her brightest lights, in learning and piety, where young men preparing for the ministry have ample opportunity for the most thorough theological learning, and complete training in all that goes to make up the enchanting speaker, and efficient minister of a powerful pospel. But it is a grave question, often anxiously asked, "Is the general, or average standard of our ministers, advancing in a degree to correspond with the increased facilities for training?" We fear it is not. But why?

Is there not too great a reliance placed upon the mere training of the Books, and the oral instructions of the Professors, and too little reliance upon the exercise of the orginal powers of the mind? There is such a thing as relying so entirely upon the books, and the honored Professors, as to beget a servility in the mental habit, utterly destroy all self-reliance, and make the man purely mechanical in all his performances. Genius is thus cramped, if not crushed out—mental and moral cowardice is engendered, and he fairly trembles at the thought of venturing out upon an original train of thought. And how poorly qualified is such an one for an efficient, successful Methodist Preacher, who is expected to be ready, always ready, under all circumstances and in every place, for every good word and work.

Let us, then, have a little more of the practical in our Institutes, and in our systems of training. We would not curtail, but rather enlarge our Biblical Institutes—and strengthen the Faculty in each and all. Still we would insist on our ministers not relying solely on their advantages. But let each minister remember that at last, he must rely upon himself—to make himself, under the blessing and grace of God, an able minister of the New Testament—or a "star of the first magnitude," in the pulpit—according to the bright examples set us by our fathers.

Say not we have no time for study, while performing the regular work of a Methodist Preacher. We have in our mind now, one whom we would name, only that he is a living man, and still an element of power in the pulpit, who assures us that he studied—that is memorized every word of both the Latin and Greek grammars on horseback, while traveling a four weeks' circuit with thirty-eight appointments, or preaching places. He preached at least forty times every four weeks, met as many classes, traveled from five to fifteen miles between each appointment—kept up his Conference studies—and yet memorized his grmmars on horseback, to save time, and used his Lexicons and his Virgil and Greek Testament, &c. at night, and before day in the morning. We mention this to show what can be done by our ministers in the regular work. "Where there is a will there is a way," is a homely adage, but true to the letter. The minister just referred to, reached not only eminence in the pulpit, but also in the world of letters, as any of our ministers may, by proper indstry and diligence—especially in view of the greatly increased facilities for ministerial training. But dont forget that, after all, every man must carve out his own fortunes—and notwithstanding the great number of professedly *man and minister-making institutions*, every real man, or minister, under the blessing of God, is a *"self-made man,"* or *minister*, so far as his training is concerned.

Helping Hand.

It is estimated that not less than ten thousand persons are down with the yellow fever in this city. Included in the number are the rich and the poor, the citizen and the stranger. The majority of the sick are foreigners, and of the poorer class of society. Their sufferings are aggravated by their poverty, and the condition of their homes. We know of a family of seven, all sick in one room and in one corner, one of the number, a little boy, lies dying. This is but one of a hundred like cases. What we now need are ward committees to visit every house and report to the "Howards" and to the Mayor, all really destitute cases. To accomplish this, every person who is physically able should lend a "helping hand." It is generous in our Northern friends to send us help; but there is a work to be done, which we only can do. The rich need us not, but the poor call for us. Let every one become a "good Samaritan." Let charity inspire our every act. Let time and money be given to relieve the sick and bless the dying.

Orphans' Home.

Our friends will be pleased to learn that the managers of our Orphans' Home have purchased a large and excellent plantation for the Home, near Franklin, La., and adjoining the plantation on which is to be located our Institute and University. A more complete account will be given next week.

Under date of September 16, Rev. James Haywood, of Baton Rouge, writes brother Brakeman as follows:

"I was out at the appointment on the Comite river yesterday, (Sunday), where brother Winfrey has a society of sixty members, and will soon have a new church.

"It is now well under way, so that I preached in it for the first time. It will be finished soon. I had a good congregation, and baptized twenty-one persons—some of them were immersed, some sprinkled, and some by pouring. My text was 1 cor. iii., 7th verse: "So then neither is he that planteth anything, nor he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase." After sermon we had Love Feast, and at the close I received three into the church.

"In Baton Rouge we had a mourners' meeting for eight nights, and there have been twenty-one accessions to the church and eleven conversions. Thank God! The old church has her sails all set and a fair wind, and is making good time for the kingdom!

"Our bell is nearly paid for. Our people are very poor but they are working for God, and are in good courage. Pray for us."

Brother Brakeman will preach at the Sixth Street Church Sunday (tomorrow) Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Suffering in Texas.

The *Crescent* learns from a private letter that out of 500 citizens of Lagrange, Texas, as many as twenty-four have died in two days of yellow fever. The average deaths are eight. On the 9th instant there were no provisions in the town, not even corn meal to make gruel. Prompt assistance is necessary, and the sympathies of the people of New Orleans are appealed to for aid.

Why the Republican Majority in Maine was not Larger.—"Warrington." in the Springfield *Republican*, says of the Maine election: "We have got only ten thousand majority, but we can give twenty thousand next year if we want to. It does not follow that because Dr. Winship sees fit to lift only a fifty-six pounder to-day he cannot lift half a dozen like it to-morrow. What we want to get at is the strength, not the exhibition of it, and a blow which knocks down a man is enough, even if sufficient force to knock down an elephant is not put into it."

How the People are Swindled by their Representatives.—The United States senate stationery bill for 1861 amounted to $30,000. Some of the items are interesting: 909 pocket knives, $2224—eighteen to each senator; 1840 pairs of shears and scissors, $1514—thirty-seven pairs to each senator: 210 pairs of kid gloves, $525; 446 pocket books, $1019; 309 brushes, and 556 pin cushions, besides cork screws, eyelet machines, combs, cologne, soap, pomade, toilet powder, and lemons.

Appointments.—Governor Flanders has appointed the following persons to the position of mayor and town council for the town of Tangipaho: Robert Y. Burton, mayor and justice of the peace, vice John Paris Wall, resigned; L. L. Taylor, T. C. Bradford, C. E. Kennon, Thomas Kron, William Daniel, aldermen. Zacharia Strain has been appointed constable for the justice's court, sixth ward, in the parish of St. Tammany, in the place of A. T. Carpenter, who refused to act.

The Bangor *Whig* says some twelve thousand or fifteen thousand Republicans staid away from the polls at the Maine election. This is undoubtedly the fact.—*Buffalo Courier.*

If this be "undoubtedly the fact," Mr. *Courier*, are not you and the other Democratic organs who crow over the late result in Maine making a large display on small capital? A party which can carry a state by fourteen thousand majority in a vote of one hundred and five thousand, while twelve thousand to fifteen thousand of its members "stay away from the polls," is certainly not in a very feeble condition.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The Inception and Progress of the Yellow Eever.

The first death by yellow fever this season of which we have any information occurred at the Charity hospital on the 29th of June. The victim was a coal-wheeler who, it was supposed, wheeled coal into the hold of some steamer from which the disease was imparted to him.

Three yellow fever deaths were reported for the week ending June 30. Three other deaths were reported up to July 14; one of these occurred at Algiers, being Captain Melville Hooper, of the bark Florence Peters, from Havana on the 13th of July; Henry H. Thomas, of Maine, also belongiug to the Florence Peters, died at the Charity hospital of the same disease about the same time.

The Florence Peters was quarantined ten days, but notwithstanding this the disease was undoubtedly brought here by that vessel.

On the 8th of July William Bright, a German, died of yellow fever in the third district.

For the week ending July 21 there were two deaths by yellow fever; the week ending July 28, nine deaths; the week ending August 4th, nine deaths; the week ending August 11, fourteen deaths.

We present a daily report of the yellow fever deaths from the 13th of August, as follows:

To Aug. 11	40	Sept. 3	25
" 13	5	" 4	28
" 14	5	" 5	44
" 15	2	" 6	30
" 16	1	" 7	45
" 17	2	" 8	49
" 18	6	" 9	51
" 19	12	" 10	52
" 20	11	" 11	67
" 21	10	" 12	61
" 22	4	" 13	43
" 23	7	" 14	41
" 24	19	" 15	53
" 25	14	" 16	49
" 26	15	" 17	66
" 27	14	" 18	46
" 28	15	" 19	55
" 29	20	" 20	66
" 30	26	" 21	63
" 31	22		
Sept. 1	17	Total	1214
" 2	26		

Including the yellow fever deaths from the week ending June 29 to the date of our daily report the whole number of deaths by that disease in this city up to yester day morning's report is 1214. Of these 92 were natives of Louisiana, 213 of other parts of the United States, 212 of Germany, 166 of Ireland, 119 of France, 59 of Prussia, 39 of England, 22 of Italy, 14 of Austria, 13 of Scotland, 13 of Canada, 11 of Sicily, 10 of Switzerland, 10 of Russia, 9 of Poland, 6 of Spain, 4 of Sweden, 4 of Finland, 3 of Denmark, 2 of Bavaria, 2 of Malta, 2 of Wales, and 1 each of Greece, Norway, Sandwich islands, Jamaica, Hungary, and Mexico.

The disease may have been imported from Havana by the Florence Peters. If so, it is fair to date the first deaths from that vessel as the commencement of the epidemic. These occurred on the 13th of July. It is seventy-one days since that time, and if the theory is correct that this, like other epidemics, has ninety days to run from its beginning, its ravages may be expected to continue at least nineteen days more.

Commendable.

Among the numerous employes of the customhouse, there are many unacclimated persons who are prostrated with yellow fever. We are pleased to be enabled to record the fact that the larger number of natives or acclimated employes, who have been chosen for their loyalty as well as competency, have shown the greatest kindness and attention to their unacclimated associates throughout the trying times of the epidemic. No sooner do their office hours close than they repair to the sick-rooms of their fellows, and render every assistance in their power, and with kindest hearts. Almost daily, too, subscriptions are taken up among the well employes for burial and other expenses of the departed, and though each has to depend alone upon his salary for subsistence, a respectable amount is always raised by these employes, of course headed with liberal sums by Deputy Collector Stockdale, Auditor Whitaker, and other heads of the departments.

It is with pleasure, also, that the fact can be stated that among all the old and acclimated citizens a similar character of good Samaritanism is exhibited. "Send for me the moment you get the fever, and I'll see that you come through it right," is the kindly remark of almost all with whom it is our good lot to meet. Truly, this is hospitality.

A Coward and Shirk.

One of our reporters was walking along the street yesterday when he heard accidentally a part of the conversation addressed by a healthy looking young man, standing near the door of a house, to two ladies. The words heard were: "It don't take the right ones—it don't kill the Yanks." He was alluding to the epidemic.

Our reporter's indignation was justly aroused, for he is a Yankee, and pausing he asked the miserable creature if he meant that, or was gasconading. He replied that he meant it.

The rejoinder came, "Any man who will give utterance to such a devilish sentiment ought not to be permitted to live an hour."

The fellow said he would be willing to die if the yellow fever would kill the Yankees.

This incident is alluded to for the sole purpose of exhibiting the fiendish spirit entertained by a few wretched creatures whom God permits to pollute the earth, perhaps as living exemplifications of the doctrine of total depravity, rather than for any other purpose.

The utterance of this infamous sentiment was at a time when the benevolent people of the north are contributing money by thousands of dollars to assist those who are suffering from the terrible epidemic that is desolating the south.

Whoever the miscreant was, we are happy to declare that he does not represent the sentiment of the south. If he was in the confederate army he was a coward, a straggler, a shirker, or frequently "run the block," as the Virginia rebel soldiers were wont to express it when they went to their homes within the confederate lines and abandoned their starving comrades to the fate of war. He is a disgrace to the name of man.

"Dry Times."—That will be the exclamation of the gentlemen who are in the habit of visiting coffeehouses for their whisky, brandy, and other plain and fancy drinks, for the mayor has ordered all coffeehouses to be closed from nine o'clock this evening to Sunday morning.

This will cover the time during the election as well as a few hours before and a few hours after that important event in the annals of this state. It will be "dry times," but every one will yield to the necessity for it and comply with the imperative command of the mayor.

If a writer is remarkable for his long sentences, never elect him to a judgeship. He would be too hard upon prisoners.

Origin of the Idea of Impartial Suffrage.

Now that impartial or negro suffrage is a fixed fact, not only in Louisiana, but in all of the late slave states except those bordering on those that have always been free since the adoption of the constitution of the United States, namely: Missouri. Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware, an allusion to the origin of the idea may prove to be interesting. By this term we mean the time when men of influence and high position began to think seriously of urging negro suffrage, not only as a matter of right to the colored race, but as a measure of safety for the country. The following letter, written by Honorable Owen Lovejoy to Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, is among the earliest documents on the subject which could be considered as foreshadowing the future settled policy of the Republican party. It was written but a few days previous to Mr. Lovejoy's death, and was possibly the last letter on public affairs from the pen of that true patriot and philanthropist. The writer, it will be seen, testifies that the great and good President Lincoln was in entire accord with him on the subject, but not entertaining so exalted an idea of his prerogative as his successor, desired to have the good work accomplished by undoubted authority.

One of the remarkable points in the letter is the allusion to "Governor Johnson, of Tennessee," now President Johnson. It will be seen that Mr. Johnson, true to his character, succeeded in deceiving Mr. Lovejoy, as he since has Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Major Stearns, of Boston, with both of which gentlemen he held conversations on the subject. The latter, with the consent of Mr. Johnson, published the details of their conversation, and the result has proved that Andred Johnson on that occasion, as on many others before and since, talked directly opposite to the way in which he intended to act. His language to Mr. Lovejoy really meant this, and nothing more: that he would favor negro suffrage, or anything else, provided he could be assured it would pay.

Washington, D. C., March 14, 1864.

My dear Governor—I have just been reading with great satisfaction a brief notice of your inaugural, and the address you made on the occasion. I am very glad that you propose to make clean work of slavery.

Will you allow me to suggest one thing more? We can not go to the bottom where the granite is in order to build without giving the elective franchise to the negro. I am satisfied that if we stop short of that, it will be found that our house is built upon the sand, and when the floods come, and the winds blow, and the rains descend, it will fall, and great will be the fall thereof. The sense of justice which has been awakened in the nation by the rebellion will not rest satisfied to have forgiven rebels who have fought to overthrow the government, and drive away loyal black soldiers who have fought to sustain it. It is not necessary at first that all should vote. You can allow those who can read and write to vote; or you can allow black soldiers to vote. The privilege of voting given to the latter class, to wit: the soldiers, would commend itself, I think, to the whole nation. You may think that this is owing to my overweening anxiety for the blacks, but it is not that alone, nor chiefly. I am satisfied that Providence will not let us settle this question until we settle it on the foundation of equal and exact justice to all, in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and of the constitution, which know nothing of black or white, rich or poor, but regard the rights of men, as such, as sacred.

I was much gratified the other day in a conversation with the president to find that his views on this subject accord with my own. He does not feel that he can require this, as a delegation requested him to do. Still he desires it to be done by the action of the people themselves.

If Louisiana takes the lead I think all the other states will follow, and then we shall have settled this question on deep and broad foundations, against which the gates of hell can not prevail. The number of those who are at first admitted to the privilege of the elective franchise does not to me seem essential, for if you let any portion of the colored people vote the rest will follow in time.

I had a conversation with Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, on this subject. He feels right, personally, but is a little timid as to the public sentiment. I do hope you will see your way clear to take the lead in this matter. You will thus not only do a good thing for your country, but immortalize your name, for I am satisfied the nation will grow to this, if it has not already reached it.

Excuse me for having intruded my views upon your attention. The brief but pleasant acquaintance I had with you has encouraged me to do it.

Very truly yours,
OWEN LOVEJOY.

Governor Michael Hahn, New Orleans, La.

Views of Wendell Phillips.

Wendell Phillips is just now spending a summer vacation remote from all the din and turmoil of cities. He has pitched his eyrie away up among the hills of Sterling, Worcester county, Massachusetts, some fifty miles from Boston. A correspondent of the *Herald*, traveling in the vicinity, called upon Mr. Phillips at a late hour on Saturday evening. The conversation which ensued naturally turned on the absorbing topics of the day—Grant, President Johnson, congress, impeachment, the presidency, candidates, etc. On all these Mr. Phillips touched freely, but very briefly, though notes were taken in his presence and he knew the "chiel" would surely "prent 'em." The correspondent's suggestive reference to General Sheridan drew out the following criticism on "Little Phil":

I do not think, without wishing to detract from the merits of Sheridan, that he carried his rule in Louisiana to any extreme extent. Many of the police of New Orleans, who attacked and murdered the conventionists and other unoffending men in that city, were retained on the police force, and are there to this day. This showed great moderation, and, indeed, culpable forbearance, on the part of Sheridan; so I contend that Johnson's resistance to reconstruction south is not resistance to extreme Radicalism there; it is merely the pretense. His resistance is meant not primarily as against the southern disfranchised classes, but directed with a view of breaking up the Republican party there. General Sheridan is hardly the man at present. I think Gen- mas would make a very available candidate. He is able and honest, and above the seductions of party influences.

Increase of Yellow Fever.

The last two days' reports show an increase of forty-three yellow fever deaths over the two corresponding days of last week. The increase during the whole of last week over the preceding week was only forty-five. The disease is steadily diffusing itself over every part of the city, and every day adds new cases of sickness from the epidemic.

It has not probably increased in virulence or fatality, but the number within its embrace has been gradually enlarged, and, though the proportion of deaths compared with the entire yellow fever patients is no larger than it has been, the aggregate number of deaths from the disease has increased.

The Yellow Fever.

The oldest physicians, and those most conversant with yellow fever, express their belief that the type of the present epidemic differs from that of the ordinary yellow fever. Whether that be so or not, it yields very readily to intelligent and careful treatment.

Its ravages are among men, women, and children of all nationalities. Old men and young children are prostrated by it. There are estimates that ten thousand cases are under treatment now in this city. These estimates may not be extravagant, however large the number may appear.

How much longer the epidemic will run it is difficult to predict. It will be likely to continue, according to the opinion of physicians, until a frost shall sweep it away. Whether it will increase in extent or fatality the future must determine.

Like the ravages of fire over a forest of pines, which is checked only by exhausting the material, the present epidemic may not cease its ravages uutil the material which supplies it is exhausted.

In the meantime we counsel prudence. Prudence in clothing; prudence in diet; prudence in the abstinence of stimulants which are injurious to the health of the individual.

Yellow Fever in Texas.

At Lagrange, Huntsville, Hempstead, Millican, Alleyton, Navasota, and other places the fever is at its height. At Warrensburg it is subsiding. There were 100 cases in all and 40 deaths at Huntsville, and 60 cases and 8 deaths at Brenham.

At Hempstead the doctors are all dead or down with the fever. Not one physician in the place fit for duty.

At Alleyton the same state of affairs exists. No physician, and not a drug store in the place.

Great need exists for ice, lemons, mustard, etc., and good nurses. The Galveston Howards have sent 87 nurses and several physicians to the interior, but there is a constant demand for more.

At Millican the mortality is seventy per cent. At Houston, on the 20th, eighteen deaths, of which twelve by the fever, among them Dr. R. Haynes, Mrs. Dreyfus, Mrs. Mary Turner, and L. J. Warner, chief clerk of freedmen's bureau.

The Houston *Telegraph* is reduced to a half-sheet, on account of sickness among its printers. Nine of them are absent—six sick, one has just died, and the other three are acting as nurses.

At Galveston the epidemic appears to have run its course. On the 22d, the deaths by it were seven; for the week ending the 21st, sixty-six; from the commencement of the fever to September 22, total deaths 1128, of which 999 were by yellow fever.

The Howard Association.

The Howard association are doing much and excellent service in rendering assistance to those who are suffering from the prevailing epidemic.

Members of the association perform their duty with personal sacrifices to themselves. Not only that, but by contact with the disease they have introduced it into their families, and in one or more instances the loss of cherished children has ensued from contact.

We understand that this association affords relief, and very properly, too, to all who are suffering from the epidemic, without regard to nationality, race, or color.

It has been suggested that there are many Italians and other foreigners here who understand neither the French nor English language, and that it would be wise for the Howard association to distribute circulars, or post handbills in Spanish, and perhaps in other languages, for the information of such foreigners as have been named, so that they may obtain knowledge as to where relief can be had. The suggestion is worthy of consideration.

The Schools.

The statements of two of the New Orleans papers to the contrary, yet it is a fact that not one-fourth of the educable white children of New Orleans are in daily attendance at the public schools. An examination yesterday showed that in one room where there are usually about fifty-five there were only fourteen, and on Friday last, in the same room only twelve. Another room that usually has from fifty to sixty had but fifteen, and still another, where the average attendance is forty-five, had yesterday but twenty. Many of the teachers are sick, and some of the pupils have been sent home with the fever, which they probably contracted in going to and coming from the schools in the hot sun. Opening the schools in the midst of an epidemic is not only a foolish but a wicked piece of obstinacy. It is not unlikely that the directors will yet be called to an account for their part in the business.

Two Young Ladies Burned to Death.

A dispatch from Boston dated 16th inst. says that on the night previous the dwelling house of Jarvis Keene, at East Abington, was burned. Mr. Keene's two daughters, his only children, aged nineteen and twenty-one years, were burned to death. Mr. Keene is in New Orleans, and his wife and daughters were alone in the house.

The New Atlantic Telegraph.—It was announced some time ago that the French government had authorized an Anglo-French company to lay a telegraphic cable from Brest to the American continent. The *Patrie* says that the preliminary soundings commenced four months ago are complete. The cable will be laid from Brest to St. Pierre Miquelon, it having been ascertained that the bottom of the ocean along that line is favorable to the design. From St. Pierre it will go along the coast of New Brunswick and the shores of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

A direct line from Brest to New York would offer many difficulties, owing to the tremendous depth of some parts of the ocean, where the officers employed have been unable to find soundings, and where, consequently, immense quantities of cable might be sunk without result. The immersion of the cable now making in London is to begin in May next year, and the Great Eastern is to be employed to lay it. It is hoped that a month will suffice for the work, and that in July, 1868, at latest, France and the European continent will be in direct telegraphic communication with America.

No More Washing Dishes.—A Michigan genius has invented a machine that will wash a dinner's dishes in double quick time. All the kitchen maid has to do is to drop the plates into a machine, edgewise, give two turns of a crank, and take out the clean article as it rises from the sudsy bath, without the least danger of scalding her fingers or even getting more than the tips of them wet.

Women Have Characters, You Know.—Jones was traveling with his wife, and was so gallant in his behavior to *cara sposa* that madame became uneasy, and remonstrated against his attentions as too marked for public observation. "The deuce," said Jones, "we're married, I suppose?" "Yes," said the lady, "but judging by your deportment, the folks will think we are not." "Well, what of it?" "Why, not much to you!" said the candid dame. "You are a man; but we women have our characters to take care of."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, September 20, 1867.

Generals Grant and Hancock had an interview with the president yesterday. They conversed over the condition of reconstruction matters in Louisiana and Texas.

The president freely admitted that he had no power to interfere with the details of registration and the election, and that these matters were committed to the discretion of the district commanders exclusively.

General Sickles arrived here at twenty minutes past ten o'clock this morning. He met with a friendly and enthusiastic reception, but there was nothing formal or prearranged about it.

One of Sheridan's staff, Colonel Crosby, has arrived here. PAYSON.

WASHINGTON, September 20, 1867.

General Sheridan arrived here at half-past six o'clock this evening and proceeded quietly in a carriage to Willard's hotel, where a splendid dinner was laid out, at which Generals Hancock and Sickles, Governor Fenton, Hon. James T. Brady, and William E. Robinson, of New York, and others were present.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, has written a letter indorsing General Sickles, and expressing his regret for the course which President Johnson is pursuing.

It is now positively ascertained that General Hancock will not go south for several weeks to come. PAYSON.

WASHINGTON, September 23, 1867.

General Hancock has received permission to delay his departure for the south until the 15th of October. In the meantime he will go to St. Louis.

The president had quite an interesting dinner party yesterday. General Hancock and staff, Secretary Welles, General Frank P. Blair, and ex-Congressman Cooper, of Tennessee, were present.

Generals Sickles and Sheridan are to be serenaded to-night by the Grand Army of the Republic. It will be a grand affair, as many persons of all shades of politics will turn out to see and hear the patriot Sickles and the dashing cavalryman, Sheridan.

Sickles is holding an informal levee, his room at the hotel being constantly crowded by friends with whom he has fought in politics and in war.

Sickles has not yet visited the president; nor has Sheridan.

The *National Intelligencer*, Johnson's organ, states that the president and General Grant have agreed that they have no power to interfere with registration and holding of elections, but that Grant will recommend the holding of elections the same day throughout the south.

The Republicans do not believe the last part of this statement, and think that Grant will allow the district commanders to exercise their own judgment in such matters.

It is stated here, however, by the Conservatives that the Louisiana election has been postponed until the 1st of November.

Nothing positive is yet known, except that General Hancock agrees to the postponement of all elections as above. PAYSON.

WASHINGTON, September 24, 1867.

General Hancock talks all right about Louisiana affairs. He says that three months ago he would have agreed to the proposition to appoint one day for the election in all the southern states, but that he will not interfere now. It is positively ascertained now that General Grant will not take any steps to put off the election in Louisiana, nor advise General Hancock to postpone it. The administration papers, however, continue to insist to the contrary, and declare that he will.

Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, Johnson's son-in-law, and General Kyle, also of Tennessee, had a fight at the Ebbitt house, in consequence of a disagreement in political matters. Patterson got pretty badly licked, and threatened to shoot, but did not. The belligerents were at last separated by friends, and some adjustment of their quarrel was effected which was pronounced an "amicable arrangement." A few drinks of whisky settled all the differences.

General Sickles, the "hero-statesman," as he is called, has been invited to Philadelphia. General Sheridan was also invited, and while he did not accept the invitation, stated, however, that he would be in Philadelphia on Wednesday, and that he would not be responsible for any public demonstration. PAYSON.

WASHINGTON, September 24, 1867.

General Sheridan goes to Philadelphia at noon to-morrow, where a grand reception is said to be awaiting him. The general was examined by the pay department investigating committee to-day. He testified that he had advised the arrest of Lowenthal, but Bryce did not do so.

The serenade to General Hancock to-night was gotten up by the Johnsonites, but at the request of the general he was introduced to the meeting by a Radical—Mr. Cobb, of Wisconsin.

The whole affair turned out against the administration, and the Copperheads failed in their efforts to speak, as well as to carry out their intended programme. PAYSON.

WASHINGTON, September 25, 1867.

Sheridan left here to-day for Philadelphia, where he expects a grand reception to-night. He will reach New York Saturday. He will have a great reception by the Union League there on Monday.

General Sickles will go to Philadelphia to-morrow, and will make a speech there.

General Hancock will leave for St. Louis on Friday.

The president will refuse Sickles a court of inquiry. He will muster him out of the volunteer rank.

Frazer, Trenholm & Co. are here trying to settle with the government. They are in a tight place.

R. King Cutler has written to the war department urging a postponement of the election in Louisiana.

No attention is paid to his request. PAYSON.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—Sheridan and Sickles are here. Hancock leaves in a few days for St. Louis. The cabinet meeting to-day lasted two hours. Grant was absent.

Revenue receipts to-day $260,000. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Reynolds, quartermaster, is assigned to duty at Mobile.

Chief Justice Chase has gone to Ohio.

Dr. Luke Blackburn has left Canada for New Orleans under the amnesty proclamation.

The bureau of Indian affairs has received nothing confirmatory of the report of the extraordinary demands of Indians on the North Platte.

The national council of American mechanics assembles at Baltimore on the 24th inst.

Hancock, Sheridan, and Sickles dined together to-day. Their presence creates little sensation.

A. T. Stewart is dead. He leaves an estate of $70,000,000.

Governor Fenton had a prolonged interview with Grant to-day.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—A suggestive question has arisen in the city council. The lower board which went in on negro votes give the collector of taxes who went in with them two per cent., the upper board who represent the white vote on account of holding over have a majority in favor of one per cent. A committee of conference was appointed which fixed the commission at one and a half, the upper board refuses to concur, and the city finances are at a stand still.

General Sheridan is summoned and will testify before the committee on frauds in the paymaster's department. It is expected that Sheridan's testimony will throw some light on the Lowenthal complications.

Custom receipts for the week ending 14th, $3,342,000.

The *Express* says that it is understood that Hancock will not assume command of the fifth district until the 15th proximo.

Revenue receipts to-day, $387,000. Receipts for the week, $1,868,000. For the fiscal year to date, $5,225,000.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—It is urged upon Hancock at headquarters that there is no immediate necessity for his presence in the fifth military district.

The president expresses confidence that notwithstanding appearances, the elections south will occur simultaneously.

The *Tribune's* dispatch from the North Platte says that peace has been declared with the Brusie and Agallallah Sioux Indians.

They are to receive powder and ball. Pawnee Killer left the council in anger. The commissioners have left for Omaha.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—A dispatch from Lancaster says that Thad. Stevens is very sick, and supposed to be dying.

The counsel in the case of the United States vs. Frazer, Trenholm & Co., are endeavoring to close the matter.

The war department has a dispatch from the Dry Tortugas, which states that Major Stone's wife, Dr. Smith's son, and Lieut. Orr, are dead, and Major Stone is sick. The fever is not abating.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $500,000.

Commander Geo. W. Young, commanding United States steamer Suwanee, died and was buried at sea.

Register Colby, of the treasury department, is dead.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Commissioner Taylor telegraphs to the Indian bureau from Omaha that the prospects for peace are more flattering now than at any previous time, the council at North Platte having been entirely satisfactory.

R. G. Horton, editor of the New York *Day Book*, is dead.

A pardon has been granted to Ex-Secretary Mallory of the late confederate navy.

Hancock will not assume command of the fifth military district until he arrives within its limits.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Generals Sheridan, Sickles, and Hancock were serenaded to night by the military organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, on which occasion speeches were made by all three.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Five cholera deaths at Omaha yesterday.

Special dispatches from the North Platte reiterate that the conference was very unsatisfactory, and Indian affairs are threatening as ever.

The cabinet held a two hours session to-day.

Stevens still improves.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $281,000.

Sheridan had a prolonged interview with Grant to-day.

Our consul at Malaga writes that the Spanish government has declared the whole United States affected with cholera and yellow fever, and all vessels arriving thence will be quarantined.

Hancock is being serenaded to-night at the Metropolitan hotel, which is brilliantly illuminated and blazing with fireworks. It is expected the president will speak. Hancock said he intended to operate not for partisan purposes, but for his country, and he trusted for the benefit of the people intrusted to his care.

The following is Hancock's speech:

Citizens of Washington—I thank you for this testimony of your appreciation of my services, and confidence in my ability to perform my duty in a new and different sphere. Educated as a soldier in the military school of our country, and on the fields of the Mexican war and American rebellion, I need not assure you that my course as a district commander will be characterized by the same strict soldierly obedience to the law there taught me as a soldier, I know no other guide or higher duty.

Misrepresentation and misconstruction arising from the passions of the hour and spread by those who do not know that devotion to duty has governed my actions in every trying hour, may meet me, but fear them not. My highest pride will be to perform the duties of my new office not in the interest of parties or partisans, but for the benefit of my country, the honor of my profession, and I trust also for the welfare of the people committed to my care. I ask then, citizens, that I may not be judged in advance, and that time may be permitted to develope my actions. Judge me when I act by the deeds I may perform, and conscious of my devotion to duty and my country, I shall be satisfied with your verdict; and if a generous country shall approve my actions in future as it has in the past my highest ambition will have been achieved. As a soldier, I am to administer the laws rather than discuss them. If I can administer them in spirit with due charity to the governed and to the satisfaction of my country, I shall indeed be happy in the consciousness of a duty well performed.

I am about to leave your city, the capital of our country, bearing the proud name of Washington. As an American citizen, the rapid development and increase of its wealth, beauty, and prosperity is a matter in which I, too, am deepiy interested, but far, far beyond this, citizens of Washington, I rejoice with you that in the trying hour of the rebellion the capital of our nation contributed as freely in proportion as any state in the Union to the brave volunteer army which has demonstrated to the world the strength and invincibility of a republic. I shall carry with me the recollections of this occasion, and when I return may I not hope that none who are here present in person or in spirit will regret their participation in the honor you have done me to-night.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., at the annual session held in New York last week, were the following:

Resolved, That it shall not be legal to expel or suspend members of this order for non-payment of dues.

Resolved, That any member of a subordinate lodge or encampment of this order failing to pay his regular dues as required by the by-laws of such subordinate until the arrears thereof, exclusive of fines and assessments, are equal in amount to one year's dues, shall be held to have voluntarily resigned his membership in such subordinate, and shall be dropped from the roll thereof, and he shall take rank in the order from and after such dropping from the roll as an Ancient Odd Fellow; provided, however, that no member shall be thus dropped while under charges for misconduct.

Resolved, That any person thus dropped may be readmitted to membership either in his former subordinate lodge, or in any within the jurisdiction of this order, subject to the general and local laws regarding residence, upon application in the same manner as may be required of a candidate for initiation; and he shall pay an admission fee in no case to exceed the customary initiation fee provided for by the by-laws of the subordinate lodge to which such application may be made, and he shall take such rank only in such subordinate lodge as he may prove himself entitled to.

Resolved, That the provisions of these resolutions shall apply to all persons heretofore suspended, expelled, or dropped from membership for non-payment of dues and for no other cause, and to members of subordinate lodges or encampments.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions shall have the full force and effect of a positive law, and shall go into operation from and after the adoption thereof by this grand body. State bodies are hereby directed to promulgate the same for the instruction of their subordinates without unnecessary delay, and further to make all local legislation necessary to give effect hereto in their several jurisdictions.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—It is said Stevens has dropped off the chest.

Dispatches from Nashville to the president and Grant state that the city authorities intend holding the city elections under the charter in defiance of Brownlow.

The state authorities are equally determined to hold the election under the new franchise laws.

Thomas has been ordered to Nashvill with instructions to maintain order, but not to interfere otherwise.

CABLE SUMMARY.—It is rumored that Kelly and Deasy escaped from Liverpool in a steamer.

A special commission willl try the Manchester rioters.

A collision had occurred at Limerick between the people and the soldiers.

Seven of the former were bayoneted, one killed. The soldiers' action is condemned.

The Roman government is concentrating troops. Italy is sending troops to the frontier. Many arrests are being made in Rome. Troops have left France for Rome.

A Florence dispatch says Garibaldi was arrested by the Italian forces when crossing the frontier.

Bismarck declared in the north German parliament that if the German nation wished to unite there is no power strong enough to prevent their union.

Periere has resigned the presidency of the credit mobilier.

A special Florence dispatch says Garibaldi is confined in the fortress of Alessandria, his Italian companions are prisoners and his munitions seized. Intense excitement prevails.

TOULON, September 25.—Transports and war vessels are ready to go to the Pope's assistance if necessary.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The state department is by no means despondent of a fair settlement of the Alabama claims, although it is delayed by the death of Sir Frederick Bruce.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $395,000.

Hancock had an interview with both the president and General Grant to-day.

Depredations attributed to the Crows were committed by the Arrapahoes.

Sheridan left to-day for Philadelphia.

A bet of six to four thousand was made here to-day on Pennsylvania going Democratic.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—Secretary Seward writes to the United States consul at Toronto to-day, returning Dr. Luke Blackburn's oath of allegiance. His letter concludes: "The president's proclamation offers no immunity in this case."

The following letter was dispatched to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 25, 1867.

D. Thurston, Esq., United States Consul, Toronto:

SIR—Your dispatch of the 17th of September, No. 223, has been received, with an accompaniment, which is an affidavit containing an oath of allegiance subscribed by L. P. Blackburn, and verified by yourself. I remit that paper to your care, with permission to restore it to the affiant.

I assume that this paper was made and delivered to you with a view to its being filed in this department under the provisions of the president's proclamation of pardon issued on the 7th of September, instant. The affiant is understood to be the person who is called Dr. Blackburn. Nothing is known by this department concerning him as having directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion. All that is known is that he lies under the charge of felony in this, that he conceived and put into execution within a foreign jurisdiction a plot to disseminate contagion and pestilence in this and other cities of the United States by clandestinely transmitting for an unsuspicious market here masses of infected clothing taken from the corpses of persons who had died of yellow fever in the tropics.

It is not easy to understand how an offense of that character, which is a detestable crime against mankind, can be supposed, even by the felon himself, to be entitled to be regarded as an act of insurrection, rebellion, or civil war. The president's proclamation offers no immunity in this case.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
W. H. SEWARD.

From New York.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The Hudson river steamers Dean Richmond and Commodore Vanderbilt collided near Rondout at one o'clock this morning. The Richmond sank in an hour. The Vanderbilt was but little injured. No lives lost.

NEW YORK, September 20.—There are reports here of trouble in the Bank of Stonington, Connecticut. The cashier is said to be missing.

The steamer Arizona from Aspinwall brought $1,351,000 in specie.

Panama dates to the 12th are received.

A. A. Burton, late minister to Colombia, denies negotiating for the annexation of the isthmus to the United States.

Two Americans were killed and one badly wounded in Carthagena.

Nothing new from South America.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The bank statement shows an increase in loans of $630,000. In specie, $430,000. Increase in circulation $42,000. Decrease in deposits, $7,480,000. In legal tenders, $7,460,000.

The Merchants' Union express company have recovered the missing $70,000. The messenger was crazy. He wrote the superintendent what he had done, and finally returned.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The Republican convention at Syracuse nominated General McKeown for secretary of state, Calvin T. Hurlburd for controller, and Theodore C. Gates for treasurer.

From Boston—Destructive Fire.

BOSTON, September 21.—Mount Hope iron works on the Taunton river, covering three acres, have been destroyed by fire, loss $150,000, mostly insured. The works employed 250 men.

The Hartford depot, of the Hartford and New York steamship company, with its contents were also destroyed, loss $100,000.

From Chattanooga—Destructive Fire.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 20.—The Crutchfield house was totally destroyed by fire at six o'clock this evening. The fire was caused by the breaking of a number of kerosene lamps in the oil room. The flames communicated to the oil barrels and spread over the house in ten minutes. Little property was saved except in the lower stories.

The fire originated in a wooden addition and ascended to the upper story of the brick building. There were several narrow escapes, but no lives lost. No water was near. The fire engine at the machine shop of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad served water through five hundred yards of hose, but too late for any effect. Other houses near were damaged, but not seriously. The loss is estimated at $150,000; insured for $45,000 in the Etna of Hartford, Home of New Haven, and other companies.

CHATTANOOGA, September 23.—J. J. Nelson, treasurer of the Wills Valley railroad, died at Trenton, Ga., on Saturday, 21st instant.

From General Pope's Department.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 20.—The *Republican* of this morning contains an order from General Pope, ordering an election to be held in Georgia commencing Tuesday, Oct. 29, and continuing three days, at which registered voters may vote for or against a convention, and also for delegates to constitute said convention in case a majority of votes so decide. The senatorial districts established by the state laws are adopted for the purposes of representation.

The convention will consist of 169 delegates. Instructions are generally the same as issued for the election in Alabama.

From Savannah—Trouble with the Freedmen.

SAVANNAH, September 20.—On Saturday last Colonel E. Bucks and his overseer, Mr. Lancaster, of Camp Pickens, Charlton county, Georgia, had a difficulty with the negroes working on the place, which resulted in the shooting of a negro in the thigh. Next day two armed negroes went to the house to demand satisfaction of Lancaster.

Several shots were exchanged, and one negro killed and the other wounded. Mr. Lancaster was badly wounded and his horse killed. Lancaster and Mr. Nugazer left Monday for St. Marys. An armed band of thirty negroes seized them. Nugazer escaped by swimming a river. Lascaster was left in the hands of the negroes, and it is feared they killed him.

From Richmond—Republican Nominations.

RICHMOND, September 21.—The first nominations by the Republicans for the state convention were made to-day in Hanover county, being Mr. James, late revenue collector, and John B. Crenshaw, a Quaker minister. The city politicians are holding meetings to make nominations. All the names publicly mentioned so far are those of persons who have become residents since the war ended.

RICHMOND, September 20.—Another negro to-day entered suit against the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroad for non-admittance to a first class car on a first class ticket purchased in New York. The company has determined to stand the suit as a test question for railroads south.

From Raleigh, N. C.—Political Matters.

RALEIGH, September 20.—The *Register*, the recognized organ of the Republican party, denounces the recent Radical convention in bitter and scathing terms, and excommunicates Holden and his coadjutors.

The constitutional Union men will hold a mass meeting on Friday the 27th instant. All the most prominent and influential citizens have signed the call.

From Cincinnati—Donation to the Howard Association of New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—In response to a telegram from the Howard association of New Orleans for assistance, the chamber of commerce donated $500, and appointed a committee of sixteen to solicit subscriptions from the citizens generally for the same object.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—The fall meeting at the Buckeye club course opened to day with an attendance of nearly ten thousand people. The first race, Buckeye stake, for three year olds, mile heats, was won by Swigart's Fannie Chatham, taking the last two heats. Time: 1:49—1:51. The first heat was won by Alexander's Newry. Time: 1:46½.

In the second race, Burnett house stake, $1500, three mile heats for all ages, Revolver, Lee Paul, Lancaster, Duke of Orleans, and Extra started. Extra won in two straight heats. Time: 5:32—5:36. Lancaster was lamed in the first heat, and was withdrawn in the second. Duke of Orleans was second, Revolver third, and Lee Paul fourth.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—Omaha dispatches confirm the report of peace with the bands mentioned. Great fears are felt for the safety of parties of engineers on the road between Fort Smith and Virginia city.

The Indians have notified the contractors that the road shall not be built beyond Fort Hays.

There is much excitement along the track and the laborers are leaving.

What the Indians Demand.

NORTH PLATTE via OMAHA, September 19.—The commision held a council with Spotted Tail, Turkey Leg, and other chiefs to-day.

The Indian ultimatum is the withdrawal of all the troops from the Powder river country and the abandonment of the Smoky Hill route of the Pacific railroad.

They also demand guns, ammunition, and presents. The commissioner will reply to-morrow. War now seems inevitable.

From Galveston—Decrease of Yellow Fever.

GALVESTON, September 21.—The epidemic is declining here from exhaustion of material. Interments for the week 69. The disease is desolating the chief towns in the interior, whither nurses and assistance have been dispatched. The Howard association issue an earnest remonstance against the return of unacclimated persons. A shipload of emigrants have arrived, but are not permitted to land.

Foreign News.

MANCHESTER, September 19.—A strong police force, taking the Fenians Kelly and Deasy to the depot, was attacked by a mob, and the prisoners rescued.

One policeman was killed and several injured. Many of the rioters were seriously injured.

MANCHESTER, September 20.—Another policeman is dead from injuries received during the riot. Kelly is still at large.

LIVERPOOL, September 20.—The *Broker's Circular* reports the week's cotton sales at 75,000 bales, of which 16,000 bales were for export and 5,000 for speculation. Stock 837,000 bales, of which 270,000 American.

LONDON, September 20.—Bismarck addressed the diplomats a note regarding the Salsburg conference, in which Prussia accepts the French representation in regard to the conference as a pledge of peace.

He makes many allusions to the unity of the German states which provoke comment from the French press as ignoring the treaty of Prague.

DUBLIN, September 21.—Arrests of suspected Fenian emissaries continue. The latest apprehension is that of James Walton, supposed to be from the United States and agent of the Fenian brotherhood. He has been imprisoned and will soon be examined on a charge of treason.

BERLIN, September 21.—The north German parliament has agreed upon a bill for the establishment of a consulate in New York. The appointment of representatives of the interests of the confederation will shortly be made.

King William, of Prussia, has determined upon a tour through south Germany, and will, during his journey, visit the sovereigns of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden.

COPENHAGEN, September 21.—The European squadron under command of Admiral Farragut is still lying in the harbor. A superb entertainment was given yesterday at the royal palace in honor of the admiral and the American minister, Hon. G. H. Yeoman, by the kings of Denmark and Greece. A speech of welcome to the distinguished guests was made by both sovereigns. King George, of Greece, in his remarks, alluded to the action of the American congress in regard to the Cretan affair, and expressed grateful acknowledgements for the sympathy shown by that body for the suffering Christians of the island of Crete. The greatest friendship toward the United States was exhibited by all present, among whom were the most noted men of the kingdom.

HEARTS CONTENT, September 21.—The cable of 1866 has been repaired and is working well.

A Shred of History.

[From the Washington Chronicle].

Among the dark revelations which from time to time are being made through published correspondence between rebels during the war, we find the following letter addressed by F. W. Pickens to General Beauregard, under date of April 8, 1861. It will be remembered that Beauregard was then in command of the rebel forces at Charleston, and Pickens was governor of South Carolina, and was about that time valiantly occupied in cutting off the market supplies from Major Anderson and his little command at Sumter:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Headquarters, April 8, 1867.

DEAR GENERAL: I inclose the within, and have no doubt Governor Houston will claim to be governor of Texas, and has made a requisition on the government at Washington for troops to suppress insurrection and repel invasion, and the government use it as a pretext to enter troops on the west part of Texas, and subjugate the state through the solicitation of their own governor.

The true way to stop it is *to hang Houston immediately for treason*. I have no doubt that some invasion is contemplated, and also with a view to control the province of Mexico next to the Rio Grande, so that if Spain and France take possession of Mexico, the government at Washington intend to prevent an extension and jurisdiction beyond the Rio Grande. Respectfully,

F. W. PICKENS.

General Beauregard.

A volume could scarcely express more faithfully the infernal spirit in which the war upon the government was commenced than does this savage and characteristic note of the traitor Pickens, who, with all his bloodthirstiness, it will not be forgotten carefully kept himself out of harm's way during the whole war. While his note is as cowardly as it is truculent, the country will accept it as the highest compliment which could have been paid to the patriotism and honor of General Houston.

Mr. Hunt, in his volume on the "Fourth Estate," thus sketches the peculiar duties of a journalist:

The man who once becomes a journalist must almost bid farewell to mental rest or mental leisure. If he fulfills his duties truthfully, his attention must be ever awake to what is passing in the world, and his whole mind must be devoted to the instant examination and discussion and record of current events. He has little time for literary idleness, with such literary labor on his shoulders. He has no days to spend on catalogues or in dreamy discursive researches in public libraries. He has no months to devote to the exhaustion of any one theme. What he has to deal with must be taken up at a moment's notice, be examined, tested, and dismissed at once; and thus his mind is ever kept occupied with the mental necessity of the world's passing hour."

Romance in Real Life.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

Many are the stories that have been told of rapid courtships, whereby two hearts have been brought to a realization of love in but a few hours time; improbable tales, too, have been related of queer matches, constituted by that eccentric little god, Cupid, and were it not that "truth is stranger than fiction," the most credulous could scarcely believe them. Chicago boasts now of the "best time on record," in the matrimonial line, the foundation for which is a strange and almost inconceivably short courtship and marriage. There are, though, romances in real life more astonishing than the pen of novelists has ever depicted. The end of romances in general is marriage, which is said to be the beginning of true happiness in life, but idealism does not always end when married life begins, as is exemplified by this story.

There came over from Germany several months ago a young girl, like Jeptha's daughter, "passing fair," accompanied by a man named Frederick Hermann. The impecuniosity of the latter caused the purse of the lassie to suffer somewhat, as she paid his fare. He was to marry her, but failed to do so, and on August 26 she instituted suit against him for the recovery of the money. The case came before Justice Schoenewald, but there was a sad termination to it. Hermann dropped down dead in the saloon below the office of the justice, No. 145 Randolph street, just as he was about to be arraigned for final examination. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he had died from mental excitement. Now, the mention of the case in the daily press attracted the attention of a lone widower in Aurora, Illinois, who saw an opportunity to once more enjoy the bliss of wedded life. Mary Foesser, the German lassie alluded to, became the star of his fancy. He would win her though the heavens fall. Bereft of worldly aid, as he thought she was, he could secure her with little trouble.

Chicago was overflowing with sight-seers from the fair village of Aurora on Wednesday last, and among the number was Mr. Charles Deitrich, independent farmer, etc., the matrimonial inclined personage in question. He cared not for the tall spires, the oriental structures of marble, nor for the thousand attractions of the city; he was led on to the unseen *inamorate* by an impulse of his heart, and he could go in no other direction. Justice Schoenewald was visited by him yesterday, and to his hurried questions about the little German girl for whom he was searching, the stern man of the law could return only a crushing answer, and that was that Mary Foesser was married. Necessity is the mother of invention, and Mr. Deitrich resolved not to be balked by the advent of so trivial an adversity, so he eagerly inquired as to the chances left for obtaining a wife. The justice kindly aided him in his strange purpose, and went below into the saloon, where he had a brief conversation with a comely girl therein employed as servant. He stated to her the whole affair, and she acquiesced. The man and the willing lass met in the office of the justice up stairs a few moments later, and after a courtship of but three or four minutes were married. The name of the young lady is now Mrs. Deitrich *nee* Hilda Heering. But the story has not reached a finale. The bridegroom is about 45 years of age, rather prepossessing, and is well to do in the world's goods. Many years ago he married his first wife, who went the way of all flesh. His second was given to the flowing bowl so excessively, and to castigating her husband so fearfully, that the latter obtained a divorce. The twice-made widower is now in his glory, having, as he says, an affectionate better-half, a counterpart of his first love of long ago. The happy couple spent the night together at a hotel, and will to-day leave for the blooming town of Aurora.

What novel can equal such a romance in real life? Great improbabilities become facts, which, when known cause a passing wonder, and are soon treated as natural occurrences; while the writer of fiction is obliged to work up an improbable situation with the most plausible touches of art to give his pen-picture the air of truth. This wonderful tale of marriage on the wing is vouched for, and is perfectly true. Long may Cupid wave!

We once knew a man whom neither care nor sorrow seemed to affect; who, at sixty, had the disgestion and flow of spirits of twenty-one; who had acquired a large fortune apparently without an effort; who, in short, was the happiest of men, and the envy of all who knew him. "How is it," we said to him, "that you are so fortunate? What talisman secures to you all these advantages?" He smiled as he answered, "I have no talisman, unless it is to make the best of everything."

To make the best of everything! Like a key to a problem, the answer unlocked for us at once the whole of the great mystery. Life is too short and happiness too precious to consume the one or throw away the other in idle, unavailing regrets. Even if ill fortune swells into a flood, threatening to undermine the very ground on which we stand, is it not wiser to strive to bridge the torrent than to wait, bewailing our fate, till the waters swallow us? The weak and unstable succumb to destiny and are washed into oblivion. The wise and brave, accepting circumstances as they present themselves, plunge boldly, like Horatio of old, into the stream, win the further shore in safety, and earn immortal guerdon and renown.

Few men, if any, ever succeed in life who have not learned to make the best of everything, and generally, their success is in exact proportion to their adherence to the rule. Does a debtor fail? Every merchant knows that it is the best course, if the debtor is honest, to accept the offer of compromition, and not squander money in useless litigation. Have you became insolvent yourself? The worst thing you can do is to give up in despair, and say that it is folly to try and redeem yourself. Has a friend misjudged you or an enemy done you a secret harm? Don't lose precious moments in sentimental grief over ingratitude, or passionate threats at your wrong-doer; but go to work on the instant to shame your friend or to disarm your foe.

Had Astor when he was a poor German emigrant made up his mind that the attempt to be a millionaire was absurd, he might have died a beggar in the almshouse. Had Washington when Cornwallis pursued him across New Jersey with thirty thousand troops, said that it was hopeless to save America with his fragment of an army, we might all this day be in slavery to Great Britain; but he said, "If the British cross the Delaware, I will cross the Alleghanies, and if they are victorious there, I will fly to the wilderness beyond;" and this resolution never to give up, but always to make the best of everything, led to the victory of Trenton and the freedom of the republic.

We are familiar with people who whine continually at fate. To believe them, never was lot so hard as theirs; yet those who know their history will generally tell you that their life has been but one long tale of opportunities disregarded or misfortunes otherwise deserved. Perhaps they were born poor. In this case they hate the rich, and have always hated them, but without having emulated their prudence or energy. Perhaps they have seen their rivals more favored by accident.

Beer Drinking in Europe.

The Hopfen *Zeitung* (Hop Gazette), of Nuremberg, gives some curious statistics respecting the consumption of beer in Europe. The average quantity consumed by each person in the year 1866 was 27 quarts, but it differs greatly in the various countries. In Bavaria the average is 134 quarts; in England 113; in Wurtemberg, 104; in Belgium, 80; in Brunswick, 68; in Thuringia, 60; in Saxony, 39; in Holland, 39; in Baden, 31; in Austria, 32; in Switzerland, 20; in Prussia, 19.6; in France, 15; in Sweden, 11.5; in Spain, 2; in Russia, 1.3; in Italy, 1; and in Portugal, 6.8. Of the capitals of Europe, Munich relatively consumes the most beer, the average drank by each of its inhabitants being 426 quarts a year. The Londoner drinks on the average 188 quarts a year; the Viennese, 131; the Frankforter, 43; the Berliner, 28; and the Parisian, 22.

HOW TO USE WEALTH FOR THE BENEFIT OF YOUR COUNTRY.—Horace Greeley proposes that an appropriate building be erected at New York for the perpetual exhibition and encouragement of American manufactures, and he offers to devote to this purpose his accumulated savings for forty years—the sum of $200,000—guaranteeing that the edifice should be opened on the 4th of July, 1876. By that time he hopes that America, through the auspices of the American institute, will be able to challenge the world to competition in the production of the mechanic and other arts.

Gen. Butler's Financial Views.

General Butler, still in Washington, has thought it proper to take some notice of the rather free strictures upon some views lately expressed by himself and published in the Boston *Advertiser*. The following appears in a late issue of the same journal:

To the editors of the Boston Daily *Advertiser*—The correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* of September 5, signing himself "A Hard Money Radical Republican," has coupled the views upon finance which I cursorily expressed with those set forth in the speeches of Mr. Pendleton of Ohio.

At the time of my reported conversation I had not seen Mr. Pendleton's views and only a *resume* of them since. The difference between Mr. Pendleton and myself is radical and cannot well be overlooked without intellectual blindness.

Mr. Pendleton desires the government by an exercise of its supreme power to issue an amount of its promises to pay on demand without interest *i.e.*, legal tenders, and force its creditors by interest-bearing bonds to take such issue in payment. Of course such issue would at once depreciate the currency, and would be virtual repudiation, which I have not favored either directly or indirectly.

My proposition is that the government shall offer to the country a new loan, secured by interest in currency bonds, payable at long date, to which all future issues of government loans shall be assimilated, so as to make one class of government securities only, instead of the nineteen different classes we have now, and with the proceeds of such loan pay off our highest class of interest gold bearing bonds as they become due; not to increase and thereby depreciate the currency, but to render the currency and credit of the government more stable and therefore all the more valuable by reducing the debt by a reduction of interest and increase of taxable property, causing our loans to be taken up in our own country so that we may not be obliged to pay tribute to foreign capital as we now do, at a rate of interest exceeding three times what they charge their own governments.

To the assertion of the correspondent that "a dollar is a dollar, containing twenty-four and three-quarters grains of gold," I answer that the value of that dollar, both in silver and gold, has been three times changed by the government, and that a dollar in silver or a dollar in gold now is worth not so much as the early coinage, to say nothing of legal tender dollars.

To the assertion that by this course the public creditor by 5-20 bonds is injured, I reply that I propose to pay him when his obligation falls due in precisely the same currency or money which the government has provided for every other creditor, public or private, to be paid in, and that which it is declared upon the back of every legal tender note he may be paid in, the best and most valuable money that the credit of the country can sustain, bearing relation to-day to gold as 1.43 to 1; while the money that these 5-20 creditors lent the government (being the best which the then credit of the government could afford) stood in relation to gold as 2.00 and 2.85 to 1. If the government pays them in a currency from 50 to 100 per cent. better than they lent the government, of what have they to complain? save that the government will not tax the people to pay them a usurious shave, or, in other words, will not tax the people to enable the capitalist to make a speculation out of the war necessities of the government.

History tells of no government that has yet paid its creditors all they loaned to it and thus made them whole, and I doubt whether good faith, good conscience, or equity requires this government to pay creditors three times what it received from them, with interest at six per cent. on the treble amount. Of course if any contract to do that be shown, the Jew shall have his bond, but not one drop of Christian blood.

It is not true that I have "called for the issue of any more legal tender notes," save to take the place of bank notes withdrawn from circulation, and thus save the people the interest thereon. I do not intend to argue these questions—only to correct misrepresentation.

I beg leave, in closing, to repeat that I do not propose to depreciate but to enhance the value of the currency, not to do injustice to the public creditor, but to pay him according to the letter and spirit of his obligation, and to secure him from the danger of repudiation, which will surely follow an attempt at enforcement upon the people by their own votes of an unjust and unconscionable transaction under the guise of a contract.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.
Washington, September 12, 1867.

The Walled Lake.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writing from Des Moines, Iowa, says:

I saw not long since an innuendo in a Chicago paper that the walled lake of this state was probably a myth. It is not only a fact, but two facts. There is one in Wright county, and one in Sac county. They are indeed wonderful, and the former is almost incomprehensible. H. C. Ripley furnishes the following description of the one in Sac county: He says it is situated in the north part of township 87, range 36, and south part of township 87, range 36. Its greatest length is about five miles, and from one-half to two miles in width. It is a beautiful sheet of clear water, with a nice gravelly bottom.

At the northeast end of the lake there commences a beautiful gravel bank, gradually sloping into the water, and continues around on the north side for about one quarter of a mile. The wall then commences, the banks become steep, and average from three to six feet in height. The lake gets wider, and as it widens the walls are heavier, and at its greatest width the walls are very thick, containing great bowlders. About one mile and a fourth from the east end of the lake, up the north bank there is a levee from two to five feet in height across a low piece of ground resembling very much the levees on the lower Mississippi river, with this exception: next to water is stone. The levee gradually ascends to the top, dirt being thrown on the stone, and a person can ride round on the top of it in safety.

Further west, along the shore, there is a slough over one hundred yards in width, and the levee across it here is from five to eight feet in height. The lake, a short distance west of this, begins to grow narrow, the walls cease to be so thick or to contain such great stone, and as you approach the west end stone is not so frequently seen in the banks. At the west end of the lake a slough comes in from the Boyer. The lake then makes quite a circle around to the south, and forms a most beautiful peninsula of nearly two hundred acres of high, rolling, excellent prairie land, and approaches so near the main waters of the lake as to leave room barely wide enough for a wagon to pass. A settler has put a pair of bars across the isthmus, and in this manner has obtained a pasture of two hundred acres securely fenced all around. The wall commences on the east side of the Boyer slough, and continues around the south side of the lake to the northeast corner, and levees are thrown up at all the low places. The levee is so complete that a person can walk almost entirely around the lake on it.

At several places on the south side, on high ground, embankments were thrown up, as though they intended to form breastworks. They made splendid places for a person to walk up from behind unseen to shoot ducks and geese on the lake. I don't know whether they were built for that purpose or not; but I think the design was splendid, and it is fine fun to lie behind them and shoot aquatic birds as they swim in the lake or light in it. The levee in many places is built of stone, gravel, and dirt, all combined—in other places of stone covered from the north or south side with dirt, the real rich black soil. It is in fact a real curiosity, and the more you look at it the more you wonder who did it. How came those great, large stones, of two or more tons in weight in the banks, and in many places lying upon top of the smaller stones. Who made such perfect and complete levees all around the lake in the low places? The walls resemble very much the cobble-stone fences seen around farms in Pennsylvania, western New York, Michigan, and Indiana. It is a splendid place for fishing, and abounds in the very finest quality of fish in great abundance.

Cavalry soldiers in the English army are obliged to serve twenty-one years, instead of eighteen like the infantry—before they receive a "medal."

Habits of Millionaires.

A New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, in a recent commun

Intelligence from our Mission Rooms.

THE ADIEU.—Our missionaries for India and China were met by a large audience, on the evening of September 10, in the Seventh-street Church. The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. Brothers Woodruff and Reed. The several missionaries, that is, Rev. J. L. Humphrey, Robert Hoskins, F. M. Wheeler, and E. S. Todd, were introduced to the audience by the corresponding secretary, and addressed the meeting in the order in which their names here appear. It is sufficient to say, that the narratives they severally gave of their conversation, call to the ministry, and choice of the foreign mission work, most satisfactorily impressed the Church with the conviction that, so far as human agency was concerned, no mistake had been made in the selection of these men for "the high places of the field." Rev. Dr. Andrews, in behalf of the Church, which is our Missionary Society, ably and affectionately addressed the missionaries and their wives, who were present with them, assuring them of the remembrance, the sympathy, and support of the Church, at the same time uttering, what is of moment to be ever on the hearts of missionaries, that the Church at home is largely dependent upon the zeal and fidelity of her sons and daughters abroad. Rev. Dr. Butler, the founder of our missions in India, being unexpectedly present, was called upon to say a few words, which he did, though the evening had worn away to ten o'clock; holding the deeply interested audience, while he told them of the fruit which had already been won in our mission in the persons of converted natives, who are now preachers of the word in India, and members of our conference there; and how, on the very ground from whence he had to flee in the time of the Sepoy rebellion, and on which there lay about him the bodies of forty-seven slain Christians, there was now a Christian Church, and there a session of our annual conference had been held! A few remarks from the corresponding secretary, followed by an expression from Brother Humphrey, of gratitude to the corresponding secretary and to the board, for attention to himself and associates, was succeeded by the doxology and the benediction. A more edifying and altogether effective missionary meeting than this proved to be, the people said, "we have never attended."

THE MISSIONARY RECORDER.—This periodical is published monthly by our mission in Foochow, China It is an octavo form of sixteen pages, well printed on good paper, and is full of useful matter about China and missions in the east. The editorial articles are well written, and the selections are judicious. We have just been reading number 7, for July, and have been instructed and interested, particularly with the first article, original, on "Native Agency in Missionary Work," and on "The Cotton Plant in China." We would be glad if we could extend its circulation. One dollar per annum, gold, of course. Send us subscriptions, paid.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—The departure of the three missionaries, Humphrey, Wheeler, and Hoskins, for India, occurred on the 11th of September, at half-past one o'clock. They were met on board the good steamer Manhattan, Williams & Guyon, agents, by the officers of the board and many friends and relatives, which made the occasion one of great interest, many having been attracted to the place, both of our ministers and members, from the reports made to them of the meeting held on the previous evening. The Manhattan is one of a fine line of in the Rising Star, from the foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock.

AN ORPHAN'S OFFERING.—We have at hand three dollars from an orphan boy who has just entered college. He is the son of a missionary whose mortal remains sleep in the bosom of the great deep. This lad, his only child, has been sending us missionary money ever since he was able to earn any, his first gift being one dollar, while yet a very small boy, which he earned by sawing wood. The Church may encourage herself with such sons growing up in her midst, and "be not weary" in the support of the missionary cause, seeing the sons of her servants come to take the place of the fathers.

RACINE SCANDINAVIAN.—Rev. A. Haagensen, of the Racine and Milwaukie appointments, writes that the conference year has been one of prosperity. Sixty-five have been received on probation, seventeen have been received with certificates of membership from our missions in our foreign Scandinavian missions. Our collections for the year: $61 for missions, $11 53 for fifth collection, $3 22 for tract cause, $1 50 for Sunday School Union, $9 45 for Bible cause, $11 15 for Extension Society, $200 for renting churches.

The Bangor *Whig* says Miss Blake, who alone was saved in the Mt. Desert disaster, was not informed of the extent of the disaster for several days, and up to that time supposed that she washed off the boat by a wave, and that no others were involved. She says the last she remembered was one of the gentlemen standing by the mast and exclaiming, "isn't this glorious!" At that instant the boat went over.

"Open Thou My Lips."

There is a deep experience indicated by the above words of the Psalmist. Concious guilt seals the lips. The disobedient child stands mute before its parent; the criminal is silent before the judge; and it is on this principle that, at the final day, every mouth shall be stopped, because all the world will be guilty before God.

David had sinned greviously: his soul was stained with blood-guiltiness; and though when the prophet charged home upon him his crime, he was ready to confess his guilt, yet this did not remove his sense of it. He was dumb; he opened not his mouth when God visited upon him his iniquity, because he was concious that the chastisement was deserved. But neither chastisement nor confession, nor sacrifice, could remove the sense of guilt which shut his lips to that joyful praise and adoration which he had been accustomed to render to God. Hence he prayed 'Open thou my lips.' Remove this sense of guilt which shuts my lips and palsies my tongue. Neither tears or burnt offerings could do it. God only could do it by such a renewed manifestation of his love as gave assurance that the sin was pardoned. That done, and his tongue should sing aloud of God's righteousness.

This is among the deepest experiences of the human soul. Bunyan's pilgrim experienced it when, at the sight of the cross, his burden fell from off his back; the broken-hearted sinner experiences it when God manifests himself to him as reconciled through the death of his son, and the wandering Christian experiences the same when God brings him back from his wanderings, and restores unto him the joy of his salvation. How readily, then, does the heart burst forth in praise! The soul is humbled in the dust before God, but its crushing sense of guilt is removed, and though the voice may not be heard, yet the soul leaps for joy.

How many professing Christians need to offer this prayer of the Psalmist! How many have their lips sealed by a consciousness that they have wandered from God! They cannot praise him as they once could; they cannot speak to others of the love of Christ; they cannot call upon them to taste and see that the Lord is good, as they once did. And they never again will do this, unless God opens their lips. It is not a work which either men or angels can do. The guilt of one sin is sufficient to sink a world to hell; to cancel such guilt requires the sacrifice of the cross; to remove a sense of it from the soul requires the infinite love and compassion of God. 'Against thee, thee only have I sinned,' is the cry of the spirit, and none but God can take away its anguish. When he does this, when he removes the guilt of a whole life, and ordains praise from lips defiled with cursing and bitterness, what a wonderful work does he perform.—*Recorder.*

The Father of Thirty-Seven Children.

On Thursday last, a German named John Haeffler, living in Lancaster, followed to the grave his thirty-third child; and he was the father of thirty-seven children. Haeffler was married three times. His first marriage took place in Germany, when he was twenty-one years of age. With this wife he had seventeen children. At four successive accouchments triplets, twins twice, and the last a single birth. Shortly after the latter event the wife died. He was again married; and the issue of the second wife was fifteen children—seven twins and the eighth a single birth. This wife also died shortly after the last birth. His third and present wife has thus far presented him with five children, one at a birth. The sex of the children were nineteen boys and eighteen girls, only four of whom are now living—but whether the living are all issues of the last wife or part of the previous wives, we have not ascertained. Haeffler is now fifty-two years of age, of medium size, and of hardy, vigorous constitution. In some sections of Germany a premium is awarded people who produce a certain number of children. Haeffler lived in that section, and was the recipient of one hundred guilders previous to leaving. He apparently labors under the impression that a similar reward awaits him in this country. If there is any State in the Union providing for such cases, the authorities had better send along the greenbacks.

Good Advice.

We recommend the following extract from a late speech of ex-United States and confederate states senator from Mississippi, Hon. A. G. Brown, to the digestion of our rebel friends. It will do them good. He says:

"And now, in conclusion, just one word. Let us conquer our prejudices. Instead of inviting emigration from Europe, let us invite it from the north. We want Yankee capital—Yankee enterprise—and to get all of this we must agree to accept Yankee politicians. After the Yankee comes his politics won't be much in his way; when he sees the dollar he will throw politics, like physic, 'to the dogs.' Let him come with his money and all his go-aheadativeness. There is no danger of his tampering with the negro now, and I promise him a cordial welcome so far as I am concerned. I want these fields cultivated; I want workshops; I want commercial vim; I want life in this dear land of ours, and to get all this I am ready to forget the past and look only to the future."

If the southern people will rise so far above their passions and prejudices as to respect the rights of all men, and welcome thrift and industry from every direction, the south will soon be the most prosperous section of the country.—*Memphis Post.*

Military Order.

The following important order was issued from headquarters yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., September 19, 1867. General Orders No. 34.

All persons subject to parole under the terms of the surrender of the rebel armies, who, after the 9th day of April, 1865, exiled themselves from the United States, and have since returned, and who are now, or may subsequently become domiciled within the limits of the states of Louisiana or Texas, are hereby required to give to the nearest military commander, within thirty days after a knowledge of this order shall reach him, the parole required of the rebel army surrendered by General Lee on the 9th day of April, 1865. The parole will be given in duplicate—one copy to be retained by the person giving it, the other to be forwarded by the officer administering it to these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major General Joseph A. Mower.

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant General.

General Sheridan.

A St. Louis correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of September 10, in giving an account of the reception of General Sheridan at St. Louis, says:

General Sheridan knew of this intended political demonstration being prepared for him before he left New Orleans. Had it been Grant or Sherman he would have flanked the Radicals by proceeding to Quincy and going west unexpectedly by the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad; but Sheridan came straight to St. Louis. One thing is evident to-day: personal contact with General Sheridan has dissipated any idea on the part of the leading Radicals that the general will ever be a candidate for president. They say he is true to congress, and can be relied upon in a military capacity, but that he is so thoroughly wrapped up in military duty that he won't do for a presidential candidate. Perhaps he was never thought of in that connection by the party generally; but it may not be known that one paper in Kansas and two in Missouri have his name flying at the head of their editorial columns as a candidate for president.

Cotton for Okra.

"What do they intend to do with so much okra?" exclaimed a member of the recent Camp Hunt party while they were going through a large cotton field *en route* for Blount county. The boys laughed heartily at his mistake, and found it hard to convince him that it was cottou. He got out of the ambulance and examined the stalks carefully, still insisting on his opinion. He had seen too much cotton in Louisiana to be deceived as to the crop before him. True, the pods were exactly like what grew in Louisiana, still the stalks and leaves resembled okra. He supposed for some time that his companions took him for a "green horn," and were trying "to put the bug on him." With much reluctance, however, he yielded when a pod was broken open and the white silky contents were exposed. When seen growing, the resemblance between cotton and okra is so great his companions need not have laughed at his innocent and natural mistake. They ought to have remembered there is a species of cotton called the okra cotton, it being so much like okra. We venture the assertion that some of them know as little about okra as our unsophisticated friend does about cotton. All of us are liable to be mistaken, especially the cooped-up denizens of a populous city when we stray off into the rural districts. We, ourselves, once in Pennsylvania, in July, mistook *buckwheat* for *cotton.—Montgomery Sentinel.*

A Modest Widow.

The following story concerning an amiable and modest widow lady who resides in Mason county, and in which our old friend, Fred. Weeden, the sheriff, figured conspicuously, was told to us a few days since, and which we think is too good to be lost. It appears that soon after the widow's husband had paid the debt of nature, leaving her his legatee, a claim was brought against the estate by his brother, and a process was served upon him by our sheriff, who by the way happened to be a widower of middle age. She was much alarmed, and meeting with a female friend, she exclaimed with agitation, "What do you think? the sheriff has been after me!" "Well," said the considerate lady, with perfect coolness, "He is a very fine man." "But he says he has an attachment for me," replied the widow. "Well, I have long suspected that he was attached to you, my dear." "But you don't understand; he says I must go to court." "Oh, that's quite another affair, my child; don't you go so far as that—it is his place to come and court you."

AN ASTONISHED EFFENDI.—In one of Lady Duff Gordon's sprightly letters from Thebes, the annexed incident is related:

I settled my accounts with no men, and made an inventory in Arabic, which Sheykh Yusuff wrote for me, and which we laughed over hugely. How to express a sauce boat, a pie dish, etc., in Arabic was a poser. A genteel Effendi who sat by, at last burst out in uncontrollable amazement: "There is no god but God; is it possible that four or five Franks can use all those things to eat, drink, and sleep on a journey?" (N.B.—I fear the Franks will think the stock very scanty). Whereupon Master Achmet, with the swagger of one who has seen cities and men, held forth: "O Effendi! that is nothing; our lady is almost like the children of the Arabs; one dish or two, a piece of bread, a few dates, and peace," (as we say, there is an end of it). "But thou shouldest see the merchants of Scandareeh—three tablecloths, forty dishes to each soul, seven plates of all sorts, and seven knives, and seven forks, and seven spoons, large and small, and seven different glasses for wine, and beer, and water." "It is the will of God," replied the Effendi, rather put down; "but it must be a dreadful fatigue to them to eat their dinner."

SUMMER UNIFORMS.—An "old soldier" makes a strong plea in the *Army and Navy Journal* for summer uniforms. He says:

The heavy woolen clothing which the rank and file of our army are condemned to wear under the burning rays of a midsummer sun, whether upon the western plains or in the southern portion of our country is almost unendurable during the months of June, July, and August, and I, as well as numbers of the best men in our army, believe that it is only necessary to bring this grievance—for assuredly grievance it is—fully before the eyes and minds of those who have the power to grant relief, and it will be done. I do not presume to suggest what material should be used. I would simply ask, as a special favor to the poor, sweltering, melting, perspiring humanity—at least that portion serving our government, and willing to fight and die, if necessary, for the honor and glory of our stars and stripes—that we might obtain the boon of "lighter clothing" during summer. Anything under God's heavens would be better than the heavy woolen cloth we are now compelled to wear, both summer and winter.

Those who have worn Uncle Sam's blue at the south during mid-summer will sympathize with the complaint of this old campaigner.

A General Council at Rome.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, speaking of the general council which is about to be summoned by the pope, to convene at Rome, says:

The purpose is commonly believed to be, the assertion, in the most solemn manner, of the infallibility of the church as represented by its bishops and other dignitaries, and its papal head. This is an old doctrine of the Roman Catholic church, the very foundation of its power; but the effect of reaffirming it will be in all probability temporarily, at least, to strengthen the church.

The dogma of the immaculate conception of the virgin was one generally entertained by Catholics for centuries, but its promulgation in the form of a decree in 1854, though actually adding nothing new to the volume of Catholic doctrine, was not without a visible effect upon the apparent prosperity of the church.

The Cholera in Italy.

The consul at Palermo, under date of August 30, writes to the state department as follows:

I have to report the continuance of the cholera epidemic in this city from the ninth to the eighteenth. It increased to five hundred cases daily, but since then it has gradually decreased, so that we had only about one hundred cases yesterday. The city is re-assuming a cheerful aspect, but the havoc that this dreadful disease has caused among the lower classes is incredible. The number of dead is thus far estimated at five thousand, which, added to five thousand one hundred and thirty-two last fall, makes a loss of about ten thousand persons in less than one year, or five per cent. of the population of the city.

THE CHINESE.—The Chinese were burning coal before the Christian era; they were printing A. D. 581 with black, and lithographing about three centuries later; yet another century, and they were using movable types of terra cotta. Porcelain, watertight compartments in ships, portraits for catching criminals—all these were known to them in those days. And it even appears that 119 years before Christ, these celestials used leather money. The Chinese had also the tradition of the Madonna and child. The symbol was the Tien-How, the queen of heaven represented as nursing her infant son, who holds a lotus-bud in his hand as a symbol of the new birth. There is a model of this group in porcelain in the Ethnological museum of Copenhagen.

The little I have seen of the world and know of the history of mankind teaches me to look upon the errors of others with sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed through; the brief pulsation of joy; the feverish inquietude of hope and fear; the pressure of want; the desertion of friends; the scorn of the world; threatening vices within—health gone—happiness gone—I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow-man with him from whose hands it came.—*Longfellow.*

It is calculated that Europe maintains four millions of soldiers in time of peace. The average annual value of the labor of these idlers is estimated at $1,500,000,000. The cost of maintaining them is $700,000,000. The result is that the world is $700,000,000 poorer every year, instead of being $800,000,000 richer from the profits of their labor, which would otherwise be employed. This is only the cost of armies in times of peace. In war the expenses are increased prodigiously.

Information Wanted,

BY SUMANTIA FIELDS, LIVING IN THE town of Belton, Texas, of her two Sons, JAMES and DOLPHOS, who were living when last heard from with William Wells, near Pontchatula, La. Any information concerning them addressed to Rev. T. B. Ferguson, Belton, Texas, will be thankfully received. se26

INFORMATION WANTED—BY ANSLEY Moore, from Pitt county, North Carolina, who did belong to one Mr. Able Moore, a farmer. Ansley Moore was sold from North Carolina about forty years ago; her mother's name was Silvia Moore, and she also belonged to the said Mr. Moore. Her father, two sisters, Julia and Ellen, and two brothers, Stephen and Lewis, belonged to a Mr. Joseph Daniels. She has uncles named Dublin, Prince, Pompe, and Jermey, all out of the Moore family.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HARRISON ANDERSON or York Emanuel Anderson. Harrison formerly belonged to Mr. G. W. Squires of New Orleans, La.; also his mother. Harrison was taken away from here a day or two before the Federal army arrived before this city. He is supposed to be in some part of Texas. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his mother, Rosanna Anderson, New Orleans, La. se27

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NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS. Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUtions passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.

2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will please address

JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains will address

WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C., St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will address

ABNER C. HARDING, M. C., Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address

AARON F. STEVENS, M. C., Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address

WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C., Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
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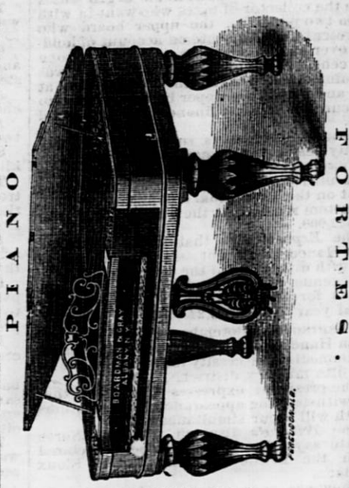
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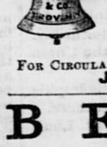
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The New-Orleans Advocate.

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. II. NO. 40. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1867. WHOLE NO., 90.

Light Beyond.

Beyond the stars that shine in golden glory,
Beyond the calm, sweet moon,
Up the bright ladder saints have trod before thee,
Soul! thou shalt venture soon.
Secure with Him who sees thy heart-sick yearning,
Safe in his arms of love,
Thou shalt exchange the midnight for the morning
And thy fair home above.

O! it is sweet to watch the world's night wearing,
The Sabbath morn come on,
And sweet it were the vineyard labor sharing,
Sweeter the labor done.
All finished! all the conflict and the sorrow,
Earth's dream of anguish o'er;
Deathless there dawns for thee a nightless morrow
On Eden's blissful shore.

Patience! then patience! soon the pangs of dying
Shall all forgotten be,
And thou, through rolling spheres rejoicing, flying
Beyond the wayless sea,
Shalt know hereafter where the Lord doth lead thee,
His darkest dealings trace;
And by those fountaids where his love will feed thee
Behold Him face to fabe!

Correspondence from Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 19, 1867.

Dear Advocate:—This year had promised to be one of plenty, but present indications are that we shall fall far short of our former hopeful anticipations. There is a cause, however, and it is this: about the time the crops were ready to lay bye, registration began, the newly-fledged citizens as a matter of course registered. This inflamed the minds of the planters, and the result was that a great many were driven away from the plantations. Now, the "harvest time," the "picking" season is upon us, but the field-hands have most of them sought and obtained employment elsewhere, and their services cannot be had on the farms from whence they were driven. The cotton crop is now in danger of being destroyed for want of hands to gather it. The planters blame the radicals, and say that the freedmen have been induced to leave the plantations by designing politicians, while they themselves are to blame for it all.

The "Confederates" have adopted a new plan, by which they expect to bring the "Rads" to ruin. They advocate (and are doing it to some extent) discharging all colored laborers, cotton-samplers, store porters, &c., and filling their places with whites. This is what they call retaliation for what Mayor Horton has done for colored men by appointing them on the police and on corporation work.

The Union Republicans of Mobile city and county held a Nominating Convention on yesterday, and nominated the following ticket to represent them in the Constitutional Convention:

A. Griffin, Col R. Buck, and G. Horton, (whites,) and John Carraway and Ovide Gregory, (colored.)

Carraway represents the American and Gregory the Creole portion of "American citizens of African decent."

About two or three months ago the powder magazine was broken open, and a large amount of powder stolen. Day before yesterday the powder was found near the outskirts of the city. Several men, "conservatives," were arrested, and are now in custody, charged with the robbery. Taking this in connection with the spirit and tone of the rebel press of the city, it is evident that another bloody massacre was intended about the first of October. When the trial takes place I shall give you items of whatever facts shall come to light regarding the affair.

SADDLE-BAGS.

Correspondence from Texas.

BELTON, Aug. 31, 1867.

Editor Advocate—I informed you some time ago that I had succeeded in organizing a society in Belton, and that I had purchased a house and lot there for church and school purposes. Since that time the good Lord has carried on his work among us, the devil and our Southern brethren notwithstanding. We number there now seventy-seven members, and have a day and a Sunday school. At the Three-forks of Little river, 8 miles below, we have a society of ten members, with the prospect of having a large church, in the future.

Some three months ago we extended our operations as far down the river as Cameron, which is thirty-five miles below Belton. There, amidst much opposition and slander, we succeeded in organizing a society of twenty-eight members. Here I wish to record to the praise and credit of Bro. Peter Jackson, a layman in the Church South, for much and timely assistance. He is open, candid, generous, brave; a loyal man to the Government, and a friend to the old Church and her missionaries. May the Lord raise up many such to the church.

Some time ago I received from the Church South Rev. A. C. Fairnan, formerly member of the Rio Grande Conference, and put him to labor on Marlin mission, at the falls of the Brazos.

Also, Ruce Brown, (col.,) a good man, and a very good preacher, who is assisting me here on the Belton circuit.

Both of these brethren contemplate connecting themselves with the Conference at its next session.

I heve just closed a camp meeting at Aikin, twelve miles above Belton, on the Leon river There were quite a number of conversions, and twenty-eight accessions to the church. On yesterday I baptised fifteen—one by effusion and fourteen by immersion.

At my last appointment at Cameron, I failed to get there, on account of sickness in my family; and from an account confidentially given me by a friend a few days ago, it seems it was a fortunate thing for me that I did not go, for arrangements were made by a mob to accommodate my neck to a halter. But, sir, none of these things move me, neither ount I my life dear unto myself, and shall continue to go wherever duty calls.

Our cause, sir, is bound to succeed in Texas. Our church has grown here beyond all precedent and the most sanguine expectations of her most active missionaries. It is true our work is mostly among the colored people; they are a great deal better material to build up a church out of than people are apt to imagine—naturally religiously minded, active, zealous, and liberal to a fault.

But there are many whites who have joined us, and many more who are preparing to come. The Church South has and is rapidly doing away with some of the greatest peculiarities belonging to Methodism. This has wounded deeply some of her best members, who are determined to seek the "old land marks." May the good Lord hasten the time when all shall return to the simplicity of the faith as it was taught and practised by the fathers of the church.

Yours, &c., T. B. FERGUSON.

Robert Peel and John Wesley.

The father of the distinguished statesman had high esteem for the great Methodist leader; and Mr. Dunn gives the following incident in their intercourse:

When the first Sir Robert Peel was solicited to give ground for a Wesleyan chapel at Tamworth, near to which was his mission, he said to the applicants, some of whom were his own workmen, "My lads, do not build your chapel too large; people like to go to a little chapel well filled better than a large one half full. I often go into your chapels at Manchester, Liverpool and London, and have no wish to find myself alone in a large pew, and pointed out as Sir Robert Peel." He also added, "I have left most of my works in Lancashire under the management of Wesleyans; they make most excellent servants. Also, when I resided in Lancashire I asked Mr. Wesley, at one of the Manchester conferences, to come to breakfast with me. He agreed, on condition that he might bring some of his children, and he brought thirty-six of his preachers with him." Wesley refers to the occasion in his journal thus: "Aug. 27, 1787, I was invited to breakfast at Berry by Mr. Peel, a calico printer, who, a few years ago, began with five hundred pounds, and is now supposed to have gained fifty thousand pounds. O what a miracle if he lose not his soul!"

BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—The Richards iron works in Chicago advertised certain agricultural implements by way of experiment in a Buenos Ayres paper. Orders amounting to thirty thousand dollars were the result. New York being skipped for Chicago.

From the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

"The Faith Once Delivered to the Saints."

BY PROF. J. B. JAQUES, A. M.

Jude exhorts the Church to "contend earnestly for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints." "Once delivered unto the saints," does Jude say? Yes, "once only," "once for all"—for so means the original term. The faith or doctrine of Christ was then fully delivered, needing no repetition, no modification, no improvement. The faith or doctrine is "delivered" or recorded in the New Testament, and to the "spiritually minded," who alone are qualified to judge, this spiritual revelation is clear, consistent, beautiful and perfect, harmonizing perfectly with the Divine character, and meeting perfectly the wants and woes of the human soul.

The central, fundamental ideas of this venerable old "faith once delivered to the saints," are—

1. The divine and infallible inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

2. The depravity of the human soul, desperate and incurable by any human artifice, and the consequent divine and merciful provision of a complete regeneration of the soul.

3. The vicarious atonement of Christ to meet the past requirements of the violated divine law.

4. The divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, qualifying him to be our perfect Saviour.

5. Repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ, as the absolute condition of salvation.

6. Everlasting life in heaven as the reward of the persevering believer, and everlasting death as the punishment of the persevering unbeliever.

This is, substantially, the faith once delivered—its one side radiant with the smile of mercy—its other side shadowed by the stern brow of Almighty Justice.

These are the primal doctrines of the New Testament. Abolish these and the whole doctrinal structure of Christianity falls to the ground, a shapeless mass of ruins! These are the mighty old gospel truths that inspired apostles, alarmed sinners, developed stalwart Christian character, educated men for sublime living and sublime dying. These are the forces that operated through the early Church, sweeping over the whole Roman world and prostrating every pagan temple.

But the apostle proceeds in the next verse to tell the Church that there were "certain men crept in unawares," who were corrupting this wonder-working old "faith once delivered to the saints." As it was then, so it is now. "Certain men have crept in unawares" to rob us of our old gospel faith, and then in its place offer to our starving souls nothing but the husks of a "philosophy, falsely so-called." And yet, wonder of wonders! these men have the cool audacity to call themselves christians, whilst absolutely denying every one of these very fundamental doctrines, to deny which is to spring headlong into infidelity! So the world has ever thought till now. This is "Modern Infidelity," "Broad Churchism," "Liberal Christianity" that has 'crept in unawares.' You see it "creeping unawares" into our popular books, into our monthly magazines, into our weekly and daily secular newspapers, and, of late, into a leading public journal, professedly religious, and even a denominational organ; and, finally, into the christian church and pulpit, so called.

They affirm that the faith was not "once for all" delivered to the saints, but needs correcting, revising, liberalizing, modernizing to adapt it to this age of progress. They say they are not infidels, they are not skeptics, they are Christian reformers. The reform they seem to be endeavoring to effect is to broaden the doctrinal platform of the Church, so as to make room for Unitarians and Universalists, Rationalists and Infidels, Skeptics and Scoffers! This is Broad-Church theology carried to its logical results.

While theoretically and professedly denying all need of creeds and confession of faith, yet practically they adopt a *creed*, and propagate dogmas as zealously as any advocates of orthodoxy. With a wholesome dread of outraging the christian sentiment of this nation, they dare not throw off their disguise. With honeyed phrase they compliment the beauties of Christianity, while they are stealthily bleeding out its life-blood, and murdering immortal sculs in the Church and out of it.

When they have denied the infallible inspiration of the Bible, it is a sorry compliment to the Bible to say it is *in a certain degree* inspired. So is Milton's great epic poem *in a certain degree* inspired. But where is the solid rock on which the weary soul shall rest its faith? When they have denied the need of regeneration and of a Divine Saviour, it is a poor compliment to Christianity, and a Satanic mockery to the sincere penitent, to extol *Christian* culture as a means of eradicating sin from the human heart. A soul thoroughly awake to its desperate condition, and terribly in earnest for salvation, will instinctively spurn such physicians as these, and cry out for an Almighty Saviour.

When they have stripped from our adorable Christ his all-glorious crown of *Divine Royalty*, it is a blasphemous compliment to offer him a paltry *human* crown. While they deny that our Christ is the Supreme God, they condescend to admit that he is the supreme man! Oh, this cruel kiss of Judas! For conscience sake, betray not the Son of Man with a kiss.

The advocates of this false Faith are coming into line of battle. The Unitarian and Universalist churches are disintegrating and their members are affiliating with the movement. The forces are organizing. By the grace of God, the Christian Church is ready to meet them and "fight it out on this line." Is there doubt as to the result? Consider, then.

1. *The inherent imbecility of this enervated and enervating Faith.* It never converted a soul from the error of his ways—it never will—it never can! This whole experiment has been repeatedly tried in the past—and the Broad Church cannot point to a single soul saved by its doctrine—no, not one. Consider.

2 *The inherent Almightiness of "the Faith once delivered to the Saints."* (1.) It meets the approbation of a soul thoroughly humbled, penitent and prayerful. (2.) It accomplishes what it proposes, just so far as permitted, in individuals, families, communities and nations—giving perfect *power* over passion—giving perfect rest to the soul—affording sublimest bliss—developing all beautiful *affections*—making genuine *philanthropy*—divesting death of its *terror*—and, in fine, meeting all the *requirements of a perfect system of religion.*

Illinois Wesleyan University, Sept. 3, 1867.

From the Watchman and Reflector.

A Volume in a Word.

When Madam D'Arblay was Miss Burney, and in the first flush of her literary glory, a gentleman of the *beau monde* seated himself very familiarly beside her in the box at a concert, and commenced conversation with her. After some wearisome compliments on her own works, he asked her if she had read a certain French book, the very name of which was suggestive of impurity. She replied that she had not read it, neither did she wish to do so.

"O," he replied, "the reading of it would not hurt *you*"

"It *will not* do so, for I would not look into a book that I knew would hurt any one," she replied.

The gentleman of easy morals shrunk away, abashed under this just rebuke. He had desired to know the character of this young favorite of fame; and, with a true knowledge of human nature, took the surest way to find it out—to learn what books she read.

As the tiny needle points to mines of magnet, so a very little act may reveal great depths in the human heart, of good or of evil. We need not know a person very long to learn his character, his talents; one question may reveal the whole; as persons are sometimes surprised into confessing, in an answer, what under certain circumstances they would fain conceal.

A young man of standing in society and in business circles recently met a lady who greatly pleased him at first sight. Her conversation was as interesting as her person and manners were agreeable; and the friend who introduced them said she was a member of an evangelical church. This last statement was a recommendation indeed, as he desired to choose as a partner for life one who would help him on his heavenly way.

He was to leave the city shortly to return to his distant home; and he felt very anxious to know whether or not it would be well for him to carry that fair young image away in his heart, in hope of continuing the acquaintance.

So, as they sat chatting at a social gathering the third time they had met, he asked her,—

"Have you heard Ristori?"

"O yes," replied the entrapped little beauty; "and I was charmed with both her singing and her acting. Wasn't the death-scene admirable last evening!"

"I did not see it," replied the young man, sadly.

"Too bad," exclaimed the lady, in a tone of sympathy.

"And have you seen 'The Black Crook!'" he asked.

"O yes; everybody must see *that*, unless he wishes to be regarded as an outside barbarian," was the reply.

"Ah? But were you *pleased* with the play?"

"Yes; wer'n't you?" replied the unsuspecting girl.

"I have not seen it," was the answer.

"Not seen the Black Crook, and been in New York a month! Why, Mr. L., when you go home your friends will think you've been in the pine woods, instead of our great and gay city!"

"They are entirely welcome to their thoughts," he replied in a subdued tone. "But tell me if professors of religion patronize such amusements here?"

"O yes—that is, all who are not old fogies do. Of course 'the pillars of the church' and the ministers don't like it, but 'the world moves;' and so the world and the church are getting nearer each other every day," replied the lady.

"Does the world move churchward, think you?"

"I fear not."

"Then the moving is that of the church towards the world, is it not?"

"O, I hope not so bad as that," replied the young lady; "but where were you last evening, that you did not join our party?"

"I was not invited; and had I been I should not have gone, as I had a more agreeable engagement. I went to the prayer meeting in your church, and a thin meeting it was, I'm sorry to say."

"Our people have *too many meetings;* they can't expect to have more than one in the week well attended; people have so many other engagements now-a-days."

When the young stranger was leaving his friend, he asked him, "And shall you not write soon to hear more of Miss B.?"

"I shall want very much to hear that she is honoring her Savior and becoming crucified to the world," answered the young man.

"Is that all?" was asked in a tone of disappointment. "You seemed greatly pleased with her, I thought."

"I was at first, but I asked her one or two questions which revealed her heart to me. I could not even respect, much less love, a woman who could acknowledge, without a blush, that she had seen and was charmed with the 'Black Crook.' I have known young men who were ashamed to say they had seen it. I could not honor a woman who, professing godliness, has time for every thing but the service of God; and who regards her faithful pastor and his spiritual helpers with scorn, and calls them 'old fogies.'"

Truly indeed do the books we read, the friends we choose, or the amusements we select, reveal what is in the heart, to those around us.

From the Canada Advocate.

Two Death-Bed Scenes.

Years ago, when in early springtime of my life, I stood by the bedside of a young man who, in the vigor of his youth, with massive intellect and powerful frame, had been smitten by the fell hand of disease, and, in spite of all the medical skill within reach, was dying; and, O how sad to add! dying without Christ.

He laughed to scorn his poor mother when she endeavored to lead his mind to Jesus, and the white-haired minister had been driven with fearful curses from his bedside. Yes, he had dared to curse the holy man of God, had dared revile in these last hours of his life the name of the blessed Saviour, who had suffered and died that he mignt live.

"Begone!" he cried, "I want none of your cant!" when he showed him the great need of repentance. "I am not going to die, and if I were, I would die as I have lived!

Alas! alas! must he, will he go, with that awful load of gult upon his soul? "O, my poor boy!" sighed the woe-stricken mother, "must I give you up forever? Can there be no hope of a blessed re-union beyond the grave?" Then, nerved with a great hope, she strove to lead his mind to the great mystery he was about to solve.

But how vain! "Mother," he said, "you have always been a darling mother to me, but you mus'n't talk this way any more now. Some time when I get well I'll go to church with you; won't that do for now?"

Just then the physician entered, and he knew at a glance that the last hour to that poor sinner had come. As he advanced to his bedside, the young man looked up with a slight gleam of anxiety in his eye, and the tones of his voice were not so confident.

"Doctor, you don't think I'm going to die, do you?" and as the doctor hesitated, while a troubled look gathered in his eyes, he repeated, "O tell me I'm not dying! I will not die!"

"My poor friend, I cannot speak falsely to you; your soul will, ere long, be with your God."

"*My* God!" he said; I have no God save the world; I have stifled conviction, I have fought against God, I have resisted my mother's pleadings, and now you tell me that I must die. "Do you know," he added, in an awful whisper, "what all that means? If I die to-day I shall go to hell! Take it back; tell me I'm not going to die."

How anxious the doomed soul looked through those wild eyes, but a sad shake of the head was his only answer.

"Father," he said, "'twas you who taught me this, you who led me on in this way, and now you say I'm to die. Stand back," he shrieked, "*I will not die!*" and a torrent or invectives issued from his fever-parched lips, so terrible in their madness that it seemed like a wail from the sea of woe.

Let me vail the scene. No wonder the poor mother was borne, fainting, from the room; no wonder the father's brow was corrugated, while great drops of agony rested there. Ah, that infidel father! how must his heart have bled in that dreadful hour, when, in the midst of dire cursings, his gifted son fell back a corpse! God in mercy help us to avoid such a fate.

Time had flown by on rapid wing; far away from my native home, on the prairies of Iowa I dwelt. My heart had known ecstatic joy, and keen and bitter sorrow. Sweet little Rosa had just learned to lisp papa, mamma, when God called her to a better, brighter world, and our home was silent and lonely; and our hearts had felt how hard it was to say, "Thy will, O God, not mine, be done."

Sweet Lizzie H., like myself, was far away from home and friends, and the friendship born of sympathy, soon grew to be a strong tie between us. How I loved and admired the dear, self-sacrificing christian!

Ofttimes we conversed together, and laid plans for the future, when we should visit our much-loved parents, and home; and yet oftener we conversed of that happy shore, where we both hoped and trusted to land our frail bark at last. One morning I was summoned hastily to her bedside. On entering the room the first glance showed me that the destroyer was there before me. Dear Lizzie was dying. When I bent tearfully over her, she clasped her hands about my neck and whispered, "Dear R., I'm going to a better place than mother's; 'tis sooner than I thought, yet none the less welcome will be the rest in heaven. My Saviour, blessed Jesus, I shall soon behold his face; the way is all bright and peaceful before me." Her eyes wandered with a mute appeal to the sweet babe, over whose head but a few weeks had passed, and I laid it in her arms. She pressed it to her bosom, kissed its sweet lips, while great tears came from her eyes, and I knew that here was the great agony; but when I took it again she whispered, "God will care for my babe." Well was her trust repaid; a few short weeks, and it rested by her side Then again she drew down my ear to her lips, and through the fast choking utterance I could distinguish one single word, "Music!" Swifter than the meteor's flash, my mind flew back to a conversation of a few weeks before, when she remarked, "When I am dying I want that beautiful hymn sung by my bed:

"O, sing to me of heaven, when I am called to die.'

With trembling voices we tried to sing, and in the second stanzas she joined in, but her voice was almost gone; she clasped her hands upon her breast, her fast-dimming eyes were raised toward heaven, a sweet smile was upon her lips, and with the words,

"Then sing of heaven, delightful heaven,
To waft my soul on high,"

her purified spirit escaped its clayey tenement, and winged its way to a brighter, fairer world on high.

Thus have I tried to delineate the two death beds—that of the infidel scoffer, all storm and threatenings; that of the sanctified christian, all calm rejoicing. God help us, that our last moments may be as hers! Death came suddenly, and without warning, but found her ready, her lamp trimmed and burning. Happy Lizzie! happy friend! thy lot was lovely here; but O, how more than glorious there, where I shall see thee, when this struggling life is o'er!

A Spurgeon Anecdote.

The last London correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune* has the following paragraph:

"I was one of a congregation of twenty-five thousand people in the Crystal Palace one day—a Good Friday—the preacher being Rev. Mr. Spurgeon. I was underneath the pulpit which had been erected, and near me was Mrs. Spurgeon and the 'deacons.' When the preacher went up the stairs into the pulpit, he looked over the dense mass of people with perfect composure, but his wife grew nervous and frightened, and her tears fell fast in the excitement of the time. This was observed by Mr. Spurgeon, who beckoned one of his frinds to him, and sent an entreaty to his wife that she would sit a little closer under, so that he should not witness a feeling which he could do nothing to check When this wish had been carried out and the lady could not see her husband, she soon regained her composure. On that morning everybody heard. Without the slightest exertion, and speaking apparently in the tones he would use in a room, Mr. Spurgeon sent his words out rounded and complete, not one falling short of the entire space. A little while ago I heard Prof. Jewett preach in the nave of Westminster Abbey, and, as an admirer of that learned and excellent man, I was in pain during the whole of the sermon, for I thought he would really break a blood-vessel, so much did he strain his voice in the generous endavor to reach every ear. But Spurgeon's voice is of that quality which is independent of physical effort. At the close of the service he gave the Doxology, and after it had been sung he got up, shook his head and waved his hand, and said in the easiest way imaginable: "No, no; that won't do at all. Not half of you sung that time. Mr. Organist, let's have that again, please; and this time let everybody sing." The organist was at the extreme end, looking like a bird, or a mouse. But he turned round on his stool, put his hand behind his ear, and when Mr. Spurgeon had finished his say, wheeled round to the keys and played Old Hundred again. That time all appeared to sing, and the effect was wonderful. It was as though a huge block of sound had come from somewhere. Get Mr. Spurgeon to visit America, and see how you like him. He is not of, my school; but he is a remarkable man, thoroughly honest, and achieving a singular amount of good.

An Angel Standing By.

We have read of a certain youth in the early days of Christianity—(those periods of historic suffering and heroic patience and legendary wonder, to which I call your attention)—we read of a Christian youth on whom his persecutors put in practice a more than common share of their ingenuity, that by his torments (let those who can or will, go through the horrible details) they might compel him to deny his Lord and Saviour.

After a long endurance of those pains, they released him, in wonder at his obstinacy. His christian brethren are said to have wondered too, and to have asked him by what mighty faith he could so strangely subdue the violence of the fire, as that neither a cry or a groan escaped him.

"It was indeed most painful," was the noble youth's reply, "but an angel stood by me when my anguish was at the worst, and with his finger pointed to heaven.

O thou, whoever thou art, that art tempted to commit a sin, do thou think on death, and that thought will be angel to thee! The hope of heaven will raise thy courage above the fire-cast threatenings of the world; the fear of hell will rob its persuasions of all their enchantment; and the very extremity of their trial may itself contribute to animate thy exertions by the thought that the greater will be thy reward hereafter.—*Bish. Beber.*

New Orleans Advocate.

Published Every Saturday.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.
Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.

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Rev. A. C. McDonald, Rev. N. L. Brakeman, Rev. W. N. Darnell, Rev. R. K. Diossy, Rev. Joseph Welch.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1867.

Rev. Dr. Newman

will officiate in the chapel of his Church to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Thompson Biblical Institute.

The fall term of the Institute will commence next Monday at 9 A. M. All students now in the city, and who are well, are expected to attend.

To Subscribers.

About a year ago, several preachers of the Ohio, Illinois, Detroit and Michigan conferences subscribed for the New Orleans Advocate. The year is nearly expired. Shall we continue to send the Advocate, brethren? We hope so. You need the news from the Southwest in these stirring times. You should support a loyal church paper in the South. We shall continue to send the Advocate unless otherwise directed; and if not otherwise directed, we shall send the bill for 1868.

Mayor Heath

is confined to his house with a very slight attack of yellow fever. We hope for his speedy recovery.

Rev. Dr. Brakeman

was violently attacked with yellow fever a week ago to-night, but is now out of danger. Let the church pray for him

Rev. Mr. Henry

has so far recovered as to dress and move about the house.

Rev. Mr. McDonald

writes us from Iowa that he is afflicted with sore eyes. May he soon recover.

All of our white preachers in this city and five of the students of our Institute have been attacked with yellow fever

Doctrinal Church Bells.

Colonel B. spent a winter in Lexington, Ky. A friend of his went out to visit him. "Come, Sunday," says the Colonel; "I want you to hear our church bells here. There's four of 'em. Each of them sounds out its own denominational call. There's the Episcopal. That is a heavy, deep-toned, sonorous bell. Now, you see if that don't ring out, 'Postolic succession! 'Postolic succession! Then the old Presbyterian—that's most as deep sounding, and that says—Eternal dam-na-tion! Eternal dam-na-tion! The Baptist is quicker—a sharp, snappy bell—and that says rapid—Come up and be dipped! Come up and be dipped! But the Methodist—that's a crowner; it talks right out—Room-for-all! Room-for-all! Room-for-all!

Revival of Business.

New York has been remarkably full of country merchants for the last few days. The hotels are crowded to overflowing, and some of the large establishments are as populous as towns of considerable magnitude. The merchants find themselves overrun with buyers, and trade springs up into fresh life and activity. If prices were not somewhat relaxed, and if there was not a feeling of doubt as to the future, the immediate trade done here would be beyond all precedent. While the business is large, it is, however, kept down by these circumstances. There is a disposition on the one hand to make small purchases for cash, and on the other the old system of credits is sought to be re-established.

In one thing all these strangers agree, and that is that a large crop rewards the labors of the farmer in all parts of the country. The southern merchants estimate the cotton crop at a half more than that of last year, while the south has, at the same time, not been unmindful of other crops, and has laid up a store of grain and provisions for itself. From the west comes a similar tale of abundance. Out of this abundance will come the prosperity of the country and a return of confidence. Debts and taxes will be paid, consumption will be increased, the entire country will feel the stimulus, and there will continue to be a certain demand for all the products of our manufacturers and all the cargoes that come to our importers.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The St. Joseph, Michigan, *Herald* makes this note of the amount of peaches being shipped from that place: "The number of baskets of peaches shipped from this port up to to-day is about 125,000. Ten times as many more will be shipped during the peach season."

"THE SWORD OF THE LORD, AND OF GIDEON."

Such was the battle cry, as given out to his ardently loyal troops, by the great patriotic hero, who led the armies of Israel against the embattled hosts of Midian—"*The sword of the Lord, and of Gideon!*" As much as to say, "On my brave fellows to the fight, assured of success while "*the sword of the Lord*" is wielded in conjunction with "*the sword of Gideon.*" Only another way of crying out, "*God, and our native land!*"

But, not so with our Gideons—the loyal leaders of our patriotic people. They seem to ignore, or leave out of sight, the "sword of the Lord" altogether, and rely, solely, on the "sword of Gideon." For example—a few days ago, the great state election was pending, fraught with the gravest consequences. And now, very properly too, our *Gideon*, or Gideons issue a "Proclamation," closing up all drinking Saloons, Coffee Houses, and Bar Rooms, during the two days of the election. But even in this act, so proper in itself, see with what apparent emphasis, they seem to ignore "the sword of the Lord," or show their utter want of respect and reverence for the authority of the Nation's God. Such is their regard for the sanctity of the ballot-box—such their estimate of the sacredness of Election Days—as though it had been uttered in thunder tones from Sinai, "Remember *Election Days* to keep them holy," that all drinking saloons, &c., are closed up by our Gideon's order, from "9 o'clock Thursday night," until, when?—until just the "dawn of day Sunday morning"—With the rising sun, which ushers in the holy Sabbath, the "Lord's Day," the doors of Saloons, Bar Rooms, and Drinking Houses, are thrown wide open, that the thirsty ones may come and drink. As much as to say, "The election days are over—you have denied yourselves to "keep them holy," and have wielded "the sword of Gideon," at the *ballot-box*, now, this is only the Lord's Day—now "eat, drink, and be merry"—run riot, if you will—hold high carnival now—the election is over. No matter about the Church—the sanctuary of God, its peace and quiet—or the sacredness of the Holy Day—this only concerns "*the sword of the Lord*"—while we cry, *only*, "*the sword of Gideon.*" Thus do they seem to have forgotten that God has said, and written it on tablets of stone, to all people—to all rulers—to all nations, "*Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it holy.*"

It will be a mercy of Heaven if our Gideons are not doomed to a shameful defeat, and be overthrown by the Midianites, at last, unless they adopt the battle cry, as above—"The sword of the Lord, and of Gideon"—"For Righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people."

Such have been some of our cogitations over the late Proclamation of the Mayor.

THE ELECTION.

A state election has been held in Louisiana, and thousands of citizens voted for the first time in their lives, by the authority and under the protection of the laws of Congress. This is one of the marvels and triumphs of our advanced christian civilization. So far as we have been able to ascertain up to this writing, the colored people appreciated their right of suffrage, and voted. Some, both in the city and in the country, were intimidated by their employers with threats of dismissal, and did not vote; but this intimidation cannot be often repeated, when a people are rising in intelligence as rapidly as the blacks.

As a rule the whites did not vote. The white Republican vote in this city was reduced to almost nothing by the prevailing epidemic. Not a few of the leading Unionists were either sick themselves or detained by the bedside of some relative or friend. The white anti-Republicans absolutely *refused* to vote.

These Reconstructionists have been playing their old tricks—that is, they have been *managing*. When the registration was being made, they urged and demanded that every one of their party should register, that they might vote for a convention or against a convention as their interests required; but since the registration has been completed, and it was ascertained that the colored vote was so much in excess of the white vote, the Reconstructionists concluded not to vote, and did not vote. The object of this refusal was to create by force a "negro party," and make the impression in the North that the Republican party in the South is the black man's party; that the "poor blacks" were in power, and that noble, refined, intelligent white men were trodden down in the dust by their former slaves, and that the only hope for the South was a reaction in the North, and a final repeal of the reconstruction laws.

Such was the programme, but it will prove abortive. The North will understand that the present state of things, about which such an ado is made, is the result of "malice aforethought, with intent to kill." The keen intelligence of the North will penetrate the guise of political hypocrasy and will stand by Congress. The white people of Louisiana have thrown away a golden opportunity, over which they will weep tears of blood in the coming years. Had they resolved to accept the situation and entered the canvass in earnest, they might have modified, although they could not have controlled the results of the election. They stand in their own light.

As to the candidates elect, we cannot now speak certainly. A large number, if not a majority, are men of color. Of the candidates elected in this city, we prefer the colored delegates to the whites, both for common-sense, intelligence, and moral character; to this, however, we may except such gentlemen as Messrs. Waples, Crane, Mushaway, and one or two others, who will prove an honor to any deliberative body.

THE EPIDEMIC.

It is believed that the prevailing epidemic has reached its hight. There are still new cases every day, and the number remaining sick is very considerable, yet the gradual decrease in the mortality for a week indicates a gratifying diminution—yet many are destined to be numbered among the victims of the epidemic of 1867. They will leave their homes no more till borne hence to the house appointed for all living; and others, now walking our streets, will soon dwell in the city of the dead. But we earnestly trust that many of the present invalids will speedily recover, and again engage in life's active duties.

It is a peculiarity of the present epidemic that not a few of our *native-born* citizens have fallen victims to this terrible disease. It was supposed that only the "stranger within the gates" was exposed to its fatal effects; but the results make a different showing. Those to the "manor born" have suffered and died, while many strangers have been successfully treated and have recovered. This is a lesson to those contemptible Southern souls who have prayed for "Yellow Jack to come and kill off the Yankees." This seems hard to believe as it is hard to write against poor humanity; nevertheless, we suppose it is true, and we now refer to it to condemn the foul and inhuman spirit that inspired the prayer, and to warn those who offered it against praying for evil to come on others. Yellow fever is no respecter of persons. He claims for his victims the Southerner, the Northerner, the foreigner, man and woman, helpless children, strong men, those enfeebled with old age, the good and the bad, the saint and the sinner, the pastor and his flock. So, God help us to be kind to all, and to be ready for our summons to the grave and to the judgment.

MRS. LOUISA GREEN.

Mrs. Louisa Green died at Springfield, La., September 18, at 2 o'clock in the morning, of rush of blood to the brain. She was born in Virginia, Franklin Courthouse, in the family of Mrs. Hale, with whom she came to Louisiana. After remaining here two or three years, she accompanied Mrs. Hale to Jackson, Tenn., where in 1853, she was happily converted to God, and joined the M. E. Church. Returning to this city some time afterward, she united with the First street M. E. Church, of which she remained a consistent member up to the day of her death. On the 12th of December, 1865, she was united in marriage to the Rev. Henry Green, her pastor, by the Rev. Scott Chinn.

Sister Green was an excellent woman, and beloved by all who knew her. Of a bright complexion, she was exceedingly neat in her person and kind in her deportment towards others. A woman of good judgment she manifested her mental qualities by her tastes and general conduct. A peace-maker herself, she avoided quarrels, and even sought to reconcile those who were at variance with each other. As a wife she was affectionate, attentive, and devoted, and the tidy appearance of her house showed how much comfort she contributed to her beloved, but now afflicted, husband. As a christian she was sincere, devout and consistent. She loved the courts of the Lord's house, and her great delight was to be with God's people. It was her greatest joy to labor for the Lord's cause, and when festivals and Sunday school anniversaries are held, no one will be missed more than the subject of this memoir. As one of the managers of our "Orphans' Home Society," she took a deep interest in those parentless children; she was the orphan's friend, and in her death the "Home" has lost an earnest worker.

Sister Green died away from home. She had gone to Springfield, La., to visit sister Joseph, a near and dear friend, and while there was attacked with rush of blood to the head, which terminated in her death. Drs. Richardson and Kinchie attended her, but could not save her. Among her friends who were with her, and who did all they could for her, were sisters Joseph, Reynolds, Carter, and Anderson. But there was one thing which troubled her dying moments. She had left home against her husband's wishes, and felt that she could not die without his forgiveness. But it was not her privilege to see him again, as he did not arrive there until after her death. Yet she gained the victory in her last moments, and died triumphant. Just before she departed, she got a "peep" into glory, and then passed away to the shining shore. Thus died Louisa, wife of Rev. Henry Green. May we meet her in heaven.

[Communicated.]

The First Sacrament of our New Charge, Sixth Street Church.

The epidemic had attacked and prostrated nearly all of the students of the Biblical Institute, so that we could not get a quorum to do our common church business. But in the midst of our gloom, we were much comforted at the return of our presiding elder, Rev. N. L. Brakeman, who preached for us in Sixth Street Church on Sabbath, Sept. 21. Every word that fell from his lips seemed to the hearers entirely new, and the little congregation was overjoyed; whereupon he proposed and appointed to administer sacrament to us on the following Sabbath. All eyes looked forward with great anxiety to the coming blessing, for the Lord's Supper seemed to be something new. At last the appointed day came, and we were all seated and ready, our hearts swelling with joy to see our little church once more filled with souls. As we sat gazing upon the Lord's table, with every thing clean and white, news came that the presiding elder was also prostrated by the fearful malady. A melancholy disappointment truly. What to do next was unknown—all our principal warriors, the Rev. Dr. Newman, Rev. W. M. Henry, and others were engaged in a most desperate battle with Yellow Jack. (Notwithstanding Yellow Jack is a very successful warrior, yet we have every reason to believe that the Doctor has whipped him in a fair battle.) Our attention was then directed to Father Green, who was at that time almost weighed down with trouble occasioned by the death of his wife.

After waiting until hope was will nigh exhausted, it was with joy we beheld the affectionate old pastor of First street Church step in and move up the isle toward the pulpit. Our hearts were again animated, and we received the Lord's supper with gladness, from the hand of the old and venerable servant of God, father Green. The number that received sacrament in our little church was about one hundred and twenty-five souls—and we left the church feeling like young giants, refreshed with new wine—this being the first we had ever taken in our new charge. Fourteen persons joined the church that day.

Thus passed a day long to be remembered.

John Lea, Superintendent.

A PROLIFIC LETTER WRITER.

Mr. P. T. Beauregard, late major in the United States army, seems to have been better qualified for letter writing than for commanding men in the field. We never heard that he made his mark as a soldier, or performed any deed that is likely to hand down his name to posterity as one of the renowned heroes of the nineteenth century. The military education he received at the expense of the United States is not such as is likely to reflect much credit upon either the benefactor or the *protege*. But as a letter writer he is more successful. All the papers copy his little notes of explanation, whether there is much point in them or not. As a post prandial speaker however, he is one of the most unfortunate of men. Every time he attempts to make a speech, especially justafter a dinner, or at a reception of congressional excursionists, the unlucky reporters are sure to commit some serious blunder in their endeavors to commit the words of wisdom to paper. In this respect he is as unlucky as George Law was after James Gordon Bennett had got tired of him and gave instructions to the *Herald* reporters to report him *verbatim*. George never succeeded as a speaker after that event; and as the papers could not afford to print his long cards of explanation free of charge he finally subsided as an orator altogether. But Beauregard being a better letter writer, if not a better speaker, than Law, has always been able to define his position and have it published soon after, simply because he makes his notes brief. He made a speech the other day at the New York hotel, in the room where some time ago the proprietors took down the portrait of Washington and put up that of Lee in place of it, which was reported by some admirer of the class of people who frequent this hotel. The report of this speech, which was made at a "private dinner," where there were not more than one hundred and fifty guests, exclusive of servants, and guests who may have been sitting in the adjoining room, like all former reports of his speeches, "conveys an erroneous impression of the views expressed by him on that occasion."

It is likely that he discovers in his printed speeches many errors of diction, if not of political views, which he can very easily correct while sitting quietly in his room, or at least persuade some friend to do for him. At any rate, however vague his speeches, his notes are remarkably clear and unambiguous, as the following will show:

Baltimore, September 19, 1867.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Gazette:

Dear Sirs—I notice in your paper of yesterday an article copied from the New York *Express*, of the 17th instant, in which certain political opinions are stated to have been expressed by me at a dinner given to me by a friend at the New York hotel. The dinner was a private one, and the statement of the *Express*, being but a brief and incomplete abstract of the remarks which I made while conversing with the few friends present, conveys an erroneous impression of the views expressed by me on that occasion.

Being still an "outlaw" in my own native country, I do not feel called upon to publicly uphold its government, especially at this time, when the country is divided in opinion as to whether congress or the executive constitutes "the government." But I am free to state that unless the conservative element of the nation soon awakens to the dangers which threaten the liberties of the country, I confidently believe that its form of government will ere long be changed to a military despotism, after a period of anarchy more or less prolonged.

Yours, very truly,
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The same "outlaw in his own native country" was equally explicit in a little note which he wrote to William P. Miles, of Richmond, Virginia, in 1862, showing that time has not impaired his abilities as a perspicuous writer, if it has modified his views somewhat as to the propriety of raising the "black flag" and using the "garrote." We hope that the editors of those papers who are compiling the writings of the "Prolific Letter Writer" will not omit the following humane little document:

Charleston, S. C., October 13, 1862.

Hon. Wm. P. Miles, Richmond, Virginia:

Has the bill for the execution of abolition prisoners, after January next, been passed? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garrote.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

PROGRESS OF YELLOW FEVER.

The following table exhibits the progress of yellow fever deaths in this city from week to week since July 13:

Week ending July 13	3
Week ending July 20	2
Week ending July 27	5
Week ending August 3	8
Week ending August 10	14
Week ending August 17	12
Week ending August 24	69
Week ending August 31	126
Week ending September 7	212
Week ending September 14	354
Week ending September 21	398
Week ending September 28	492

The increase has been gradual and steady during the whole time, with the exception of two weeks, one the week ending August 17, when there was a decrease of two deaths by that disease. How much longer it will continue to increase baffles the judgment of the most skillful physicians to determine. Three deaths by yellow fever were reported for the week ending June 29. Since that time it is more than ninety days. If the existing epidemic owes its origin to the deaths of the captain and other officers of the bark Florence Peters, from Havana, one of which occurred July 13, and many of the physicians are of the opinion it does, then seventy-seven days have elapsed since the seeds of the disease were planted in our city.

Let us hope and pray that the ravages of the prevaling epidemic are nearly at a close. Until that time we again counsel prudence and moderation in all things, and a firm reliance in him who controls the universe and "doeth all things well."

The disease prevails among all classes and all nationalities. It does not seek out for its victims those only who have resided here but a short period. They who have escaped other epidemics in New Orleans have lost their lives by that which is now sweeping over our beautiful city. The figures which follow are very suggestive:

Of those who died of yellow fever last week 78 were natives of Ireland, 74 of Germany, 40 of France, 19 of Prussia, 19 of England, 11 of Italy, 9 of Scotland, 7 of Canada, 4 of Switzerland, 3 of New Brunswick, 2 of Austria, 2 of Russia, 2 of Spain, 2 of Belgium, 1 of Sweden, 1 of Maine, 4 of Vermont, 2 of Massachusetts, 2 of Connecticut, 14 of New York, 1 of New Jersey, 8 of Pennsylvania, 2 of Maryland, 1 of Washington, District of Columbia), 2 of Wisconsin, 4 of Ohio, 1 of Indiana, 1 of Illinois, 1 of Tennessee, 11 of Mississippi, 1 of South Carolina, 6 of Virginia, 2 of Georgia, 3 of Missouri, 4 of Kentucky, 5 of Alabama, 42 of New Orleans, and 5 of other parts of Louisiana.

Decease of a Worthy Man.

A notice of the death by yellow fever of Rev. Dr. J. B. Smith appears in another part of this paper. This will be painful intelligence to the hosts of his new made friends in this city and those to whom he was known elsewhere. This gentleman was modest and unobtrusive, possessing excellent talents, and maintaining and defending enlarged, intelligent, and liberal views in reference to the important political questions of the day.

He was educated at the north, and was a thorough and accomplished scholar. His color was darker than that of many other men, but wherever he was known he won the esteem of those who made his acquaintance.

Dr. Smith was a fine speaker. His address of welcome to Hon. William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, on his arrival in this city, was his first public effort here that brought him into prominence. His speech on that occasion we published, and it was read with unalloyed pleasure. On the thirtieth of July he was one of the orators at the Mechanics' Institute, and his remarks were listened to with profound interest.

When the city council elected a new school board Dr. Smith was chosen as one of the number, and his zeal in the cause of education would have rendered his services most valuable to the children of those who until after the war began were debarred the privileges of public schools.

Dr. Smith was formerly a resident of Boston, from which city he came here only a few months since. His death is a public loss.

The Election in Jefferson City.

A DISTURBANCE AT THE POLLS.

SEVERAL MEN KILLED

At a quarter to four o'clock yesterday afternoon, just as the polls were about to close at the first district precinct of Jefferson city, a bloody affair occurred.

Seven hundred and sixty-five registered men had voted, only thirty of whom were white, when the disturbance commenced, caused by a white ruffian named Henry Rolland—known as "Harry Rolland"—a fireman and former soldier in the confederate army. Rolland, after presenting himself at the polls and showing that he was registered, insultingly scratched out a ticket bearing Republican names, re-wrote and deposited it. Then drawing his revolver he commenced threatening the inspector of elections, Mr. Frederick Frye. The latter stepped to the door and ordered Policeman Joseph Fluery to arrest Rolland. Before this could be done, Rolland shot Officer Fleury, the ball passing through his hand, fired two other shots promiscuously at the crowd, and flourished his revolver with the remaining three shots in it. By this time Rolland was arrested by another policeman (Richard Hetherton), assisted by citizens, and taken toward the prison. A policeman, Henry Davis, who had him in charge at the prison door, neglectful of his duty, said Rolland was his friend, and he would not imprison him. To the credit of Major Frye, be it said, he at once deprived Davis of his star and baton. In the meantime, a rush of Rolland's friends was made for his rescue; a man named Henry C. Reese, with a derringer in each hand, being conspicuous in this crime.

These friends commenced an indiscriminate firing upon the innocent citizens, three of whom were immediately badly wounded. One of them, Wm. Alexander, (colored), an ex-Union soldier, living on Live Oak, between Austerlitz and Constantinople streets, the doctor reports "wounded in the fleshy part of the upper right thigh—the ball entering obliquely from upward, imbedded itself in the fleshy part of the buttock." Another, Gabriel Lawson, (colored), on Milan, between Jersey and Laurel, the doctor also reports "shot in the back, the ball striking the vertebral column, following the lateral track of same;" and another, Joseph Bisain, colored, on same street, was reported by the surgeon as "shot through the left forearm, the ball entering and imbedding itself in the muscle of the upper arm of same side; wound painful but not dangerous. Wounded also by ball entering, and imbedding itself near the joint of the right shoulder.

The colored citizens returned the fire, and Rolland was shot through the brain, and soon died. His principal co-rioter, Henry C. Reese, was also shot in several places during the melee—once through the abdomen. He was living at nine o'clock last night.

Major Fry acted most manfully on the occasion. He sent a messenger with a note to the military post at Greenville for aid in saving bloodshed. He was seconded in this by Mr. D. C. Woodruff, mayor of Jefferson, who also did his whole duty throughout the trying and disgraceful affair.

The summons for the military was promptly met by Captain B. B. Keeler, of the thirty-ninth infantry, who brought out every available man at once—three companies, thinned by the epidemic and guard duty. Though they had to march a mile to the cars, and then ride two miles further, they were on the ground and pieces loaded in twenty minutes after receiving the word! How unlike the singular conduct of the military under Sheridan and Baird in the riot of July, 1866!

Previous to the arrival of the troops, the fire and other bells had been rung, and the populace by hundreds had collected, armed with guns, revolvers, and bludgeons, under the terrible excitement of the mob. But at sight of the military, a general skedaddling to their homes was observed, with muskets rapidly hidden away. Captain Keeler being informed that squads of these armed men had taken refuge at different points, sent officers in charge of men to each point, and dispersed them. The captain also visited headquarters of General Mower immediately after this, and received orders relative to further proceedings. He and Lieutenant Buckland, with a portion of the men remained on the ground all night to insure order, while the residue returned to the post.

We saw a statement of the case in writing by Mayor Woodruff, which accords all honor to the troops in quelling the disturbance, and thus probably preventing another July riot of great dimensions.

Texas Juries.

General Mower has modified the military orders relative to juries in the state of Texas so as to render it practicable to obtain juries in that state. He has adopted the views of Governor Pease and Judge Sabin. The following is the order:

Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., September 28, 1867.
Special Orders, No. 151. [Extract.]

* * * * * * * *

2. All persons duly registered as voters under the reconstruction laws of congress, in the state of Texas, *and no others*, will hereafter be considered as eligible for jurors in any the courts of that state.

No other oath will be required except that taken upon registration. The county courts of the state of Texas will immediately revise their jury lists and make the new lists conform to these directions.

* * * * * *

By command of Brevet Major General Joseph A. Mower.
GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Petersburg *Index*, asserting that General Pryor, now of New York, is "as good a Radical as Theodore Tilton," says that there are in that city "twenty respectable witnesses to the fact that he has long since indorsed the congressional action in reference to the south."

THE JEFFERSON CITY AFFRAY.

Report of the Commissioners of Election.

Major Frye, chairman of the commissioners of election, has sent to the board of registrars the following report of the disturbance at one of the election precincts of Jefferson city, on Saturday:

Gentlemen—To the returns of the election in the first district of Jefferson parish, held on the 27th and 28th September, at the courthouse in Jefferson city, I am sorry to be obliged to add the account of acts of violence of a serious nature.

At about half-past three P. M. on the twenty-eighth ultimo, a white man named (on the registry list) Harry R. Rolland, stepped up and took what was called a Radical Republican ticket, open, and took a pen and scratched it completely, and voted the same. This elicited no remark from any one, and he stepped a few feet off while a negro named Patrick Henry, also a registered voter, stepped up and presented an affidavit of the loss of his certificate of registration, and while we were examining the same, Rolland, after making a noisy demonstration, drew a revolver. I immediately ordered his arrest, but in an instant he fired at the negro Henry, and also at the police officer, Joseph Fleury, whom he wounded in the hand, and again fired indiscriminately at several black and white who were running. Five police officers were present, two of whom refused to act, inasmuch as Rolland was now joined by a white man named Henry C. Reece, armed with a pistol in each hand, and these two officers said that Rolland and Reece were friends of theirs and they would not arrest them. I took the club and star from one of them; the other went away.

The two remaining officers with the assistance of one or two citizens succeeded in securing Rolland, but Reece and some other friends succeeded in rescuing him, and Rolland and Reece chased by three police officers, another having come up, running at two negroes who were across the street, struck one of them, but the negro with a piece of board, which he picked up at the time, struck and staggered Rolland; at the same instant all parties clenched, eight or ten shots were fired simultaneously, one of which hitting Rolland in the head he fell lifeless. Reece was also hurt by both club and pistol, and escaped, but is not seriously wounded. Officer Richard Heatherton was shot in the hand, and two negroes were shot, one seriously. I saw no revolvers in the hands of the negroes, and up to this time the negroes had not interfered, and I feel quite satisfied that those of the whites who were there wounded were so wounded by either their friends or the officers in the promiscuous firing. The mayor and myself were near to them, and I took more particular notice in order to identify the rioters. Hereupon, however, the negroes gathered from all quarters, and so did the whites. Some one unauthorized rung the general fire alarm and the negroes rung their church riot alarm. Firemen and whites, many of them armed with revolvers, and negroes, many and most of them armed with muskets came running from all quarters. More shooting was heard a short distance off, and more men were reported wounded.

Meanwhile and as soon as the alarms were sounded having called for assistance upon the mayor, who was present during the whole time and was seconding me in my efforts to quell the disturbance, and who told me he was unable to get civil force, I sent a messenger to Greenville barracks with a hasty call for military aid. It was nobly and promptly responded to; but during the three quarters of an hour before the messenger could go and return, affairs were very serious. Squads of negroes, with muskets and bayonets fixed, marched in from every direction; but in almost every case being met by the mayor or myself at either end, before they could form a junction with the crowd, who were armed with clubs, were induced to go back; and most of them did go back upon the assurance that the troops were coming. The whites gathered a short distance below—one or two with shot guns, one or two with large knives, and a number of them with revolvers. All the police had disappeared; neither the chief nor the lieutenants were there, and but very few citizens ventured to aid us in our pacific efforts. Soon, however, the detachment of United States forces were on hand, when both blacks and whites suddenly melted away, like snow beneath a noonday's sun, and quiet was restored; patrol squads of the military were thrown out, and families again rested contentedly.

All good citizens and men of judgment feel satisfied that but for the timely appearance of the troops a most fearful and indiscriminate massacre and burning would have taken place, and they wish to express to the commanding general their heartfelt thanks to him and his officers for their prompt response to the call of duty.

They would also call attention to the laxity of discipline or manliness in the present police, endangering public safety and the disgrace that five officers can not or will not arrest two men, though they be armed.

As to its bearing upon the final result of the election, the commissioners do not know of but one besides the negro Henry who was deprived of his vote, or who offered, or intended, or wished to vote; and it was about four P. M. when we secured the box and closed the polls. Nor do we think that there was any premeditated plan or intention of any number of citizens to interrupt the election, but that it originated and was carried out by Rolland and a few of his backers, who put him forward as the bully, and while we can not but regret the untimely death of a human being, all, I believe, without exception, concur in saying it was the result of his own rash acts.

Respectfully submitted.
FREDERICK FRYE,
Chairman Commissioners of Election.

The Pay of Delegates.

The following, from the Atlanta *New Era*, touches on a point of decided interest to members of constitutional conventions and their constituents in the other southern states as well as of Georgia:

There is no doubt the convention will be held. Consequently the delegates elected at the approaching election will take their seats. No election so pregnant for the good or evil of the state has ever been held in Georgia. Hence the extreme necessity of attention to our friendly admonition of yesterday, as to selecting citizens of learning, wisdom, and integrity. Let them be the best citizens eligible, who can support the dignity.

On reference to the supplemental act of March 2, we find the following as forming a part of the same:

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the convention for each state shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all the delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act not otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such state as may be necessary to pay the same.

No provision having been made for the payment of the delegates, and as some months will be required to levy and collect a tax for the purpose, members elect must provide themselves with means with which to defray their expenses during the session of the convention, which may last two or three months.

It is to be regretted that the want of means, or the facilities for raising them, may prevent the candidacy of many of our best citizens, of whose services the state will be deprived.

The Tobacco Crop.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has compiled the following statement of the tobacco crop:

In Missouri is is reported at from 12,000 to 15,000 hogsheads. This is far beyond an average crop, but it is said that the quality of the tobacco is unusually good. In Virginia the crop has fallen off one-third—it is reported at 70,000,000 pounds—but is "the best ever made as respects quality." In some counties of North Carolina, lands which had been previously devoted to tobacco were this year planted with cotton. The yield for that state is 35,000,000 pounds. The yield for Maryland is placed at 35,300,000 pounds; Tennessee at 39,500,000; Kentucky at 61,000,000; Texas at 90,000; Alabama at 270,000; Arkansas at 1,700,000; Florida and Georgia each 600,000; Louisiana at 40,000; South Carolina at 35,000; and the northern states at 52,150,500.

Several Austrian department secretaries have been detected in the nice business of selling diplomatic decuments to foreign papers. The richest part of the development in this affair is the discovery that four-fifths of the dispatches thus sold were forgeries.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, September 27, 1867.

General Grant has received an anonymous letter, warning him against an intended attempt at his assassination.

General Sheridan is to be received by the Union League in New York on Monday.

General Steedman will be here to-morrow.

The case of Messmore, the deputy collector of internal revenue implicated in the whisky frauds, is still undecided. In case he does not resign he will be removed.

PAYSON.

WASHINGTON, September 28, 1867.

Messmore, who has been requested to resign his position as deputy collector of internal revenue, on account of complicity in whisky frauds, has put on a bold face and gone to New York without complying with the request. He will certainly be removed on Monday.

General Steedman has not yet arrived, but is expected on Monday.

Commissioner Rollins learned to day that there was no one left in New Orleans to attend to the duties of collector of internal revenue or inspector of internal revenue, General Steedman being still absent, and Mr. Woolley, chief deputy, ill with yellow fever. The commissioner thereupon telegraphed instructions to Mr. Sumner, one of the clerks in the collector's office at New Orleans, to qualify as deputy collector, and take charge of affairs for the present.

Mr. Fox, who came here on a mission connected with the office of inspector of internal revenue, has not been successful. No appointment has been made, and, although the office is said to be vacant and no one to attend to the public interests, the commissioner shows no disposition to be in a hurry to act.

More evidence of Johnson's duplicity and anxiety to obstruct the reconstruction laws has just come to light. He wrote a letter to S. F. Rice, of Montgomery, Alabama, advising the latter to test the constitutionality of the military bills by attempting to register under the provisions of the amnesty proclamation, and if refused the rights of a voter, to resort to the civil courts. He tried to register, was refused, and then brought suit before a United States commissioner. Judge Richard Busteed will finally have to decide the question.

A similar programme is to be put forth and tried in Virginia and North Carolina, where Chief Justice Chase may be required to act.

General Hancock has made a very favorable impression on the leading Radicals here, as a modest, accomplished, and gentlemanly officer. He is now on a visit to his mother at Norristown, but will leave for St. Louis on Monday.

PAYSON.

WASHINGTON, September 30, 1867.

When Jeff Davis's case is called up for trial in Richmond the prosecution will probably ask for a postponement on the ground that the government is not ready with its evidence. His counsel will then move to quash the indictment, and the motion to this effect will be argued early in the term. It is not yet certain whether Chief Justice Chase or Judge Underwood will preside.

Fifty thousand dollars of three per cents are to be re-issued.

The treasury statement for this month will show no reduction of the national debt since the last statement.

It is rumored that there has beeen an over-issue of a million of dollars in fractional currency.

The Louisiana election is the theme of conversation. The figures received here are vague, and give no satisfactory result. Different constructions are given to the third section of the law. Telegrams have been received, and are creating much comment, that Sheridan's appointees mismanaged the election.

Johnson has prohibited the removal of Messmore, charged with whisky frauds.

PAYSON.

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1867.

General Grant refused to give artillery to the Maryland militia. Governor Swann then purchased twelve pieces — twelve-pounders—called Napoleons, for three Baltimore batteries, commanded by four rebels.

Chief Justice Chase has declared in favor of woman suffrage.

There is a great temperance revival here. Fifty gin mills have been closed.

PAYSON.

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1867.

It is now conclusively established that the president encouraged and sustained S. F. Rice, of Alabama, in his attempt to prevent reconstruction, the particulars of which I telegraphed you on Saturday.

Johnson no longer conceals his programme in case of impeachment. He contends that the president can not be suspended from his office pending the charges and trial for impeachment, and that the constitution allows a removal of the officer impeached only after a conviction.

He says if he is impeached he will maintain his constitutional rights and hold on to the office until a judgment is rendered by two-thirds of the senators ordering his removal, and in the meantime he will resist by physical force any invasion of his rights.

Congress will, however, first pass a bill providing for the suspension of officers immediately on a presentation of articles of impeachment by the house of representatives. As soon as this bill becomes a law the judiciary committee will present the charges and evidence against the president and demand his impeachment. A vote of the house in favor of the report will of itself suspend the president.

General Grant and the military commanders, and both houses of congress will then recognize Hon. B. F. Wade only as president notwithstanding the threats of Andrew Johnson and Governor Swann. PAYSON.

WASHINGTON, October 2, 1867.

General Canby has ordered the military authorities at Wilmington, North Carolina, to abstain from any interference with the execution of the process of the federal courts. The impression is sought to be made by the president and his friends that Sickles was relieved by Canby principally for following a different course.

Johnson's friends issued a circular some time ago advising the rebels to test the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws by getting some who were disfranchised by Congress but lately amnestied by the president to offer to register, and when not allowed, to appeal to the courts.

The statement published by the copperheads that Stanton agreed to let the Maryland militia have cannon is positively untrue. When Stanton was asked by Johnson he refused and told the president that he must issue the order himself if he wanted

The excitement relative to the war office is reviving. Steedman will not accept the war office, but urges General F. P. Blair or Hon. Thomas Ewing, Jr., for the position.

PAYSON.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Customs receipts for the week ending yesterday, $4,108,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $441,000.

Professor Ferguson, of the United States naval observatory, is dead.

The United States consul at Palermo reports the continuance of the cholera, but in a milder form.

The cabinet was in session two hours to-day. Members all present.

Secretary McCulloch has issued a circular forbidding his subordinates communicating treasury news to correspondents.

As an illustration of the arguments upon which the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York are expected to turn, the following from to-day's *Herald* is telegraphed:

THE ELECTION IN LOUISIANA TO-DAY.—The negro supremacy views of congress will be carried into practical effect in the state of Louisiana to-day. From early dawn this morning until to-morrow evening 83,000 semi-savages will go up to the polls, led by unprincipled white men, and by sheer force of numbers sweep from power the wealth and intelligence of the state. The 35,000 or 40,000 whites who have been permitted to register will, we are told, content themselves with simply depositing their votes against a convention, thus protesting against the execution of a political doctrine they have no power to avert, and the success of which they feel assured will entail irreparable injury upon themselves and their posterity.

The call for a convention having thus been carried by the negro hordes, let us see of what material the convention itself will be composed. Not a prominent Louisianian will be there. Not a man of standing in the community. The Republican nominees, who will certainly be elected, stand as four negroes to three whites—four illiterate, semi-barbarous negroes to three white adventurers. This will be the composition of the convention called to frame a constitution for the state that gave a Taylor for president of the United States. Is not this entire thing utterly revolting? Can we of the north palatably swallow so gigantic a fraud upon rights and so beastly a caricature upon human liberty?

Forty-five or fifty negroes assembling in convention, to do what? To perform an act of the very meaning of which they are most ludicrously ignorant. And who are their assistants—a handful of white men whose very course in consenting to such an affiliation stamps their character as being thoroughly worthless. There is one instinct which can not be eradicated from the mind of a white man, and that is the supremacy of his race above all others. Prejudice against color is but the natural instinct of the superior against the contaminating, and try what theorists may, the barriers which caste in that sense has erected can never be broken through successfuly.

The present farce in Louisiana will be successful for a while, but the signs of the times too plainly indicate that the hour is approaching when it and all kindred dogmas will be swept away in the torrent of public indignation. We can not stand quietly by and witness the debasement of our own race in Louisiana. California, Connecticut, and Maine have already rebuked the effort at negro supremacy before its practical effects have been seen; and we tell the radicals of these United States that their cheers of joy at the success of their dogmas in Louisiana this day will be answered back by the people of the loyal west in October and November next in such tones of indignation and disgust as will inform the world whether our recent war was fought for the preservation of the Union, or for the exaltation of the negro, and the enslavement of men of our own color.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The case of Frazer, Trenholm & Co. has been settled, but the terms are not known.

General Crawford's command has left Louisville for Nashville.

A *Herald* special says the Union Leagues in Virginia are being abandoned.

New York Constitutional Convention.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The following are among the resolutions adopted by the Syracuse convention:

Resolved, That as Republicans of the state of New York, recognizing the obligations of consistency and straightforwardness in support of the great principles we profess, we unanimously declare that suffrage should be impartial; that it is a right which ought not to be limited by position or by color.

Resolved, That the course of the congress of the United States in carrying out measures of reconstruction on the basis of freedom, regardless of the seductions of executive patronage, meets our hearty approval; and that, unreservedly, we do hereby assure them of our determination to stand by them through this struggle and in all measures necessary to place liberty and peace on lasting foundations, even to the severest remedies known to the constitution.

Resolved, That no person shall be by law deprived of the right to public or private recreation or pastime on any day of the week; provided that no person, in exercising this right shall violate public order and decorum, or the proper respect due to public worship; and that the excise and all other existing laws should be maintained accordingly.

Alluding to the last resolution quoted the *World's* special says: The committee on resolutions decided to ignore the question of changing the excise laws. The proposition was brought up under the regulations (?) of the Germans and strongly pressed by one member of the committee, who declared that it was necessary to recognize the demand of the German element, but they decided by a vote of all the members of the committee but one that the question should not be touched.

The resolution adopted by the Germans in convention yesterday was subsequently presented as an amendment to the report of the committee on resolutions by Dr. Schuetz.

Mr. Cole then declared that the excise law as now enforced in the Metropolitan district was a cruel farce and a failure, and proposed a resolution which pretended to look toward pledging the convention to a change in the excise law, but really meant nothing but a flourish of words. It was voted down, and afterward presented by Dr. Schuetz, and adopted by the votes of the New York delegation. The question was not brought up until to-night, when nearly all the members from the rural districts had left for home. Its adoption was greeted with cheers by the New York delegation, and with hisses by those from other sections.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The settlement of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., is entirely satisfactory to the government. The defendants' counsel acknowledge the correctness of the principles claimed by the government and have provided for securing the property claimed. Further action, however, is necessary in the federal and British courts.

Judge Underwood and District Attorney Chandler are consulting relative to the trial of Mr. Davis, whose friends and bondsmen represent him as anxious for trial.

Congressman Shanks has gone to Richmond in pursuit of evidence regarding the treatment of federal prisoners.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Revenue receipts to-day $477,000. Receipts for the week $2,500,000. For the year, to date, $54,750,000.

Lieutenant Commander Charles E. Fleming is dead.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—Senor Don Luis Molino, minister plenipotentiary for Nicaragua, presented his letters of recall to the president to-day. The parting ceremonies evidenced good feeling between the countries, and a strong personal friendship between the president and Senor Molino.

Our consul at Demarara reports August 3, that the yellow fever has reappeared there, principally among the seamen in the harbor.

The report of the commissioner of agriculture for August and September represents that the wheat crop is not as large as was anticipated in July. Corn promises a fair crop if the frosts do not injure it. The army worm made its appearance in the cotton fields about the 1st instant and caused considerable apprehension in some sections for the safety of the crop. Potatoes are rotting badly. In many of the large potato growing states the yield will be less than last year, owing to the severe weather last winter.

The wool clip this year is five to ten per cent. less than last year.

James M. Murphy, a Nashville negro, has been appointed by the sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate a member of the capitol police force.

A strong pressure is being brought to bear to secure the modification of the recently promulgated cotton regulations. Numerous letters have been received representing the routine for obtaining permits impracticable in many instances, and generally inconvenient. The treasury department has the matter under consideration.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The secretary of the treasury, considering the act of congress of March 2, 1867, as mandatory, has issued the following:

Notice is hereby given that the assistant treasurer at New York is prepared and has instructions to issue three per cent. certificates in denominations of five and ten thousand each, in redemption of compound interest notes maturing in October and November next. The accrued interest on all notes presented for such redemption will be paid in currency.

The land lines connecting the cable are down.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Sheridan's reception by the Union League was a showy affair. Sheridan said:

I have scarcely language to express the very great appreciation I have for your very warm and hearty welcome. I only hope that I may hereafter be able to deserve the same approval in my acts. I only know that heretofore, and I believe hereafter, I shall never, by any act of mine, attempt to make rebellion honorable. (Loud and long applause.) Rebellion is a crime and it shall not be made honorable. (Cheers.) Gentlemen I thank you.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—General Mower telegraphs General Grant that the election passed off quietly throughout Louisiana.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $1,761,000.

The Crow Indians refuse to meet the commissioners at Fort Laramie in November.

A thousand pounds of bullion were recently shipped from Gold Hill, Nevada.

The Merchants' Union Express safe at Brownsville, Nebraska, was plundered of $15,000.

The Massachusetts Democrats have nominated John Quincy Adams for governor, and George M. Stearns for lieutenant governor. Two hundred and nineteen towns were represented by 963 delegates. Unusual enthusiasm pervaded the meeting.

The branch mint at Charleston, South Carolina, has been put in full operation for assaying purposes only. Mr. Jones, assayer, is now here, and represents that operations have been resumed in the mines neglected during the war; that the receipts are on the increase not only from localities in North Carolina, but from adjoining states.

The secretary of state has letters reporting the discovery of pure anthracite coal in Russian America.

Central and South American correspondence furnishes the following items:

Political affairs in Panama were unsettled, but business was reviving. No events of importance had occurred.

The news from Peru sets forth that Colonel Prado was proclaimed constitutional president on August 31. The Peruvian government had granted to Dr. Mariano Arosemana and associates the exclusive right for fifty years to organize telegraphic communication between Panama and Peru.

The Peruvian squadron was still at Coquimbo awaiting orders to return to Valparaiso.

In Ecuador congress assembled on August 23. Senor Ortela, a brother-in-law of the late General Flores, had been installed president of the republic.

Late advices from the Colombian states show that order has not yet been restored and that pretty nearly all the states are in arms against their present ruler.

The health of Havana and the island of Cuba is quite bad, cases of typhoid fever and black vomit are increasing.

The New York *Times* of this morning says: That the public mind has become disgusted with the extreme measures of many prominent men in the Union party, we have little doubt. The evident determination of some among them not only to see the colored race in the enjoyment of equal rights, but to give them absolute ascendancy in the government of the country, has repelled very many who have hitherto acted with the Republican party.

There is no doubt, moreover, that the violence and reckless partisanship which has marked much of the action and more of the speeches of Republican leaders, the disregard of constitutional obligations, the manifest determination to keep political power in their own hands by whatever means, and the evident purpose to exclude the southern states from the Union until they can rely on their support of the most radical measures of public or party policy, have caused very many members of that party to distrust the wisdom and the patriotism of those who have usurped its leadership and control.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.—The registration list will be opened for final revision on the 8th of October.

Shanks, of the congressional committee to investigate the treatment of prisoners, addressed a crowd of blacks this evening at the capital.

A split in the Republican party here is becoming more marked. The Republican ward meetings called for to-night are repudiated by Mr. Hunnicutt, the acknowledged leader of the blacks, who, in a speech this evening, warned the blacks to beware of northern doughfaces who have settled among them, and pretend to be Republicans.

Colonel J. A. Bates, who has returned from Europe, has been ordered to relieve Major Stone as bureau commissioner.

PETERSBURG, Va., September 30.—Franklin Stearns, a conservative Republican, was nominated for the convention by a Republican meeting for this county.

From Georgia.

SAVANNAH, September 30.—One Bradley, a Boston mulatto, who has been several times arrested by the military and civil authorities for swindling negroes and exciting disturbances, had a gathering here to-day of some thousand negroes mainly from the country. In the course of a harangue against white men and in favor of distribution of lands, he was interrupted by a conservative negro, when a melee occurred.

A large force of police charged through the crowd, the military came to their aid, and together they cleared the square. Muskets, brought in by a large band of country negroes, were taken by the police and turned over to the military. A large proportion of the colored population disapprove of Bradley and threaten to assassinate him. The *entente cordiale* between the city government and the military affords great satisfaction to all classes except the insurgent adherents of Bradley.

The city is now quiet, though disturbances threaten to-night between the country negroes and the conservative colored men of the city. General Anderson, chief of police, has given orders to arrest every disorderly person, regardless of color or politics. The military remain under arms, but their services will probably not be needed. A large number of arrests of rioters have been made, including several of the ringleaders, who will probably be sent to Fort Pulaski by the military.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., October 2.—In this city the result of two days voting is 4539. The first day in Selma, 3300 votes polled; first day in Opelika, 1500; first day in Wetumpka, 1000, and all for a convention.

MOBILE, October 2.—The second day's vote stands 820 blacks, 24 whites—for the convention, with very few exceptions. No disturbances whatever.

Cotton—sales, 50 bales; receipts, 1893 bales. Demand chiefly for better grades. Market closed quiet and steady at 18@18½c. for middlings.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, October 2.—Hon. Alexander Rives and a colored man were nominated by the Republicans of Albemarle for the convention yesterday. Last night they were burned in effigy by the opposition.

Congressman Shanks, of Indiana, addressed the blacks here this evening. He said he spoke as one of a party who had power when he said that the southern states would have been in the Union long ago if they had given rights to the blacks, and that they never would get in till they did. Johnson, if guilty, would be impeached, and even with the aid of the Maryland rebel militia, which was arming, would be powerless to do anything. The men of the north were ready at the tap of the drum to quell him and his militia. He predicted 30,000 majority for the Republicans in Ohio.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 2.—General Canby has issued an order prohibiting provost courts from exercising jurisdiction in any case involving the titles to land or in any civil cause where the claim exceeds three hundred dollars. He has also signified his intention to modify General Sickles' order closing the barrooms throughout the second district.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, September 30.—General Sterling Price died here yesterday morning of disease contracted during the Mexican war.

A committee was appointed some days since by the Merchants' exchange to solicit funds for the Howard association of New Orleans. They have collected over $7000.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, September 30.—The city was perfectly quiet Saturday. The voting was confined mainly to negroes and strangers. The mayor receded from his determination to hold a poll under the charter of 1858, but the present officials will hold their places until ousted by the courts or bayonets.

From New York.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The national bank of Whitestown, New York, is reported to have failed.

NEW YORK September 30.—A great trot came off on the Fashion course to-day for $1000, mile heats, best three in five to harness, between Lady Thorn, Mountain Boy, Bruno, and Lucy. Lady Thorn won the first, third, and fourth heats, and Mountain Boy the second. Time: 2:25½—2:24½—2:24—2:24, the fastest average time for four heats ever trotted.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The Scotia brings European dates to the 22d.

The London *Times* says Bruce's death is a peculiar misfortune pending the present intricate and delicate negotiations with a government not always disposed to approach Great Britain in a spirit of generosity and forbearance. The position near that government is most onerous, and each occupant finds his labor more exacting than his predecessors.

Foreign News.

LONDON, October 2, Noon.—No further telegrams relative to the result of the recent disturbances in Italy have been received. Many rumors are afloat and it is said that a serious revolt has broken out at Rome and the pope has been obliged to fly to Civita Vecchia for safety.

The *Opinion*, a semi-official journal of Florence, says that Rome will soon belong to Italy, and that without broken treaties.

GLASGOW, October 2.—Buchanan & Co., largely engaged in the American trade, stopped payment to-day.

FLORENCE, October 2.—Garibaldian riots of a serious nature at Viterbo have been quelled.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

The following gentlemen are the successful candidates for delegates to the convention at the recent election. They received nearly all the votes, those opposed to them having been complimented by so few that we do not deem it necessary to publish the figures:

FIRST DISTRICT.—Charles Smith, R. H. Isabelle, W. R. Crane, H. Bonseigneur, Thos. Isabelle, Solomon Moses, Simon Jones, L. Rodriguez, David Wilson.

SECOND DISTRICT.—P. B. S. Pinchback, G. M. Wickliffe, S. Belden, R. I. Cromwell, Ed. Tinchant.

THIRD DISTRICT.—A. Bertonneau, C. B. H. Duplessis, O. C. Blandin, David Douglass, Lieutenant J. A. Massicot.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Rufus Waples, Charles Depassau, James Mushaway.

It is reported that the regular Republican tickets were also successful in Algiers and Jefferson city.

First District.

The poll boxes of this district were not all received at the registration office last night. The last that reached there came in a little before midnight. Poll No. 2, precinct 4, remains to be heard from, which gave on Friday 156 votes. Without this the total vote in the first district on the convention question is 3808. The 156 previously polled swells it to 3964. The entire vote of the district will reach 4000.

	For.	Against.
FIRST PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	186	11
Poll No. 2	194	7
SECOND PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	181	3
Poll No. 2	156	3
THIRD PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	204	9
Poll No. 2	202	1
FOURTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	296	
Poll No. 2	000	0
FIFTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	50	0
Poll No. 2	40	1
SIXTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	194	0
Poll No. 2	185	4
SEVENTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	687	6
Poll No. 2	529	4
Poll No. 3	649	1
	3753	55

Five-sevenths of the whole number of colored voters registered in this city have probably voted, and if the same proportion have voted throughout the state, there will be the requisite majority.

This question must remain in doubt until returns are received from the country parishes.

Second District.

The vote of the second district was attended with the following result:

	For.	Against.
EIGHTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	95	0
Poll No. 2	80	0
NINTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	330	4
Poll No. 2	272	3
TENTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	101	0
Poll No. 2	88	0
ELEVENTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	144	0
Poll No. 2	110	0
TWELFTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	569	0
Poll No. 2	423	1
THIRTEENTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	169	0
Poll No. 2	188	0
FOURTEENTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	379	1
Poll No. 2	29	0
Total	3259	9

Total votes on the convention question, 3268.

Third District.

The following is the result of the voting in the third district on the question of constitutional convention, and for delegates thereto:

	For.	Against.
FIFTHTEENTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	416	6
Poll No. 2	392	0
Poll No. 3	364	0
SIXTHTEENTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	318	0
Poll No. 2	275	0
SEVENTEENTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	51	1
EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	180	1
Poll No. 2	134	3
NINETEENTH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	190	0
Poll No. 2	128	0
TWENTIETH PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	121	1
Poll No. 2	117	1
TWENTY-FIRST PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	234	0
Poll No. 2	281	0
Total	3201	13

The total vote on the convention question was 3214.

Fourth District.

The result in the fourth district was as follows:

	For.	Against.
TWENTY-SECOND PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	373	7
Poll No 2	355	2
TWENTY-THIRD PRECINCT:		
Poll No. 1	267	2
Poll No. 2	254	2
Total	1249	13

Total vote of the fourth district on the convention question, 1262.

The total vote on the convention question in the four districts in this city, and the total registration in these districts, follow:

Total vote,		Total registration.	
First district	4,000	First district	11,423
Second district	3,268	Second district	6,997
Third district	3 214	Third district	6,296
Fourth district	1,562	Fourth district	3,915
	11,744		28,544

A majority of all the registered voters would be 14,273. The votes polled now fall 2529 short of that number.

Madeira Wine—How Prepared for the Market.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Our consul at Funchal, island of Madeira, in a communication to the state department at Washington, gives a detail of the process by which the Madeira wine is prepared for the United States market. He says that the Madeira wines now mostly sent to this country are prepared by the method he describes. These are generally the low priced article which find the readiest sale in this country, such as do not bear a greater market value where produced than from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars the pipe of one hundred and ten gallons.

Many of these wines, though pure, are brought to a marketable state by a process of artificial heat or cooking, and are known in the market where prepared as *estufed wines*. The result of the *estufed* process is to make a wine which is only one year old appear as if it were three years old, or as if it had acquired the flavor of a three-year old wine in the natural way. The cooking process is after this fashion: The wine is put in casks in which the bung or stopper is left out. In this condition the liquid is subjected for several months to an artificial heat of about one hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit, during which period a kind of second fermentation takes place. After the wine has remained in the *estufa*, or heated room, a sufficient length of time to have acquired a marketable age in taste, it is racked off, and then offered for sale, or shipped to foreign countries; and much of the wine shipped to the United States is said to be of the *estufed* kind, doubtless the most of it.

This wine, when offered for market or shipped, is in no respect adulterated other than by the process indicated, which can scarcely be called adulteration. If adulterated at all, such of it as is shipped to this country, it is done after it gets into American hands, and there is little doubt that this is done to considerable extent by some American liquor dealers so as to increase the quantity at the expense of the quality. Such, at least, is the prevailing notion. The flavor of the *estufed wine* is said to be quite different from that which is left untouched, and allowed to acquire mellowness and flavor by the lapse of time alone. The difference, it is said, may be readily detected by an expert. But as there are comparatively few experts in our country, because the opportunities to test the aged article are very few, the *estufed* wine passes current. It would be well if this were the only *doctoring* which our Madeira wine gets.

The Order of Odd Fellows.

The grand lodge of the United States independent order of Odd Fellows is in session in the city of New York. This, we believe, is the first time that this body has ever assembled in that city. For many years the headquarters of the order has been in Baltimore, where resides the grand secretary, and are kept the archives of the organization. The present grand master is a citizen of New York, and that fact probably accounts for the determination to meet in that city. The grand lodge of the United States was received by the grand lodge of the state of New York, and after the customary interchange of courtesies, business commenced. The sessions being secret, the newspapers are not likely to publish the transactions. Before the adjournment of the first meeting, however, it was given out that there are in this country, including Canada West, which is attached to the jurisdiction, five hundred and eighty-one subordinate encampments, with thirty-three thousand one hundred and eleven members, and two thousand seven hundred and nineteen subordinate lodges, with two hundred thousand nine hundred and sixteen members. The amount of the receipts is very large, and the sums spent for the relief of widows and orphans, for assistance to the sick, and burying the dead, are also very great.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Cotton Crop for 1866-'67.

We have received from the office of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, at New York, a statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the year ending September 1, 1867. It says:

We are now able to give our figures showing the total crop and movement of cotton in the United States for the year ending September 1, 1867. The receipts, as will be seen, very nearly approximate those of last year, the total reaching 2,019,271 bales, against 2,193,987 bales for the previous twelve months, indicating a decrease in the receipts this year of only 174,716 bales. It would be impossible to state with accuracy what proportion of this aggregate was the product of the last year, estimates differing so widely with regard to the amount of the old crop not brought forward at the close of 1865-6. We think however we may safely take this old surplus at 300,000 bales, and shall then have left about 1,700,000 bales as the total product of the past season. The new year begins with an unusually small stock in the interior, and we must therefore look almost entirely to the new crop for our receipts during the coming twelve months.

A SORROWFUL ERRAND.—Yesterday we saw a gray haired father who had come to the city in the hope of finding his erring daughter. Though she was no longer the innocent child that had gladdened her father's heart for years, yet the love that he cherished for her had not gone out, and he wanted to find her and take her back to her home. Poor father, and poor child. Another wreck to add to the long list of unfortunates who haunt the dens of infamy that abound in every city. Another home made desolate by the absence of her of whom it would be a relief to know that she were dead. Another name never to be spoken in the family circle but with the heartache and blinding tears. Whether he found her or not we did not learn, but the sight of that old man with his heart-misery so plainly written upon his face, with his form bent by a power greater than the passing years, with his voice tremulous with unspoken grief, will linger in our memory for years to come.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Gazette* says that the bones of three mastodons have been discovered near Huntertown, Allen county, Ind. No one skeleton is complete, but enough of each has been found to determine that they are the remains of a male, female, and calf. The lower jaw of the calf was exhumed entire. The teeth, small and little worn, are the unmistakable signs of "veal." A quantity of older and larger teeth and part of a larger jaw were found. Also five upper bones of the fore leg, two upper bones of the hind leg, two thigh bones, shoulder blade, fragments of tusks, parts of a skull, a quantity of ribs, and many other smaller bones. The skeletons were found in a corn field, in what was once a deep marsh. Twenty or thirty years ago, the proprietor says, it would not have been safe for man or beast to enter it. The bones were found in an area of about forty feet in diameter, from three to four feet below the surface, in a stratum of light clay covering a layer of blue clay. The top soil is a black muck, even now fit for cultivation only in dry seasons.

To show to what extent the stagnation of business has reached in France, it may be mentioned that in the first five months of last year the exportations were for 1,492,000,000 francs, while for the same period this year they amount to 1,293,000,000. In 1866 the importations were 1,170,000,000, in 1867, 1,303,000,000; so that the exportation has decreased by 200,000,000, and the importation has increased 133,000,000. The increase in importations is represented by 99,000,000 for articles of consumption, 12,000,000 for raw materials, and 16,000,000 for other goods. The exportation of silk, wool, linen, cotton, hides, artificial flowers, furniture, paper, books, glass, perfumery, etc., has diminished.

A story is told about the late W. Hope, the banker of Amsterdam, that he had bought a picture as a Rembrandt, and given two thousand guineas for it. Finding that it did not fit the frame, he sent for a carpenter to ease it a little. While watching the operation, he remarded how wonderfully the picture was preserved, considering that it was nearly two hundred years old. "That is impossible," said the carpenter. "This wood is mahogany, and mahogany had not been introduced into Europe at that time." Mr. Hope burnt the picture.

THE MAINE ELECTION—*A Parable.*—A good-for-nothing cuss who had been kicked down stairs by a respectable old brick, was boasting of it among a lot of swell loafers. "But, why do you boast of being kicked down stairs?" inquired one of the aforesaid. "Because I expected the old man to have kicked me clear out of the front gate," replied the g.-f.-n. c.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.

A Sensation in High Life in Toronto—The Young Couple Spend Their Honeymoon in Milwaukee.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

We are not among the number of those who encourage in the young a disposition to disobey parental wishes, especially in a matter which concerns them through life. An incident has but recently occurred, however, which almost persuades us to advocate such a course. We will relate it, as it will interest our readers.

One of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies in Toronto, C. W., was Miss ——, a niece of the honorable postmaster general of the Canadas. Her parents were pecuniarily independent—if a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars would make them so—and were, besides, highly connected. For the past four or five years their daughter has been in attendance upon a school in a neighboring city, where she has stored her mind with useful knowledge.

During one of her visits to her home in Toronto she met a young man about her own age, the son of a prominent banker there. Having met, they loved, and having loved, their first impulse was to testify that love by wedding, as to them there seemed to be no reasonable objection. In the happiness of their new-found affection they applied to the parents of the young lady for their consent to the union, no obstacle being interposed on the other side of the house. What was their dismay to meet with a positive, unequivocal refusal. The parents declared that such a connection could never take place; that although the young man bore an unexceptional character, he was the son of a banker, and himself a banker, while they were people of *quality*. No prayers or entreaties on the part of the young folks availed anything—they were inexorable. They had resolved that their daughter should marry another—a lawyer of great wealth and of good blood, but one whom the young lady detested.

Finding matters in this condition, the young couple did as many others have done before—resolved to elope. Although the young man was forbidden to enter the house, they managed to hold communication with each other, and arranged all the preliminaries.

The young lady's parents gave a large party on the eve of her departure for her last term at the seminary where she had spent the latter years of her life. All the quality of Toronto was present, among them the previously mentioned lawyer, destined by her parents to wed the heroine of our story. Dancing had commenced, and the gayety was at its height, when a servant handed a note to the belle of the party. Hastily excusing herself to the lawyer, to whom she was engaged for the next set, she hurried to her room, changed her clothes, and packing a few articles necessary for her journey, left the house and was received in the arms of her young lover. Together the two proceeded to a carriage not far off, drove to the railway station, embarked on board the car, and were soon speeding away to Kingston. Arriving at that point they lost no time, but, procuring the aid of a clergyman, were soon made one flesh. They were now joined together in bonds that no man can put asunder, and their minds were at last at rest. Taking the next train for the states, they crossed the border and came directly to this city, where they had friends. For a couple of weeks they remained among their friends here, evidently taking the greatest enjoyment in each other's society. All who saw them could not help remarking the deep affection they seemed to entertain for each other, and all unite in wishing them a long life of happiness and prosperity. We unite with their friends in hoping that they may never regret the step they have taken. They returned to Toronto on Saturday, and the husband will take his station once more behind his father's counter.

Cotton.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

We give yesterday, from the *Financal Chronicle*, a statement showing the amount of the cotton production and consumption in the United States. Readers of that statement were no doubt struck by the fact stated that the consumption of cotton in this country was last year considerably less than it was fourteen years ago. In fact the lapse of twenty years, with all our increase of population in the interval, shows no increase in the consumption of that article. In this connection we may refer to an elaborate article in the *Round Table*, which presents some details of the history of cotton, with speculations on the prospects as regards its culture in the future.

The writer is no doubt correct in assuming that the world is not dependent on the United States for its supply of cotton. As to quality, the truth is that, though our sea islands furnish a cotton superior to anything grown elsewhere, Egyptian and Brazilian cotton both average above American. It is, however, no doubt true that, taking in view breadth of soil and conditions of climate, the capacity of America for cotton raising is superior to that of any other region of the world. This country could have commanded the markets of the world had it not been for our suicidal civil war. Before that woe befell us the production here was rapidly increasing. New lands were being taken into cultivation and fresh labor applied to them.

In ten years from 1850 the crop showed a steady increase amounting to about 70 per cent.; and in ten years from 1860 the crop would probably have reached seven millions of bales, and this year, with favorable weather, would not have fallen short of those figures. We have seen that, with weather not deemed very unpropitious, this year's crop will not, it is supposed, exceed 2,500,000 bales, with the prospect of its falling below this estimate. After some pinching of no long duration Europe found a supply in sources foreign to the United States, and the results were that whereas in 1861, out of 11,000,000 cwts. received in England, 7,000,000 came from this country, only 4,000,000 being furnished by other countries; in 1866 7,000,000 were supplied from other countries and only 4,500,000 by the United States.

The writer notices the prediction that our cotton product will be doubled at the end of ten years, meaning, of course, twice the large yield recorded before our civil war. He does not accept this conclusion, and broadly scouts it with the emphasis it deserves. Heretofore the cotton crop was made almost exclusively by slave laborers—men, women, and children. Of these women and children but a small proportion will hereafter be engaged in growing cotton. Its cultivation compared with many other articles of southern products, particularly those which afford food, is disagreeable. Hence black men will, as far as possible, shun it.

As the writer has been informed, correctly enough, "after the plant is above the ground the laborer must be in the field before sunrise, wet to the waist, with his clothes permitted to dry upon him as they may, and his labor is not ended till nightfall." He suggests the introduction of coolie labor; but the sensitive prejudice against help from that rich source cuts off all hope of supply thence. Hereafter, owners of farms at the south who till their own land will vary their industry, and make cotton but one and very likely a small item in their whole list of crops.

Notwithstanding receding prices, the market there has been sold down much lower in 1867 than last year. The stock on hand, September 1, this year, is only 83,155 bales against 281,179 same time last year. The new year begins with an unusually small stock in the interior, and the receipts for the next twelve months will be almost entirely from the crop of this year.

The supply on hand and immediately anticipated in England is now very large, and consequently prices are low, twenty-five cents currency now against thirty-five last year at this time, with the prospect that before next spring prices will be still lower. Computations as to the actual cost of raising cotton, put it at a figure which, added to all other charges, leaves the planter without a profit. Among these charges is the government tax, which, it is rightly assumed, comes out of the pocket of the planter. We can not but think that the loud call which will be made upon congress for the repeal of this tax will not be without its effect.

Sectional Bitterness.

The *Bulletin* in an editorial on that subject remarks:

The Yankees conquered us because their system gave them money, numbers, and skill. We are their bondsmen because we despised those pursuits to which modern nations owe their freedom. What has happened to us has befallen others. We shall certainly not be fools enough to quarrel with civilization or progress because the Yankees have employed their agencies.

MISCELLANEO

GOING TO SCHOOL.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

He helped her over the meadow brook,
While her feet she timidly set
(Twin lilies they were!) on the mossy stone
With the cooling ripples wet.

They passed the brook, and it seemed to sing
With a sweeter, merrier sound,
As the two with their school-books wandered on
O'er the clover-laden ground.

O little maiden! how fair you were,
With your eyes of heavenly blue;
And the dimples played on your cheeks as play
On a rose the drops of dew.

As play on a rose the drops of dew,
When the breezes merrily blow!
And your lips they were tints of the ripening peach:
In the morning's ruddy glow.

Bare feet, how they twinkled among the grass!
Did you know whenever you took
The path for school, that he waited for you
By the willow-shaded brook?

Since then, the fragrant blossoms have come
To the boughs, ah! many a time;
And a bridge is over the brook that sings,
As of old, its pleasant rhyme.

And two are straying upon the bank,
As I pen these wandering words;
And they talk of the happy school-day time,
And they watch the building birds.

But a stream there is with a grander flow,
With a sterner, sadder song;
And lovers will cross to a different school,
And help each other along!

"Her Price is Above Rubies."

The best actual example of what a wife should be, according to the charming picture drawn in the Proverbs, are by no means the ones to *publish* their own excellences, and we may safely conclude that the living instances of model women are far more numerous than they appear. A Kentucky farmer furnishes the following evidence of the money value of a wife. The companionship of such a wife was, however, more precious than her industry and economy, and though the testimony here given to her worth may perhaps sound mercenary, and comes most certainly from an interested party, we gladly call attention to the Blue Grass farmer's wife, and help to "pass round" the record of her good example:

I have been farming twenty-two years. The first four years I was unmarried. I began farming with two hundred and fifty acres, in the Blue Grass region. I handled cattle, hogs, sheep and horses—principally the two first named—and lived, I thought, tolerably economically, spent none of the money for tobacco in any way; never betting a cent or dissipating in any way, and yet, at the end of the four years, I had made little or no clear money. I then married a young lady eighteen years of age—one who had never done any housework, or work of any kind, except making a portion of her own clothes. She had never made a shirt, drawers, pants or waistcoat, or even sewed a stitch on a coat, and yet, before we had been married a year, she had made for me every one of the articles of clothing named, and knit numbers of pairs of socks for me—yes, and mended divers articles for me, not excepting an old hat or two. She had also made butter, sold eggs, chickens and other fowls, and vegetables, to the amount of near $600 in cash, at the end of the year, whereas during the four years that I was single I had never sold five cents worth; besides making me purely happy and contented with and at my own home. And so far as to making of money, we have made money clear of expenses every year since we were married, in every thing that we have undertaken on the farm, and she has made from $350 to $500 every year except one, during the time, selling butter, eggs, and marketing of different kinds. My yearly expenses for fine clothing, &c., before I was married, were more than my yearly expenses were after I was married combined with the expenses of my wife and children, and our farm has increased from 250 to 650 acres; and I believe that if I had not married it never would have increased but little, if any. I have not been absent from home six nights, when my wife was at home, since we were married, and her cheeks kiss as sweetly as they did the morning after I was married.

Western Humor.

The following is a good illustration of broad Western humor, such as our English friends think is indigenous to American soil:

A traveler in Arkansas stopped at a shanty in the middle of a clearing, and on inquiring, was told that the building was a "grocery store." Expressing his wonder as to the sources of its custom in a country where the nearest neighbors lived ten miles off, the proprietor of the "store" proceeded as follows to enlighten him as to the mode of carrying it on:

"The fact is, me and the old woman is the best customers yet; but we 'spects these diggins will improve, in course business will improve too. Hows'ever, we do suthin now, even. Me and the old woman took the cart t'other day, went to town; bort a barrel of whiskey; and arter we come home and begin to count the balance on hand, we found there warnt but one solitary picayune left. As she allus carries the pus, in course she had it. Well, I sot the barrel agin one side of the room, and shortly after the old woman says, 'Sposin you tap your end of the barl?'—and I did; and she bought a drink and paid me the picayune. Pretty soon I began to get dry, and says I, "Old woman, 'sposin you tap your end of the barl?—and she did; and she sells me a drink; and the way that picayune traveled back'ards and for'ards over that barl is a caution to them as loves "red eye." But, stranger, losses is apt to come in every business; and me and the old woman has lost some in the grocery line; and I'll tell you how it was. The boy Bill, our oldest son, he see how the liquor was goin', and he didn't have nary red to join in the retail business; so one night he crwls under the house, and taps the barl atwixt the cracks in the puncheon floor, and I r'ally believe he's got more than me or the old woman either."

Stop! For Your Soul's Sake, Stop!

A bold boy, while wandering among the Alps, saw some flowers on the side of a fearful precipice. The guide saw him stand on the dizzy edge, and shouted, "come back!"

"Not yet; I see some flowers just below, which I want to get," replied the boy.

"Stop! responded the guide, you will be lost."

"I must have the flowers," rejoined the boy.

The guide, with the boy's friends, hurried toward the infatuated youth as he leaned over the edge of the dreadful gulf. They heard him say, "I almost have them;" and then, "I have them;" but the words were scarcely uttered before he lost his hold, and fell a thousand feet on the pitiless rocks below. He had given his life for a flower, for a flower that perished with him!

"Shocking!" exclaims my young reader. I am glad it is so, because it may help you to see your own danger. Are you not seeking a greater risk, to pluck a flower? What is that desire you cherish for a place in that circle of giddy youth to which you are invited? What is that habit that brings a blush to your cheeks whenever it is hinted at? What is that resolution to enter the charmed ring of forbidden amusements? Are not these things your flowers?

Are not your desires the reachings of your soul over the edge of innosence? Dear youth, take care! The gulf below your flowers is bottomless. It is hell!

If you pluck your flowers you will fall, and perish with them in that fearful realm of darkness and death. Seek them no longer, but stop! for your soul's sake stop!

The Pious Baker.

"A word spoken in due season, now good it is."—Prov. 15; 23.

A baker who traveled the country disposing of his bread, stopped at a public house, where he was waited on at dinner by a young girl. When opportunity offered, he asked the girl if she loved the Saviour. She answered that she did not. He then, in earnestness and simplicity, unfolded to her the way of salvation, and urged her to accept Christ as her Saviour. The words were but few, and he returned home. Again he found himself at the same public house; but now an old woman served at the table. She recognized him, and asked him if he remembered the former visit. He did. "Do you remember the girl that served you!" "I do." "She was my daughter; and oh! how I thank you for the few words you said to her on the subject of religion. They were the means of her conversion; and, oh! dear sir," bursting into tears, "they prepared her for a sick and dying bed, to which she was suddenly brought. She often referred to the interview, and she passed away in triumph. She is now with that Saviour you made known to her.—*Sudbury Leaflets.*

LECTURE ON YELLOW FEVER.

Its History, Character, and Treatment.

[From the New York Sun.]

Dr. Warren Stone, of New Orleans, delivered a lecture at Bellevue college yesterday morning, before a large number of medical gentlemen and students, on the origin, nature, and treatment of yellow fever, on which disease the doctor's extensive experience and high reputation render him excellent authority. Dr. Stone is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Berkshire medical college, but since 1833 he has resided in New Orleans, and has for many years been regarded as the leading surgeon of the south. He now holds the position of professor of surgery in the Medical college at New Orleans, connected with the University of Louisiana.

Dr. Stone was introduced by President Austin Fluit, and after a graceful acknowledgment of the kind reception he had met in this city, which he had not visited for seven years previously, he took up the subject of yellow fever, in which he said there were many points open for discussion. It was a disease peculiar to warm latitudes, but its limits could not be defined by any exact temperature or climatic conditions, for exceptions would frequently occur to falsify any such restriction. Nothing more definite could be said than that it was a disease incident to warm climates, and induced by a peculiar poison totally intangible and disconnected from any known causes of disease. There was no combination of filth—no combination of circumstances calculated to deteriorate health and excite typhoid or typhus fevers, that had anything to do with the generation of yellow fever. This remarkable fact was not generally known. Some federal officers had taken credit to themselves for keeping yellow fever out of New Orleans during their occupation of that city; but it was a notorious fact that the city was not cleaner then, in the suburbs and low regions, than it had often been before. The weather happened to be cooler, and there was less rain; but there was no material difference in any other respect. They had had six years of exemption previously, when there was no quarantine whatever. Yellow fever fixed upon high and healthy localities, and proved as virulent there as in the low regions. The Magnolia ridges, back of New Orleans, was one of the healthiest regions in the world; yet the yellow fever proved quite as destructive there as in less favored regions. Indeed, the disease was always more violent in the country, when it once prevailed there, than in cities.

In regard to the ætiology or causes of yellow fever there had been much dispute. It had been a question whether it was imported or of local origin. It certainly was not imported in ships. The epidemic influence was wafted through the atmosphere in waves or cycles, and always made gradual and regular approaches; so that in New Orleans they knew when it was coming by its prevalence in islands in the gulf. In the year 1851 it began in Brazil, and after passing over the northern part of South America and the West India islands, it reached New Orleans in 1853. In 1855 it had traveled as far as Memphis, and was severe in many of the interior towns. Its history in New Orleans the present year was remarkable. It first appeared in a mild form and in several places at once, in June, and though the weather was favorable to its spread, it did not increase in intensity, and only about nine cases occurred per week. These cases evidently originated in the city. But later in the season a fresh wave approached from the direction of Mexico, appearing in a violent form in Indianola, Galveston, and New Iberia, and lastly in New Orleans, where it appeared in a severe form and in increasing ratio, though the weather was of the kind considered unfavorable to its propagation.

This was the general history of the disease. It fixed upon a place and ran its course, increasing in a definite ratio, declining in the same way, and finally disappearing, but for the time being affecting all who were exposed to its influence. It was true, however, that debility and other reasons rendered some persons much more susceptible than others to the peculiar poison; but this was the case with all diseases.

The question of its contagiousness was of great importance, and which ought to be settled, both for the interest of sufferers from the disease, and a guidance in the matter of quarantine. "I am perfectly convinced," said the doctor, "beyond all doubt or hesitation, that personally it is not contagious; I *know* that it is not." If the disease were contagious once it would always be so, for it was the same disease in all places. It was a specific disease, and the same person had it but once; acclimation was perpetual, but it was very hard to convince the human understanding where. There were exceptions to these rules, as there were to those governing small pox. He had observed honestly at least, if not closely, and the result of his observations had led him to believe yellow fever noncontagious. In 1833 he arrived in New Orleans, and went into the Charity hospital on duty. The hospital became full, and as there was great scarcity of help it became filthy. The passages were often filled with bed sacks covered with excrement and black vomit, so that a sort of typhoid fever was generated, yet the persons employed there escaped yellow fever, and he did not have it himself until late in the season, after these conditions had been remedied. In 1853 he had an infirmary in which were three hundred cases of yellow fever, treated by ten or twelve Sisters of Charity, all of whom were unacclimated, yet they were the very last to get the disease, because the atmospheric influence did not prevail where the hospital was situated. In 1847, in 1853, and 1854, and in 1829, the experience had been substantially the same. In 1859 some forty cases of yellow fever were placed in the Charity hospital among a number of other patients, who were unacclimated, and though a large number of the forty died, not a solitary new case occurred in the house. Cases were constantly occurring of persons who went into infected districts, took the disease, were taken to uninfected regions, treated and nursed, and yet no one took the disease from them. In 1856 and '57 yellow fever of a severe character prevailed in New Orleans, but was strictly confined to six squares. No intercourse with vessels had taken place, and it was evident the disease originated there. In the country the doctor had made diligent inquiries, and with the same result. It did not spread from person to person. It was quite possible that a quantity of the poisoned atmosphere might be conveyed in the hold of a ship to distant places, and that persons breathing that atmosphere might have disease, but they could not impart it to others. Just how much air would suffice to render the fever portable, it was impossible to ascertain.

The disease itself varied in the mode of attack. The most favorable cases were those where it was ushered in at once with the prominent symptoms, which consisted of a rigor, followed immediately with pains in the limbs, back, and head, with heat of the skin and fever. But many of the cases were insidious, and the patient continued up and about, complaining of pain in the limbs and a chilly feeling. The disease was progressing all this time, and the physician was not likely to see the patient until it was too late to do anything. It was for this reason that more violent attacks were really more favorable to ultimate recovery than the milder cases. The mild cases were just as sure to kill as any other if they were neglected. Almost all cases would prove fatal unless the patient was properly managed and kept quiet. In the well marked cases there was rigor, pains in the head, back, and limbs, and sometimes a peculiar capillary engorgement, particularly in the eye. If the patient is placed in bed at once, with a little assistance he breaks into a sweat, as in common intermittent fever. This gives some relief, but not much. The pains continue, but if the case is favorable it will go on until the sweating and heat subside together at the end of three days. The patient must be kept perfectly quiet, and if he is then nourished he will have no return of the suffering. He must not even be allowed to raise his head. If he gets up a faintness comes over him and the whole process is often renewed, with the addition of nausea and loathing of food. In this case he almost certainly dies. This is the history of favorable cases. Purgatives are not essential and may do much harm. A mild dose of oil may be given if there is anything in the stomach likely to ferment and prove irritating. A simple injection may prove useful. If patients are seen in the beginning the doctor gave them, as soon as perspiration began, a full dose of quinine. There was no doubt of its good effect in quieting pains and promoting perspiration. Sometimes a second dose was advisable the following morning. This was all that could be done, beyond regulating the drink and nourishment. There was nothing more to do. There was no organic disease; nothing was revealed by dissection. The poison caused a peculiar condition of the blood, which afterward showed itself in the skin. There were many little points in the treatment which, in the aggregate, were of vast importance. In regard to the application of ice to relieve the pains in the head, it was common, but not advisable, and afforded only very temporary relief. The reaction from it is dangerous. Cups to the head, stomach, and back were much used at one time, but only in cases of plethora were they of service. Simple applications of mustard were generally sufficient to relieve the pain in the back. Absolute rest and nourishment were of the highest possible importance. Any form of stimulant may be given that the patient prefers, but malt liquors were the best. Brandy may often be given even with the fever. Beef tea was necessary, and if the stomach could not retain it, it must be given by injection. Where there was acidity of the stomach, small doses of bicarbonate of soda, combined with the 1-32 of a grain of morphia had oftenan excellent effect. Sponging the patient with cold water was grateful and appropriate, but on no account must be he disturbed by the treatment. There was much in anticipating certain symptoms. If there is a disposition to delirium and wandering, it may be guarded against by mild anodynes and stimulants. If this delirium is allowed to continue, the patient becomes comatose and dies. It must be remembered that yellow fever patients are wholly irresponsible, and though they may talk reasonably, they do not appreciate their own condition. It was exceedingly difficult to keep patients quiet in bed, yet it was the most essential part of the treatment. The doctor told a story of an intelligent sea captain, whose life he saved during one of the epidemics by threatening to cut his throat if he dared stir from a given position in the intervals of his visits. The treatment of yellow fever was simple. In old times people thought because it was a mighty disease it needed mighty remedies, and when he first went to New Orleans it was customary to give sixty grain doses of calomel, and even more than that; and yet some patients did even then get well. With rational treatment a large proportion would recover. The chief difficulty lay in preventing the patient from committing fatal acts of indiscretion in the absence of his physician. It should be remembered that everything depended on rest and nutrition, and that nothing could be gained by depletion. It was even better to allow the bowels to remain unmoved for five or six days than to run the risk of giving active purgatives.

The remarks of Dr. Stone were received with profound attention, and a vote of thanks was tendered him at the conclusion of the lecture.

A SAILING CARRIAGE FOR THE PLAINS.—We were on Saturday shown a model of a "sailing carriage," designed for crossing the plains to New Mexico. It has two upright jib sails, and a sail on each spoke of the two wheels on one side of the wagon, with steering gear acting on the forward wheels, and provision for transferring the wheel sails to the opposite wheels. The inventor is Chas. P. Maczowitzky, a German, who has been a sailor, and has since spent several years in traversing the plains. The long and tedious voyages of the trains led him to think of and perfect this contrivance, which he seems earnest in thinking must succeed. When the model is placed on a plane and blown upon, it is moved readily by the wind. He relies upon the ascertained constancy of the prevailing winds on the great plains, over the route named. A full sized sailing carriage has just been finished for him by Messrs. Westlake & Bodden, at Biddle and Main streets, and is to be, we understand, exhibited at Fourth and Poplar streets to-day. The wheels are ten feet high, the wagon box shaped like a long boat and hung low, and with the jib sails the whole concern presents an odd and formidable appearance. The design is to take passengers and mail matter only—not freight—and it is expected that the carriage will suffice as a boat for crossing streams. The thing is decidedly curious and interesting.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

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INFORMATION WANTED—BY ANSLEY Moore, from Pitt county, North Carolina, who did belong to one Mr. Able Moore, a farmer. Ansley Moore was sold from North Carolina about forty years ago; her mother's name was Silvia Moore, and she also belonged to the said Mr. Moore. Her father, two sisters, Julia and Ellen, and two brothers, Stephen and Lewis, belonged to a Mr. Joseph Daniels. She has uncles named Dublin, Prince, Pompe, and Jermey, all out of the Moore family.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HARRISON ANDERSON or York Emanuel Anderson. Harrison formerly belonged to Mr. G. W. Squires of New Orleans, La.; also his mother. Harrison was taken away from here a day or two before the Federal army arrived before this city. He is supposed to be in some part of Texas. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his mother, Rosanna Anderson, New Orleans, La. se27

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NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS.
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.

2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will please address
JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains will address
WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will address
ABNER C. HARDING, M. C.,
Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address AARON F. STEVENS, M. C.,
Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address
WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C.,
Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
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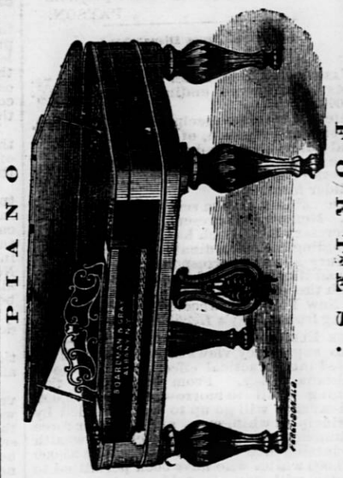
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The New-Orleans Advocate.

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

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NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE

From the Advocate and Guardian.

"Get thy Spindle and thy Distaff Ready, and God will send Thee Flax."

BY ANNA MONTAGUE.

Place the spindle, hold the distaff,
Waiting one;
Ply thy hands as at the spinning
To be done,
And in full, abundant measure,
God will give, in His good pleasure,
Flax for all thy need.

Stand not thou so idly lingering,
Faithless one;
Mourning want of flax for labor
To be done;
Up! and gird thyself for duty,
And thy work shall grow in beauty,
Till God says—"complete!"

Art thou longing for a mission
In the earth?
For a noble, high endeavor,
Springing into birth?
Let thy dream be wrought in living,
And thy God, by richly giving,
Will thy needs supply.

If thy heart be nerved for doing,
Thou shalt find,
All around thee, in thy pathway,
Poor and blind.
Take and lead them to the glory
Shining out from Calvary's story;
Lift them from their sin.

List! the sounds of the great city!
Wailings sore
Rise from young and stricken children
Evermore.
They are crying in their sorrow,
"O, the weary, sad to-morrow
Cometh as to-day!

"Let us die! the grave is quiet
In its rest;
Want and crime, with clutching fingers,
Never there molest.
Would you live? The earth is dreary,
And our hearts are very weary
In our toil and woe.

"Love? we know not what it meaneth?
But the frown
Of our mothers, and their curses
Weigh us down.
Our child-laughter—hushed its tone—
'Tis the echo of a moan;
Let us quickly die!"

Dare ye stand in idle lingering,
Christian one?
Mourning want of flax for labor
To be done?
Lo! the flax which God hath given;
Shall not some soul find his heaven
Through your tears and toil?

Lead these sorrowing, blinded children
To the light;
Let love lift the heavy shadows
From their sight;
Train their voices to sweet laughter,
And their souls for glad hereafter
In the sunny skies.

And when thou hast finished labor
At His word,
For thy work, complete in beauty,
Shall be heard
Tones of love, in golden measure—
"Child, it is thy Father's pleasure,
Rest for aye in heaven."

A Cheering View of the Times.

An article in the *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, presents, in a forcible manner, the gains of humanity from the wars and revolutions of the last eighteen years. We give the annexed extract:

First of all came the revolution of 1848. The wars consequent on that event planted constitutional government in Sardinia, and opened the door to the Bible in Piedmont. In 1854 came the war in Turkey. It had as its special issue the Sultan's firman, proclaiming toleration in the Mohammedan empire, and repealing the death penalty attached to the profession of Christianity. In 1857 came the mutiny in India, followed by a great war. The British arms triumphed, and with that triumph came an edict of toleration to all the tribes and languages of that great continent, in the shape of the Queen's proclamation, declaring Christianity to be the religion of that empire of which India had now become a part. Next, war broke out in the far East, and that war put an end to the complete isolation which China had maintained for so many centuries, and opened that distant land to the Bible and the missionary. Having touched the limits of the farthest East, war returned westward on its steps, and in 1859 broke out again in July. This, the war of independence, as it has been termed, opened the whole country, from the Alps to Sicily, the Papal states excepted, to the circulation of the Scriptures and the preaching of the Gospel. War had, for the time, accomplished its mission in the Old World. It now crossed the Atlantic, and there, with its hoarse voice, it proclaimed liberty to the captive. Amid fields of unexampled carnage, it struck down one of the most accursed systems of slavery the world ever saw. Having done its work in the New World, it returned again to the Old, and its thunder peal was next heard in the heart of Germany. This very summer, after a campaign of only nine days, Austria was overthrown, and ceased to exist as a German power; the last vestige of the once famous holy Roman Empire was swept out of existence, the strongest political bulwark of the Papacy was thrown down, and by the rise of a great Protestant kingdom in Germany, the balance of political power was turned in favor of liberty and evangelical truth.

This is a marvelous chain of events. It conspicuously reveals the foot prints of Him who is the church's Head and the world's King. Within the short period of eighteen years, Satan's kingdom of idolatry has been smitten all round, and toleration has been proclaimed as law to the ends of the earth, to be afterwards worked into the usages of government and the opinions of the people.

Religious Statistics.

Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, in the *Saturday Night*, has compiled a very interesting column from the Presbyterian Historical Almanac. We make use of the following, which is well worthy of study:

The Methodists, who have a total aggregate church accommodation for 6,259,769 persons, in 19,833 churches, are the most numerous of all the sects in the United States. Next are the Baptists, 4,054,220 in 12,150 churches. Third, the Presbyterians, 265,949 in 6406 churches. Fourth, the Roman Catholics, set down as having 1,404,437 persons in 2250 churches. Fifth, the Congregationalists, 956,351, and 2234 churches. Sixth, the Protestant Episcopal, 847,296, and 2145 churches. There are 269,084 churches, with 826 places of worship, and only 34,412 Jews, with 77 synagogues. There are 6275 Spiritualits; 5200 Shakers; 15,395 Swedenborgians; and 13,100 Mormons, with 21 churches in Utah and 1 in California.

The different religious persuasions are variously distributed. For example, there are more Methodists in Ohio than in any other State; more Baptists in Georgia; more Presbyterians in Pennsylvania; more Roman Catholics in New York; ten times more Unitarians in Massachusetts than in any other state; more Congregationalists in Massachusetts; more Protestant Episcopals in New York; more Quakers in New York, also more Jews, Dutch Reformed, Universalits, and Shakers. There is not a single Spiritualist church in Pennsylvania. In this estimate through senses-takers, I believe that the Roman Catholics and the Protestant Episcopals are understated. There must be nearly 3,000,000 of former and over 1,000,000 of latter.

The result is, 54,009 churches of all denominations in the United States; giving an aggregate accommodation to 19,128,851 persons; the aggregate value of this church property being $171,398,532. Of this the proportion does not accord with the respective church accommodation of each—the Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Baptist, and Congregational having the most value—New York having the greatest amount of this church property, and Pennsylvania next; the value being $35,125,287 in New York, and $22,581,479 in Pennsylvania. But Pennsylvania has more churches than any other state, namely, 5337, while New York has 5287. On the other hand the church accommodation is for 2,253,820 persons in New York, against 2,112,920 in Pennsylvania. The average value of each church differs very much; as low as $441 for a Spiritualist place of worship, and as high as $16,433 for the Unitarian, $14,744 for the Jewish, and about $10,000 each for the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Dutch Reformed. The *average* value of a Methodist church is set down at $1664, and of a Baptist at $1734. The value of all the church property in Utah is $888,760.

In Pennsylvania there is one church to every 544 of the population; in New York, one to every 734; in California one to every 1297; in Massachusetts, one to every 752. The aggregate of persons in the whole Union for whom there is no church accommodation, is 12,314,580. There is accommodation for 19,128,751, and the whole population is 31,443,321; therefore, where there is room in the various houses of religious worship for 19 out of 31, as many as 12 more have no place to hold public worship in. There really ought to be 75,000 places of worship instead of 54,000.

Religion is the most costly in Utah, where every inhabitant has to pay an average of $22. This is $18 in Rhode Island; $14 in Connecticut; nearly $13 in the District of Columbia and Massacusetts; over $11 in New Jersey; $9 in New York; and nearly $8 in Pennsylvania. It is almost as expensive in Delaware. The value of church property, which was $87,000,000 in 1850. had risen to $171,000,000 in 1860—being an increase of $84,000,000. The increase in church accommodations in the same decade exceeded 5,000,000.

That considerably more than one-third of the whole population of the United States should have no church accommodation is a fact to be lamented. The remedy is—build and endow a sufficient number of churches, in which every seat shall be FREE. At present, many churches are not half filled, because people will not, very often can not, afford to pay heavy pew rents. So long as churches are erected as joint-stock establishments, out of which a handsome percentage of profit is annually paid as an interest on capital invested, and so long as a favorite clergyman is put up, like a theatrical "star," to draw large audiences into a church, himself receiving an enormous salary, so long must there be a want of accommodation for the multitude. Free churches, the ministers of which would be paid their salaries of fixed and permanent endowments—*these* are what we need in this country.

American Exaggeration.

Whence comes that tendency to exaggeration, or, as it is delicately termed, "embellishing the truth," which is so observable in men? Dr. Johnson used to say that the hardest thing to obtain in this world is a *fact*, and lawyers tell us that nothing is rarer in their experience than to meet with a witness who, in describing an occurrence, can a "plain, unvarnished tale deliver," without a bit of "red in the bush." Every one loves to draw the long bow occasionally, if only to show the thews of his imagination. We Americans are especially fond of "piling up the agony" in our own statements. As our mountains, lakes and rivers are all on a gigantic scale, we seem to think our speech must be framed after the same pattern. Even our jokes are of the most stupendous kind; they set one to thinking of the Alleghanies, or smack of the immensity of the prairies. A Western orator, in portraying the most trivial incident, rolls along a Mississippi flood of eloquence, and the vastness of his metaphors makes you think you are in the age of the megatherium and saurians, and listening to one of a pre-Adamite race.

Ask a friend what he thinks of the weather in a rainy season, and he will tell you that "it rains cats and dogs," or that "it beats all the storms since the flood." If his clothes get sprinkled in crossing the street, he has been "drenched to the skin." The days are "as dark as Egypt," and the mud in the streets is everywhere "up to one's knees." If a Yankee makes a shrewd or lucky speculation, he is said to have cleared "heaps of money," and everybody envies him "the doubloons he has bagged." All our winds blow a hurricane; all our fires are conflagrations, even though a hencoop is burned; all our fogs can be cut with a knife. Nobody fails in this country—he "bursts up." As our orators rival Demosthenes in eloquence, they beat Chillingworth in logic; and their sarcasm is more "withering" than that of Junius himself. Who ever heard of a public meeting in this country, that was not "an immense demonstration"—of an actor's benefit at which the house was not "crowded from pit to dome"—of a political nomination that was not "sweeping the country like wildfire?" Where is the rich man who does not "roll in wealth," or the poor man who is "worth the first red cent?" When is a carriage upset without being "knocked into immortal smash," or who ever experiences a smart breeze at sea, which does not make "the waves run mountain high?" All our good men are paragons of virtue—our villains monsters of iniquity. Our barbers are all the Napoleons of their profession, and our boot-blacks are beginning to be spoken of as *artistes*. Listen to the conversation of a fashionable young lady, and you will find it to be stuffed with exclamations, expletives, and senseless extravagances, as untasteful as the streamers of tattered finery which you sometimes see fluttering about the person of a dilapidated belle. Interpret it literally, and you would infer that within the compass of twenty-four hours she had met with more hair-breadth escapes and disastrous chances, had passed through more distressing experiences and seen more gorgeous spectacles, had endured more fright and enjoyed more rapture than would suffice for half a dozen common lives.

Many of our public speakers and writers seem incapable of expressing themselves in a plain, calm, truthful manner on any subject whatever. It has been said of Rufus Choate, who "drove a substantive-and-six" (adjectives) whenever he appeared in public, that he would be as pathetic as the grand lamentation of Samson Agonistes on the obstruction of fish-ways, and rise to the cathedral music of the universe on the right to manufacture India-rubber suspenders.

Seriously, when shall we have done with this habit of amplification and exaggeration? Is it not evident that, by applying super-superlatives to things petty or common-place, we must exhaust our vocabulary, so that when a really great thing is to be described, we are bankrupt of adjectives? As a hill which would hardly be noticed in Vermon, would tower like a mountain on an Illinois prairie, so a superlative is never so telling as when it stands out in bold contrast to the general temperance of one's language. Not only the strongest thinkers, and the most logical reasoners, but the most persuasive rhetoricians of modern times, have been remarkable rather for moderation than for exaggeration in the expression of their thoughts. Prof. Marsh remarks that it was a maxim of Webster's, that violence of language is indicative of fullness of thought and want of reasoning power, and that he used rather to understate than to overstate the strength of his confidence in the soundness of his own arguments, and the logical necessity of his conclusions. He kept his hearer constantly in advance of him, by suggestion rather than by strong asseveration, by a calm exposition of reasons which ought to excite feeling in the heart of both speaker and hearer, not by an undignified and theatrical exhibition of himself.—Who can doubt that this temperance was, in a great measure, the secret of the New Hampshire giant's great power?

Thoreau, describing an interview he had at Concord with John Brown, notices as one of the latter's peculiarities, that he did not overstate anything, but spoke within bounds. "He referred to what his family had suffered in Kansas, without giving the least vent to his pent-up fire. *It was a volcano with an ordinary chimney flue.*" In reading the admirable letters of the late Rev. F.W. Robertson, we were forcibly struck by some comments of his on a letter, full of strongly-expressed religious sentiments, pious resolutions, &c., which he had received from a fashionable lady. The letter, he says, "is in earnest so far as it goes; only *that fatal facility for strony words* expresses feeling which will seek for itself no other expression. She believes or means what she says, but the very vehemence of the expression injures her, for really it expresses the penitence of a St. Peter, and would not be below the mark if it were meant to describe the bitter tears with which he bewailed his crime; but when such language is used for trifles, there remains nothing stronger for the awful crimes of human life. It is like Draco's code, death for larceny, and there remains for parricide and treason only death." Let us, then, be as chary of our superlatives as of our Sunday suit. To create a sensation, our bagged fox must not be let out before every crowd.—*Northwestern Presbyterian.*

"Be not Forgetful to Enerttain Strangers."

One pleasant Sunday morning, a few months since, a young man left his boarding-house with the intention of taking a stroll in the upper part of the city.

He was a stranger in Philadelphia. Only a few weeks before he had left his quiet New England home, left the dear mother who had watched over him and prayed for him from infancy, to seek his fortune in the great city. All its dangers, its temptations beset his pathway, but as yet the love of that mother had proved his shield and safeguard.

Before leaving home he had promised her that he would attend church, but three Sabbaths had passed over his head and his promise was still unfulfilled. More than once he had lingered near the entrance of some stately temple of God, but as he noticed the throng of fashionably-dressed people pouring up the broad stone steps, he had said within himself, "I shall not be welcome in that grand church. Very probably I would be regarded as an intruder, so I had better stay outside."

On the morning in question he was strolling aimlessly along, when his eye was attracted by the fanciful Gothic architecture of a church in —— street. As he approached it, he heard the full rich tones of the organ, and being passionately fond of music, concluded to step inside of the vestibule, and listen for a few minutes.

While standing thus, a young member of the church entered, and noticing the stranger, greeted him warmly, and invited him to come in.

"No, thank you," was the reply. "I only stopped for a few minutes to listen to the music. I did not intend to go in, as I am a stranger here."

"But we are always glad to see strangers in this church," said the young member—"we try to make them feel at home. Is it not so, Mr. J.?" he continued, turning to his Bible class teacher, who had just entered.

"Yes, indeed," said the gentleman addressed, as he warmly grasped the hand of the youth, "strangers are always welcome here. Come into my pew and I think I can prove it to you."

Such an invitation was not to be rejected, and the NewEngland youth, with some little hesitation, followed his new friend up the broad isle into one of the best pews.

At the close of the service the gentleman asked, "Well, how did you like it?"

"Very much," was the answer; "the hymns were familiar, the tunes also; they reminded me of home;" and his voice slightly faltered.

"I knew you would be pleased," said the gentleman with a smile, "but now come with me. I want to introduce you to two or three of my Bible class. You must make friends of them; they are good lads, every one. By the way, he continued, I should like to have you come to my Bible class this afternoon. You do not attend any Sunday school, I suppose?"

"No, sir," answered the young man, looking somewhat surprised.

"I see how it is. You think you are too old to go to Sunday school; but we have an adult Sunday school here numbering about four hundred, so you will have plenty of company. Will you come?"

"I do not know," said the young man, hesitating. "I will think about it."

His new friend, however, was not to be put off so easily, and at length yielding, he promised to come in the afternoon.

That day proved to be the turning point in his life. He was soon persuaded to enter the prayer meeting, and in a few weeks his faithful teacher had the joy of knowing that he was safe in the fold of Christ.

When relating his experience before the church, he told the story of his Sunday morning walk, his casual stepping into the church door, and the invitation he had received——"Stop just there," said the pastor, who had been listening attentively. "Do you think you would have entered the church if this youug brother had not invited you to come in?"

"No, sir," was the reply. "I should have waited till the music ceased, and then have continued my walk."

"You see, friends," said the pastor, turning to the deeply-interested listeners, "the value of a simple invitation. Those few kind words to a stranger youth have been the means, in God's hands, of saving a soul from death. I need only add, go ye and do likewise."
—*National Baptist.*

Charge of the Light Brigade.

Any particulars concerning the famous "charge" at Balaklava, during the Crimean war, which Tennyson has finely immortalized in verse, must be of general interest, although it is now several years since the gallant Six Hundred rode up to their death, while

"Cannon to right of them, cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them, volleyed and thundered."

We gladly give place, therefore, to the following personal and graphic account of the affair, which has never before been made public. It came substantielly from the lips of the Earl of Cardigan, the commander of the Eleventh Hussars at Balaklava, in 1854, who actually led the celebrated "charge," and was related to Mr. Stephen Massett during his recent visit to England, after he had recited Tennyson's stirring epic to Lord and Lady Cardigan, with an effect which may be easily imagined by all who have ever heard his recitations.

At about one o'clock on that memorable day, after the Heavy Brigade had been attacked by the Russian cavalry, the whole of the cavalry division was considerably advanced towards the enemy, and the Light Brigade had been ordered to dismount to relieve their horses. Suddenly they were again ordered to "mount," and aid-de-camp Capt. Nolan came forward and told Lord Lucan, commanding the cavalry, that the Light Brigade were to attack the Russians in the valley. Lord Lucan rode up to Lord Cardigan and said: "It is Lord Raglan's order that the Light Brigade is to attack the Russians in the valley." Lord Cardigan replied, saluting with his sword: "Certainly, my Lord, but you will allow me to inform you that there is a Russian battery in front, one on each flank, while the ground on the flank is covered with Russian riflemen." Lord Lucan answered: "I cannot help that, it is Lord Raglan's positive order that the Light Brigade is to attack them."

Lord Cardigan then formed his brigade of five regiments, with three regiments in the front line, and two in the second, while Lord Lucan ordered Lord Cardigan's own regiment, the Eleventh Hussars, back, so as to form a support on the left rear of the front line. Lord Cardigan immediately ordered the advance. After going about sixty yards, Capt. Nolan rode obliquely across the front, when a Russian shell fell upon the ground near him, and not far from Lord Cardigan. Nolan's horse then wheeled about and carried him to the rear, and Lord Cardigan led the brigade down to the main battery in front, about one mile and a quarter distant. On arriving at about eighty yards from the battery, the fire became very severe, and the officers were considerably excited, and had to be ordered to "be steady."

Lord Cardigan, at the head of his brigade, passed close by the muzzle of a gun, which was fired as he entered the battery, and rode forward through the Russian limber carriages until he came up close to their line of cavalry. His brigade did not follow him, and he was attacked by two Cossacks, slightly wounded, and nearly dismounted, but he fenced them off, and gradually retired from them and others who were attempting to surround him. When he got back to the battery his command had retired and verged to the left, and he slowly retreated until he met Gen. Scarlett, commanding the Heavy Brigade of cavalry. He told him that the Light Brigade was destroyed, and mentioned the fate of Capt. Nolan, after bringing the order for the attack, when Gen. Scarlett said that he had just ridden over Capt. Nolan's body.

Lord Cardigan then had his brigade counted by his staff officer, and found that there were only one hundred and sixty-five present out of the six hundred and fifty. He then immediately rode off to Lord Raglan to report what had taken place.

The first thing that Lord Raglan said was, "What, sir, could you possibly mean by attacking a battery in front, contrary to all the usages of warfare, and the custom of the service?" My Lord I hope you will not blame me, for I received a positive order from my superior officer in front of the troops to attack them, although I was quite well aware of the unusual course of proceeding ordered." Lord Raglan then inquired what he had done, and was told that he led the brigade into a Russian battery; that he had ridden up to the Russiah cavalry; that he was not followed by the brigade; that he was wounded and nearly dismounted, and had some difficulty in getting away from a number of Cossacks; that the brigade was nearly destroyed, there now being only one hundred and sixty-five left out of six hundred and fifty; and, finally, that the whole had occupied the brief space of twenty minutes.

Spurgeon's "Naturalness."

Apart from the undeniable power of *genius*, there is evidently nothing so sure of success in a preacher as naturalness, the artless expression of an intelligent mind and a feeling heart. Books written on the "art of preaching" are all conceived on a false idea. A London correspondent of the *Christian Intelligencer* has heard Spurgeon, and speaks thus of his manner and appearance:

He is a plain, rather thick-set man, apparently about forty years of age; has an eloquent voice, and strength of lungs sufficient to fill the vast area of his tabernacle. The first impression you get of the speaker is the absence of every thing like art; extreme *naturalness*, so to speak, characterizes his whole manner. Nobody would suppose that he felt that he had any special responsibility to discharge, or felt the least concern of how the task before him should be disposed of. His prayers indicated depth of feeling and breadth of view, as well as ease and versatility in the use of language; and yet they expressed nothing more than the common and ordinary wants of a human soul. No soaring flight to the clouds, nor rhetorical description of the vale of woe. Heaven is an ordinary, plain habitation for the just, and hell but the abode for the damned. Plainness in expression, plainness of thought, and plain and common illustrations make up the body of his devotion. But no class, condition, or character of men are forgotten in his plain, homely, but eloquently uttered prayers. The babe in its mother's arms, the father in his infirmities of age, the youth in his temptations, those in the toils, cares and ambitions of middle life, and the sons and daughters of sorrow, are all commended to God's mercy and grace.

What is here said of his apparent age (observes a cotemporary) forms a singular incidental contradiction to the impression of executive ease conveyed by the preacher's manner. Mr. Spurgeon is thirty-three. The labor he has performed, and does perform, might well add seven years to his looks. The gout from which he now suffers may have aided in deepening the lines, though he pleasantly speaks of the infirmity as one of the "good qualities" inherited from his father, and in no way whatever affecting his tongue.

Anecdote of Wendell Phillips.

The following will show that the great orator, in spite of his austerity on the platform, and the appearance of fanatical acrimony in his speeches, posseses a heart of singular gentleness:

One day during the war he spoke before the lyceum at Gloucester, and returning home by the cars the next morning, fell in with a lady who got upon the train at a way station. She was a southern refugee; had been suddenly reduced from affluence to poverty; and she was supporting herself and her fatherless children by giving an occasional lecture before a country audience. It was a hard struggle, for the field was full, and she was almost unknown and friendless; but with a brave heart she worked on, never asking a dollar of aid from any society or individual.

Mr. Phillips saw her get upon the car, and asked to take a seat beside him. It was a winter day, and she was thinly clad and shivering from the exposure of a long ride in the open air of the cold morning. Obeserving this, Mr. Phillips asked:

"Where did you speak last night?"

She told him it was in a town distant about ten miles from the railway.

"And—I wouldn't be impertinent—how much did they pay you?"

"Five dollars and the fare to and from Boston."

"Five dollars!" he exclaimed; why, I always get fifty or a hundred, and your lecture must be worth more than mine—you can give them facts, I only opinions."

"Small as it is, I am glad to get it, Mr. Phillips," answered the lady. "I would talk at that rate every night during the winter."

He sat for a moment in silence; then he put his hand into his pocket, drew out a roll of bank notes and said, in a hesitating way,

"I don't want to give you offence, but you know I preach that a woman is entitled to the same pay as a man if she does the same work. Now, my price is fifty or a hundred dollars, and if you will let me divide with you I shall not have any more than you, and the thing will be even."

The lady at first refused, but after a little gentle urging, she put the bank notes into her reticule. At the end of her journey she counted the roll, and found that it contained fifty dollars—every dollar that he had received for his lecture at Gloucester. It may add point to this incident to say that the lady was, by marriage, a niece to Jefferson Davis.—*N. Y. Even. Gaz.*

The Judge and the Liquor Sellers.

Judge Maxwell, of the District Court at Des Moines, Iowa, recently rendered judgment in several liquor suits, and gave the offenders almost as plain a statement of his opinion of them as they cared to hear. He said:

You have contemptuously bid defiance to the law and its officers. Now, it is time we had some understanding about this matter. It never was the policy of the criminal law to persuade men to do right, or to hire them to obey the laws. You, however, have been kindly talked to by my predecessors, and warned of coming trouble. You have shown yourselves to be incorrigible criminals. Moral reasoning and kind treatment have had no other effect upon you than to make you bold and defiant. It has become very manifest that your determination is to brave it through and defy the law and its officers to the bitter end. The time has therefore fully come when you must be dealt with as criminals by the stern and rigid demands of the law. Your position is a humiliating one; aside from its moral turpitude, it is covered with the blackest infamy; your crime is the source and fountain-head of all others. Nothing but continual misery follows in your train. Some of the most revolting sights along our railroad lines, of mutilated human bodies, are but the smallest part of your work of destruction. You have no plea of self-defence or mitigating circumstances to offer; nothing but a love of money has prompted you to such a course of life. I have taken a solemn oath to enforce this, as well as all other criminal laws, and while I do not act vindictively in this matter, I have no disposition whatever to trifle with that oath. It is my object so far to enforce this law as to compel men to obey it. When this is done, I shall be perfectly satisfied, without inflicting any more punishment than is necessary to secure that end.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1867.

Rev. N. L. Brakeman

is out of danger, and will soon be out again.

Rev. W. M. Henry

is now well, and again at his post

The Epidemic

is on the decline. Our friends in the North may soon return.

Rev. Dr. Newman

will preach in the chapel of his Church to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Thomson Biblical Institute.

Dr. Newman, the president, opened the Fall term of the Institute on Monday last. Eight students answered to their names; two others will be in attendance—one of whom was absent and the other sick.

Sheridan

is receiving from the Northern people a magnificent ovation. Wherever he goes he is received with the greatest enthusiasm. The people honor him who honor them. His great military and civil deeds are gratefully remembered, and the man who will not make "rebellion honorable," and who carried out the congressional plan of reconstruction in Louisiana, with such wisdom and impartiality, will never be forgotten. No man in the land is more worthy of an ovation.

Pittsburg Female College.

A notice of this excellent institution may be found in another column. Located in the city of Pittsburg, it is one of the most popular and well sustained female colleges in the country. Dr. Pershing, its president, deservedly ranks among the foremost educators in the nation, and the teachers who assist him are eminently qualified for the positions which they fill. We hope our friends, who purpose sending their children North to school, will send them to Pittsburg, where they will enjoy all the advantages of a thorough college course, and be surrounded with a home-like influence.

BALDI

Rome is moved to her centre. Italy claims the eternal city. The arrest of Garibaldi has quickened the desire and strengthened the determination. Garibaldi is Italy. From the snows of Monte Rosa to the fires of Vesuvius, his spirit animates the land. Present or absent, he commands Italy. He is king of the Italians, and Victor Emmanuel is his secretary of state. The seeming opposition of the latter to the plans of the former is a pretense; the two are in full accord, and each has pledged the other to sup together in the Quirinel and chant the *Te Deum* in St. Peter's. So may it be! Our latest advices say "Italy is to take possession of Rome, the Pope to remain till his death, when the temporal power of the Pope will terminate." So decides the Conference of Biarritz. *Gloria in excelsis.*

Col. Charles S. Fox, late special inspector in the internal revenue service here, has arrived in the city. The vacancy created by his removal has not yet been filled, and he declares an intention of making stubborn fight for reinstatement when Congress reconvenes. He says he has laid a statement of his case, with a record of his past military services, before several prominent western Congressmen, and has been promised their support.

OUR PREACHERS and THEIR CONFERENCE STUDIES.

In about two months our Conference will again meet in this city. On the Monday and Tuesday previous to the session, the candidates for admission into the Conference will be examined in those books named in the course of study, and which may be found in our Book of Discipline. We suppose the candidates have been preparing for their examination during the year, and will acquit themselves like men. We are aware that some of the preachers are now old men; during most of their lives they were held in slavery, and were not allowed the means of education; yet, by great effort, they have learned to read and write, and are now among our most useful and influential pastors. While from such men we should not expect too much in their examinations, yet we shall expect them to know something of the studies assigned them. Each book should be carefully read, so that the candidate can express the views of the author in his own language. No doubt some of the preachers cannot well afford to purchase these books out of the pittance allowed them for salary; while those who are able cannot find these books in the South. These difficulties will doubtless be well considered by the examining committees and due allowance made. Yet, we hope the presiding elders of the Conference will afford such aid to the candidates as they can, to place within their reach the books under consideration.

But the committee will be exacting as to the Bible and our Book of Discipline. Every preacher has these books, and is therefore expected to pass a good examination in the same. The mode of the examination in the Bible will be as follows: Let us take, for instance, the examination in the doctrines of the Bible for the First Year. The first point is—"The existence of God." The candidate will be required to state what is meant by the existence of God, and then give Scripture texts to prove it. Candidates for the Second Year are to be examined in the Bible as to the Sacraments—Baptism and the Lord's Supper. They will be required to give Scripture proofs touching the nature, design, obligation, subjects and mode of Baptism, and the nature, design and obligation of the Lord's Supper. The Discipline recommends that "To prepare for this he should read the Bible by course, and make a memorandum of the texts upon each of these topics as he proceeds." The committee will also be exacting as to the examination in Discipline; for while the preacher is to take the Bible for his guide in preaching, he must also take the Discipline as his guide in governing the church of God. We lay the more stress on these studies, because they are the most important in the course; and we feel authorized in saying, that candidates who do not pass a fair examination in the Bible and Discipline, will find it hard work to gain admission into the Conference.

TO OUR PREACHERS.

We earnestly call the attention of our Presiding Elders and Preachers to the subscriptions due the *Advocate*. We have not found it necessary to say much on this subject heretofore, but now, that the long summer is past, and the people are beginning to receive returns from their crops, we trust that all arrears will be paid and the money remitted at once. We have now entered upon the fourth and last quarter of the year, and the Conference will soon meet, when each preacher will be expected to report on this subject. If the brethren will give their immediate and earnest attention to this matter, it will save us from embarrassment, and we will feel ourselves under many obligations to them. Let the preachers call upon the people at once and collect what is due.

The *Advocate* is accomplishing much good. It is read in nearly all the villages of the state, and is a light where otherwise darkness would prevail. It is the defender of our church, and the educator of our people. Then let our preachers awake to the importance of sustaining the only loyal church paper in the lower valley of the Mississippi.

Judge Fisk.—This gentleman called on us this morning. The Judge has returned from New Orleans, where he has been residing for some time. He will not return until the yellow fever abates. The Judge made a speech last evening in favor of manhood suffrage. He is not opposed to female suffrage, but thinks it a side issue, and that negro suffrage should not be endangered by its advocacy at this time.—*Leavenworth Bulletin.*

BISHOP CAMPBELL.

From the *Methodist Home Journal* and the *Christian Recorder*, we learn that Bishop Campbell, of the A. M. E. Church, addressed the Preachers' Meeting of Philadelphia on Monday, Sept. 16. Both papers more than intimate that the Bishop said some hard things against the preachers of this conference, and especially against the editor of this paper. We very much regret that the Bishop's strictures were not published *in extenso* in the *Journal* and *Recorder;* and we now respectfully request the editors of those journals to publish the Bishop's speech. Let us have it. Give us a chance to defend the truth and our church in the Southwest. It will then appear that there are "two sides to every story."

Neither the Bishop nor any of his preachers can give a single instance of aggressive oppsition on our part to hiso and their churches; while in every district in Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi, our preachers have been opposed, and some times with violence, by the emissaries of this Bishop Campbell.

The *Recorder* represents Rev. Joseph Welch, who is in charge of our work in Texas, and who was present at the Bishop's speech, as approving the Bishop's remarks, and as disowning his connection with his brethren in the Southwest. We are free to say, that we don't believe a word of it. Mr. Welch has, himself, suffered too much from Campbell's men in Texas, to deny the truth and applaud the persecutor of our church. Besides, he is a man of sterner stuff. He is one of God's heroes.

In alluding to this subject, the *Journal*, of Sept. 28, makes the following sensible remarks, for which it will accept our thanks:

"Bishop Campbell, in the face of his speech before the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, and his numerous letters published frequently in both religious and secular papers, cannot convince intelligent men in Philadelphia that he has acted throughout in good faith with either his own antecedents, or our well known character, history, and religious aims in extending to the enfranchised millions of the South a helping hand. We have deplored his decidedly unfriendly attitude to our organization, and yet, hoping for a better state of feeling, we have never before called him in question, or uttered a harsh sentence bearing on the aspects of this case. We greatly prefer harmony of views and action between the two bodies, and toward a restoration and the preservation of this state of unanimity, we are disposed to direct all our energies and influence."

JOHN BROWN.

The real founders of a nation are sometimes not recognized for centuries. A nation is a growth; it cannot be manufactured like a clock or framed like a house. It is an organism, like a tree, and has its seed, roots, trunk, branches, sprouting, youth, maturity, and old age. In the case of most nations now on the earth, their period of growth reaches so far back of the era of authentic history, that little genuine or coherent information can be obtained of that period of their existence. The philosophy of the birth and growth of peoples is yet almost a *terra incognita* in the domain of science. It is, however, an accepted proposition that there are laws of the life of nations analogous to those of the life of man, and that nations spring into being, develop their powers, perform their divers functions, grow old and die like all organic creations, in conformity with these laws.

One of these laws is that the seed of nations is an intermixture of distinct and antagonistic races. Without such intermixture no great enduring nationality was ever planted. And as a rule, the more hostile and diverse the elements thus sown together, the more vigorous and long-lived the plant which sprung from the sowing.

As the winds of the storm and the waves of the tempest are the great planters of the primeval forests, so wars have been the old-time servers of nations.

The violent casting upon one shore, by the waves of the ever-drifting tide of war, whose ceaseless swell forever rolls around the globe, of distinct discordant, hostile tribes of men, from birth-places widely separated, and with languages, customs, laws and religions not less widely dissimilar, has been the manner of sowing of almost every nation. The time occupied in thus casting upon the soil race after race was the seed-time. The time occupied in the assimilation of manners, tongues, institutions and religions was the sprouting time, a season of ferments, strifes and transitions. Then came the seedling, the sapling, and the full-grown tree.

When the historian shall come who is to write the birth and growth of the great nation which is yet to be born, grow up in, inhabit and possess this continent and its two bordering oceans, we believe that he will class the era in which we now live as its seed-time.

On his pages three representative characters will stand out most prominent thus far as respectively marking three great epochs in this era of our seed-time—Columbus, Washington, and John Brown. The first was the pioneer of that wonderful emigration of the races of the Old World hitherward, whose commingling on these shores was to procreate a new race, infuse young blood again in the earth, and give birth to a nation, fitted for emergencies yet hidden in the womb of time. The second was providentially made by circumstances the representative man of the first movements of life in the swelling seed, as they finally cut loose from their dependence on the parent stem.

The third, by force of the rare clearness of his moral vision, his singleness of purpose to follow his faith with acts in a great emergency, and his dauntless courage to do so in the teeth of a people's prejudices and temporary interests, struck the blow which broke the shell that isolated the race-seeds from each other, and thus made way for the next great pre-requisite of birth, Union.

All three were representative men; that is, they were merely types of certain great movements which had influenced the minds and passions of men long before they came, and continued to influence them long after they departed, and which neither originated with nor were controlled by them. But they each became the representative man of the movements of his times by virtue of certain great personal qualities, which fitted and incited him to take such part in these movements, as in the emergencies of the times, made him prominent before the eyes of all generations to come, as a type and representative of his respective epoch.

In the first, there were the genius which could conceive of the true shape of the globe and the courage to follow his conception to its consequences. In the second there were that rare eveness, greatness and moderation of character which could win and hold the confidence of a people during a revolution, and which thus enable him to retain their leadership through all its trying vicissitudes, without either losing or abusing their trust. In the third it was that great moral genius which grasped the great truth of human brotherhood and equality as *a fact*, the honesty of purpose which led him to act squarely up to his faith, the intrepid courage which led him direct to his object, in face of the prejudices, the beliefs, and the institutions of his time, and the purity of motive, which carried him through all the stormy scenes of such a struggle, even to the gallows, without a single emotion of anger or revenge, and without a single concession to partisan or personal considerations.

The greatness of Columbus was that of a philosopher; of Washington, that of a lawgiver and founder; of Brown, that of a prophet and a martyr.

New Orleans, the Queen of the Mississippi and the Mistress of the Gulf, twin daughter of the land and of the sea, is destined soon, through the influence of John Brown's deeds, to stretch her iron arms into the great wheat zones of the North, to the vast mineral ledges of the Rocky Mountains and to the golden slopes of the Pacific, and to become the commercial centre of the West and South. She is the first state redeemed from slavery by his daring blow at that mailed giant while yet in the pride and bloom of his strength. In the halls of her capital, the first sovereign convention, holding the political power of a state, constituted without distinction of class or color, in accordance with his principles, is to meet. Louisiana will be made by that Convention the first fruits of the blood shed in the great contest which he initiated.

Nothing could be more fitting. Nothing could more honor New Orleans and Louisiana than that during the sitting of the Convention, his anniversary should be suitably commemorated, and officially honored by the highest political power of the state.

The first martyr of human equality and brotherhood on American soil should be thus honored by the first state re-organized on the basis of these great truths. Let this be done, and at some no distant day, in the centre of her noblest park New Orleans will rear to his memory a pure and stately monument, and her children, as they gaze upon it and ponder the moral of his life and deeds, will be proud that their fathers were the first to anticipate the verdict of a world's admiration in such a tribute to the memory of the man who "remembered them that are in bonds *as bound with them.*"

BLACK JUDGES.

Don't the world move? Just think, that in the year of grace 1867, His Hon. O. J. Dunn, assistant recorder, whose African descent cannot be questioned, presides in one of the courts in the refined, intelligent city of New Orleans. To be sure, old Judge Abel, of the July massacre notoriety, solemnly protested, "that, according to the laws of Louisiana, a man of color could not thus act," but Recorder Dunn, like a sensible man, overruled the exception. And notwithstanding the protest, we are inclined to think that Judge Dunn is a smarter and a better looking man than our esteemed friend, Judge Abel. There is something about Abel's nose that we could never fancy as really classical.

The *New Orleans Republican* gives the following account of the case:

"Ernest J. Wenck, attorney at law, made an affidavit against one Henry Schmidt, that he had committed perjury in swearing (on going security for a party) that he was worth $1000 under the usual conditions of a bail bond. Recorder Gastinel recused himself, on the ground of being a witness, so it became the duty of assistant recorder Dunn to sit as magistrate.

On court being opened, and the assistant recorder taking his seat, Mr. E. Abel, counsel for defendant, excepted to the incumbent of the recorder's seat acting, on the ground that under the laws of the state a man of color could not thus act, the laws of congress in reference to reconstruction conferring no other right than that of being registered and voting for a convention.

This is the same Abel who became so notorious as a pro-slavery brawler in the free-state convention of 1864, and subsequently as the judge of the criminal court, who delivered Andrew Johnson harangues from the bench, and incited and justified the July riot.

The assistant recorder overruled the exception. The witnesses for the state were called. Recorder Gastinel and Mr. Prados, one of the clerks, were sworn and gave their evidence.

Upon Wenck being called he declined being sworn. The assistant recorder asked his reason. He said he knew nothing but hearsay. The assistant recorder properly remarked that it was for the court to pass upon his evidence. Upon Wenck further declining to be sworn, the assistant recorder sentenced him to pay $25 fine or suffer twenty-four hours imprisonment. A friend of Wenck's paid the fine for him.

Wenck became obstreperous upon being fined, and was admonished by the assistant recorder that he must maintain order, whereupon some of the officers forced Mr. Wenck to the place allotted to prisoners who are retained until they pay their fines. The assistant recorder very mildly and in a most dignified manner directed the officers to use Wenck kindly, and give him an opportunity to obtain his fine, if he so desired.

The case then proceeded. Mr. Abel and Mr. Montemat made arguments on behalf of the defendant, and Wenck amused the crowd in making an argument for the prosecution. Recorder Gastinel made some strong and forcible remarks as *amicus curiæ*, and animadverted upon the conduct of Wenck, and sustained the action of the assistant recorder in punishing Wenck for contempt of court.

There being no evidence to sustain the charge the assistant recorder promptly dismissed the case and released the accused.

Progress of the Yellow Fever.

The following table exhibits the progress of yellow fever deaths in this city from week to week since July 13:

Week ending July 13	3
Week ending July 20	2
Week ending July 27	5
Week ending August 3	9
Week ending August 10	14
Week ending August 17	12
Week ending August 24	1[illegible]
Week ending August 31	1[illegible]
Week ending September 7	212
Week ending September 14	351
Week ending September 21	398
Week ending September 28	492
Week ending October 5	429

The decline of the epidemic has commenced. The number of deaths is sixty-three less than for the week ending September 28. It has been remarked that the decline of yellow fever is in about the same ratio as its advance.

Of those who died of yellow fever last week in this city 74 were natives of Germany, 62 of Ireland, 34 of France, 11 of Prussia, 11 of England, 8 of Italy, 4 of Austria, 3 of Poland, 3 of Canada, 2 of Sweden, 2 of Spain, 2 of Switzerland, 1 of Greece, 1 of Scotland, 3 of Alabama, 2 of Arkansas, 1 of Florida, 2 of Georgia, 4 of Indiana, 6 of Kentucky, 1 of Illinois, 5 of Massachusetts, 6 of Missouri, 5 of Maryland, 4 of Mississippi, 2 of Maine, 1 of Michigan, 12 of New York, 1 of New Hampshire, 5 of Ohio, 5 of Pennsylvania, 1 of Rhode Island, 2 of Texas, 1 of Tennessee, 4 of Virginia, 1 of Vermont, 2 of Washington, D. C., 47 of New Orleans, and 13 of other parts of Louisiana.

The Merchants' Union express shipped from St. Paul to the east the largest lot of furs ever exported from that city. There were three hundred and eighty-seven bales of fine and valuable furs, weighing forty-seven thousand four hundred and nineteen pounds. In addition to this there were thirty-one thousand five hundred muskrat skins, weighing twenty-five thousand pounds, and three boxes of fine furs valued at $5000 each.

From the New Orleans Republican.

THE CITY.

The weather has continued warm throughout the past week, with heavy showers nearly every day. On Friday there was a severe storm from the east, which, it was supposed, would materially cool the atmosphere, but yesterday there was no marked falling of the mercury.

It is evident that the yellow fever is slowly abating. The decrease in the number of deaths for the week as compared with the week previous amounts to sixty-three. There has been a decrease in the number every day as compared with the corresponding days of the previous week. We are confident that by the close of this week the epidemic will have so far subsided as to cease to be the leading topic of conversation. In the meantime it will not be fully safe for unacclimated persons to come to the city for several weeks—probably not before the occurrence of a heavy frost. Some of our weather seers, however, predict that we shall have a frost within a week. The papers will not fail to note its first appearance.

The election returns received during the week indicate beyond question that the people of the state have voted for a convention. There is now no doubt that a majority of all the registered voters have voted affirmatively on the question. And when the votes against the convention are added to these it will be found that about ten thousand more than half of all the registered votes have been cast on the subject. The country parishes, so far as we have received the returns, have cast more than half their respective number of votes, with the exception of Livingston. Some yet to hear from may fall short, but there will be an aggregate increase on all yet to come in. Many of the delegates elect from the country are men of more than ordinary intelligence, ability, and character, and will exert great influence for good in the convention.

It is likely that the returns will be all here by the 15th instant, in which case General Mower should at once call the convention. The recent order of General Grant indefinitely extending the leave of officers absent from duty in the fifth military district applies as well to General Hancock as to officers of subordinate rank. It is not likely that he will arrive before the first of November. And there is no reason why the time between the completion of the returns of election and that date should be lost. The state needs stability, which can not be better assured than by a full civil government, with the administration of affairs in the hands of officers elected by the people. Every week of delay costs the state, directly and indirectly, many thousands of dollars. However wisely appointed officers may conduct the business committed to them, there is not that confidence and satisfaction in them and with their acts as there are in those chosen by the people themselves. And without confidence, stagnation and lethargy ensue, and everything is at a standstill, or retrogades.

The most noticeable feature in municipal affairs for the week has been the appreciation of city currency. Tens and twenties were sold yesterday at ten per cent. discount for greenbacks, and small notes at two per cent. These figures are against twenty per cent. for the former and eight and ten per cent. for the latter just before the removal of the old council and city treasurer. The advance in the rate for large notes may be explained by the fact that arrangements have been made in New York for an ample supply of small bills, the first installment of which will doubtless reach here and be put in circulation before the close of the present week. In the meantime some of the best business houses in the city continue to receive large notes at par, but owing to the difficulty of procuring change are compelled to decline breaking one of them. That is the rule adopted by the Republican office. We continue to receive all city bills at par in the regular course of business, and cheerfully give change when we can procure it.

In the course of a business visit at the the hall yesterday we dropped into the controller's office, and found our old friend D. E. Mandell, Esq., busily discharging the duties of his responsible position. In the present disordered condition of the city finances his office is no sinecure, but requires infinite patience and promptness and correctness of decision to keep ahead of business. Mr. Mandell is now preparing the controller's semi-annual report, which, by the way, ought to have been in the hands of the printer by the last day of June. But this was not done, neither were the books left in such a condition that an abstract could be taken without some delay. But a continuance of the present systematic manner of conducting business will soon surmount all these obstacles, and put the machinery of the controller's office in smooth running order. Although the present incumbent was not an applicant for the office, and scarcely desired the position, he has devoted his whole energies to the work as much as one would expect of him in case he was endeavoring to deserve a re-election. In other words, his lack of desire to hold the office does not cause him to remit his efforts to perform his duty.

Notwithstanding the general stagnation of business incident to the prevalence of the epidemic there is little prospect of a fall in rents. At present there are no transactions in real estate, and little if any of this description of property is advertised for sale. We learn that Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co., the leading real estate auctioneers and agents in New Orleans, are advising their customers to wait until next month before offering real estate property for sale, as better prices are sure to prevail. Aside from the experience of this house, which is justly deemed high authority in such matters, we can see many causes which combine to lead us to the same conclusions. Few or no sales will take place during this month, but there will be good openings for capital before the close of November.

A trial of the Rodman gun was made at Shoeburyness on the 26th of September. It was loaded with 100 pounds of American service powder. The projectile passed entirely through an eight inch iron-plated target placed at a distance of seventy yards. This target has been used a long time for these experiments and has withstood some of the severest tests.

From the New Orleans Republican.

THE CONVENTION.

Now that the question of the legality of the convention has been settled by the requisite number of votes being cast at the election held on the 27th and 28th of September, the next question which presents itself is the necessity and expediency of the early meeting of that body. The first section of the original reconstruction act declares that no legal state governments now exist in the ten rebel states, and declares that it is necessary that peace and order shall be enforced in those states until loyal and republican state governments can be established therein. Therefore it is enacted that these ten states shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States. Section two makes it the duty of the president to assign to the command of each of these districts an officer of the army. Sections three and four define the powers and prescribe the duties of the military commanders. Section five points out the various stages through which the people of these ten rebel states must pass before they can establish a legal state government. Section six declares that any civil governments which may exist in any of the ten rebel states prior to the admission of representation in congress shall be deemed provisional only, and subject to the paramount authority of the United States. By the supplemental acts of March and July, it is generally understood that the paramount authority of the United States mentioned in the sixth section of the original act means the authority vested in the commanding general by the third and fourth sections of that act.

By the supplemental act of March 2, 1867, the commanding general is required to cause a registration to be made of all the qualified voters in his district, which must be completed by the 1st of October, 1867. It will be seen that as soon as the registration is completed the general is required to cause a vote to be taken of all the qualified voters of each state, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the people qualified to vote desire the establishment of a civil government for themselves. It will be readily perceived by a bare inspection of the laws of congress on this subject that the scope, object, and intention of congress was to establish civil governments in these states, republican in form, consistent with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, and adapted to the genius and civilization of the age.

The first organized body that has any legal sanction under the laws is the convention just elected. It is to that body, and to that alone, then, that we must look to lead us from our present disorganized condition into a condition of law and order.

By the fourth section of the supplemental act of March 2, 1867, the commanding general is required to call the convention together within sixty days from the date of the election. The limit of sixty days for the convocation of the convention does not make it obligatory on the general to delay the call for that length of time. He may call the body together in twenty, thirty, or forty days, at his discretion. It would seem that inasmuch as the state of Louisiana is at present without a legal state government, with no organization capable of legally binding the state, except the convention, and it being the manifest object of the reconstruction laws to place the state in her proper legal position in the Union, it becomes the imperative duty of the commanding general to convene the body at the earliest practicable moment. He should exercise all the discretion left him in the matter of convening the body in the interest of as speedy reconstruction as possible. Should he, on the contrary, delay calling the body together as long as the law permits, he would be liable to the charge of a desire to delay the accomplishment of the objects for which the law was enacted, to wit: the establishment of a legal government for the state.

That the people of Louisiana have a deep interest in the establishment of a government in the state is manifest to every lover of law and order. Only those who are rebels from principle, and hate all government, object to a return to civil rule. To that class, be they many or be they few, no argument or appeal is necessary. They can not be allowed to impede or obstruct the resolute and determined purpose of the masses of the loyal people of Louisiana to right themselves as soon as practicable by the establishment of a loyal government for themselves on the basis laid down in the several acts of congress on the subject.

In our judgment the convention should be assembled at the very earliest practicable moment—say by the first Monday in November.

THE CHURCH ORGAN.

"The Freest Organ of Thought in the World."

Owing to the unprecedented reception of this paper, it has been enlarged to double its original size, and is now the largest, best and most liberal, as well as cheapest family newspaper in the world.

It is the organ of no sect, but will aim to represent every branch of the Church of Christ, as well as every society organized for the purpose of Evangelizing the world.

It is Trinitarian in Creed, but favors free discussion of all subjects not already settled by the universal consent of the Church of all ages. It will oppose Ritualism and Infidelity, and advocate a free pulpit for Christ's ministers and a free communion-table for all the Lord's people.

It will favor universal suffrage and equal rights to every man and woman of whatsoever nationality, and will oppose all human instruments contrived by men for the enslavement of the consciences of men.

It will publish a sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher every Monday at 11 o'clock. This sermon is not copyrighted, nor does it come under the eye of Mr. Beecher before publication, and will be a faithful report of the Great Preacher of Freedom. Writers and Editors of every branch of the Church are engaged on this paper.

Terms $2.00; $1.00 to agents for every subscriber. The usual premiums of sewing machines will be offered. For sale by the American News Company, for 5 cents.

Address C. ALBERTSON, Supt.,
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From the New Orleans Republican.

PUBLIC EDUCATION THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The public schools of New Orleans have long been deservedly celebrated for their efficiency, and have been pronounced by those qualified to judge fully equal to those of any northern city. In the country parishes, however, the reverse has been the case. They have never had any schools worthy the name, nor, indeed, any organized system of public education. It is true that one of the executive officers of the state is entitled state superintendent of public education, and is supposed in virtue of that title to superintend the public schools of the state; but in point of fact the various estimable and accomplished gentlemen who have successively filled that office, and drawn the salary appertaining thereto, have simply been the incumbents of a sinecure.

It is time that a change should take place in this important matter. There are now it may be fairly estimated more than twice as many educable children to be provided for as there were before the war, and children who have absolutely no reliable source of education except public schools. In ante-war times the planters and such other persons as could afford the expense, sent their children to private schools or had tutors or governesses in the house. The poorer class satisfied themselves with what education they could get at the miserable public schools, if there happened to be any in the neighborhood; if not they did without it, and in many cases were not sensible of any deprivation. The slave children (melancholy phrase) of course neither received nor expected schooling: their hopeless future would have made it a cruelty.

Now, however, all is changed. Many of the planters will be glad to send their children to good public schools; the poorer class of whites, seeing their more favored neighbors patronize such schools, will do likewise; and as for the newly enfranchised citizens, to give a good education to their children is their sole ambition. They seem to feel its importance most keenly. It is the one distinction between themselves and the whites which they believe can by their own exertions be done away with. The Africo-American if he can not change his skin knows that his children can change their speech. They can be educated up to the utmost height that the Caucasian is susceptible of, and, to accomplish this, the black parent is willing to endure any deprivation of comfort, willing to work and save as only a parent struggling for the welfare of children can do. They understand perfectly, it seems almost intuitively, even the most ignorant of them, that there is no security for the continued enjoyment of their newly acquired rights but intelligence; that the mere striking off of chains does not make a man truly free; that while tied down by ignorance, suspicion, and fear they are practically the slave of every superior intelligence. They feel all this while keenly enjoying the inestimable blessing which God through such dire convulsion, such bloody warfare, has sent them; and it is to insure that blessing and make it fruitful that they crave education for their children.

And they shall have it. One of the very first duties of our new state government (this is looking ahead somewhat) will be to establish a regularly organized system of public education throughout the entire state—a system sufficiently comprehensive to secure a good plain English education to every child within our borders, so that the rising generation may grow up to be virtuous, loyal, and intelligent citizens, understanding their duties as such in their double relation to state and nation; loving Louisiana as their home but never forgetting that the United States is their country.

TRADE.

The merchants of New Orleans are anticipating a good trade for November and the early winter from the back country of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, and from Texas; and they are making and have made great preparations accordingly. Will they meet with disappointment? The prevalence of yellow fever here the past and present months may deter some from coming to this city to make purchases, and orders may to some extent be sent to New York, and to the western cities of Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis. Drummers from those cities have penetrated every nook and crook of this country; and wherever railroads penetrate running to the northern and western cities, arrangements have been made with their agents by which goods can be delivered to the interior sections of these states in the very shortest possible time, and at lower rates than by steamer to New Orleans, and hence by rail or river to the up country. Cotton and sugar intended for this city will seek a market by the same roads of conveyance, and at the same cities direct, unless efforts are made to bring them here by offering the proper inducements of cheap freights, handling, and the various commissions.

It is true that our Father of Waters is the only natural outlet for the commerce of the great west. But commerce will seek channels which assure operators the speediest and surest returns upon their investments. If New Orleans and her merchants would become aggrandized they must do so by the addition of new tributaries to our commercial metropolis. They must build railroads into Texas, up to Shreveport, to Mobile, and other parts of Alabama.

There are other cities built alongside the "Father of Waters." Are they idle as we? Is not St. Louis busy in extending railroads in all directions to secure the trade which would otherwise seek New Orleans? Is not Memphis doing the same thing? Does not much of the river business leave the Mississippi at Vicksburg and follow her railroads into the interior? Even St. Paul, in her youth, is doing better than our proud old city: there is a prospect of an early completion of the railway between St. Paul and Lake Superior—that road is being rapidly pushed through the bluffs at a number of points, and it will be completed in two years. She has already run one up the river to St. Cloud, seventy-five miles, and another out west to St. Peters. Shall we have no new tributary to our metropolis? What are the improvements of the river at Des Moines rapids—what those at the falls of the Ohio—what are all the improvements above us if we have no new railroads, no improved ferries, no new steamship lines of our own. We hear of railroads to the Pacific, of railroads and bridges everywhere—but all this must tend to the detriment of this city unless something is done by and for ourselves.

To keep pace with other cities we must project and construct canals and railroads, that we may shake hands with Texas, with the people of the Pacific coast via Tehuantepec, and have better treaties and a better and more direct trade with Cuba, Yucatan, and Honduras.

With no yellow fever here—and there need be none if the city be properly drained and cleaned and other necessary precautions taken—the Mississippi river is not sufficient for the convenience of the place. Provisions have been as long as a whole month on the way from St. Louis here this season. But for the fact that provisions were in good supply at the large warehouses prices of meats would have been fabulous. As it was, we had plenty.

The money market is tight at present, and must so continue until cotton begins to arrive freely, when money in abundance for all purposes will be disbursed.

The cotton crop is very backward this season—some three weeks more backward than usual; but it will begin to arrive pretty rapidly by ten or fifteen days hence. When it is all gathered and marketed, mostly in the next six months, and very largely within the next three, be it two millions of bales, more or less, the money of both New and Old England will flow into the coffers of all.

THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

Every man owes to himself a duty in the preservation of his health, and that duty can not be neglected with impunity. The sudden changes of weather to which this climate is subject should admonish all our citizens of the necessity of adapting their clothing to the variations of heat and cold. It is unwise and imprudent to be thinly clad in cool weather, such as yesterday and Sunday, and which may continue longer. Unless the clothing is sufficiently warm there is, at the present time especially, danger of contracting fever of some nature, even if it be not the epidemic fever. Only they who are careless will expose themselves to that risk. Clothe yourselves warmly—that is an injunction which all should heed.

Sleep out of the draft, but keep your room well ventilated, for there is more danger of engendering disease by the entire exclusion of air than by exposure to just a little too much.

A great deal has been written on the importance of keeping the person clean. A sponge bath every morning is practicable for every one. Cistern water is abundant, and it costs nothing; its temperature is safe. A sponge need not cost more than two bits. Dip it into your washbowl, rub it on a piece of Castile soap, and wash your whole person from the chin to the toes. Then rub dry with a coarse towel. Do this every morning with the same regularity that a "well regulated man" washes his face, and the good effects will be felt.

Be careful in diet, and neither eat nor drink imprudently. Be regular in all your habits. Keep out of the dampness and malaria of the streets. Turn the corner when you come in sight of a coffee-house and avoid it, except at rare intervals, and you will be very likely to escape not only yellow fever when it is epidemic, but all the fevers to which this climate is incident. This is our chapter on health.

HURRAH FOR CATAHOULA!

All honor to Catahoula! Her delegate to the convention of 1861 was the only one who denounced the infamous ordinance of secession. When the name of that delegate was called to vote on the ordinance there was a solemn stillness all over the chamber, and the anxiety of the people to learn to what conclusion his mind had arrived amid all the secession influences which were brought to bear on him was deep and intense. But the feverish excitement and anxiety soon gave way to disgust and indignation among the original rebels, and emotions of the most patriotic delight among the few loyal people assembled there. Catahoula's noble son—James G. Taliaferro—the "old man eloquent," rose and read to the convention a short but powerful and able protest against the separation of Louisiana from the Union. His vote was an emphatic "No." The indignation of the rebels was so intense, and their sense of gentlemanly parliamentary propriety was so dull that they would not allow this protest, which was a splendid specimen of statesmanlike composition, to be spread on the records of the convention. The sneers and slanders of the rebels did not move the old gentleman; he stood by his faith in all the varying phases of the rebellion. He now occupies an honored seat on the supreme bench of this state.

When the late election for a constitutional convention was ordered the Union men of Catahoula parish with one voice exclaimed, "We will send the noblest Roman of them all—James G. Taliaferro." The rebels knowing the unbounded popularity of this distinguished citizen, and the certainty of his success over all opposing candidates, wisely concluded not to nominate a candidate against him, but like their brethren of this city determined to remain away from the polls, and to persuade or prevent the freedmen from voting, in the hopes of causing a failure to have a convention. These tactics, however, did not work. The Union men to the number of 839 turned out and voted for a convention, and all but about ten voted for Judge Taliaferro.

Again we say all honor to Catahoula. Her delegate will occupy a high, honorable, and influential position in the convention. Already his name is generally mentioned in connection with the presidency of the convention. His unswerving loyalty and devotion to principle have endeared him to the loyal masses of the state, and his great intellect, dignity of character, and historical status will give him great weight in the deliberations of the convention, and make him "the observed of all observers."

The Election Returns.

The following is a tabular statement of the vote and registration in the various parishes, so far as heard from:

Parishes.	Votes polled.	No. reg'd.	Under majority.	Over majority.
W. Baton Rouge	672	1,019	—	167
St. John Baptist	1221	1,749	—	346
St. Tammany	680	1,043	—	156
St. Martin	1 573	2,678	—	24
Terrebonne	1,564	2,450	—	338
Lafourche	1,522	2,823	—	110
Ascension	1,636	2,332	—	463
St. James	1,959	2 508	—	704
St. Bernard	721	953	—	244
St. Charles	1,124	1,555	—	346
Orleans	12 841	30,147	2207	—
Jefferson	3,271	4,856	—	842
Livingston	404	948	70	—
W. Feliciana	1,585	1,964	—	602
Lafayette	744	1,562	—	226
St. Helena	856	1,277	—	267
Washington	487	786	—	93
Avoyelles	1,574	2,087	—	530
Rapides	2,556	3,720	—	695
Concordia	1,983	2,186	—	969
Iberville	2,132	2,649	—	811
Assumption	1,536	2,550	—	260
Pointe Coupee	2,055	2,724	—	692
East Feliciana	1,398	2,203	—	266
Catahoula	839	1 395	—	141
E. Baton R'uge	2,779	3,815	—	871
Madison	1,447	1,968	—	462
Ouachita	1,485	2,075	—	447
St. Mary	1 864	2,676	—	525
Claiborne	1,811	2,955	—	333
St. Landry	2,715	5,133	—	148
Bienville	1,121	1,763	—	239
De Soto	1,502	2,259	—	352
Natchitoches	2,300	3,043	—	778
Sabine	359	780	32	—
Morehouse	1247	1807	—	343
Plaquemines	1479	1895	—	531
Vermillion	402	832	15	—
Winn	1024	1042	—	548

So far as we have returns 12,831 more than a majority of the whole votes registered have been polled.

MOREHOUSE PARISH.—The total vote was 1247. For a convention, 1042. Against a convention, 205.

The vote for delegates was:

Thomas P. Harrison	1108
W. W. McMillan	1061
John Lynch	1065

PLAQUEMINES PARISH.—The total vote was 1479. For a convention, 1444. Against a convention, 35.

The vote for delegates was as follows:

Edward Erwin	929
Charles A. Thibaut	1404
Leopold Guichard	571
William LouderLough	14

VERMILLION PARISH.—The total vote was 402; for a convention, 398; against a convention, 4.

The vote for delegates was:

Robert T. Patten	181
Adolphe Bernard	220

WINN PARISH.—Whole number of votes, 1094. For a convention, 1045. Against a convention, 49.

The vote for delegates was as follows:

Absalom Wade	294
Allen Greene	181
E. W. Ferguson	173
John Scott	163
James E. Hamlet	133
J. C. Weeks	124
Matt Ussury	26

BIENVILLE PARISH.—Whole number of votes, 1121. For a convention, 1010; against a convention, 111.

The following was the vote for delegates:

M. H. Fritchell	895
J. M. Scanlan	218

DE SOTO PARISH.—Whole number of votes, 1502. For a convention, 1428. Against a convention 74.

The votes for delegates were:

G. Snider	1428
J. B. Lewis	1411

NATCHITOCHES PARISH.—Whole number of votes, 2300. For a convention, 2267. Against a convention, 33.

The vote for delegates was as follows:

Charles Leroy	2143
William H. Hiestand	2116
Dr. Paisley	171
J. R. Brown	144

Messrs. Leroy and Hiestand, Republicans, are elected.

SABINE PARISH.—Whole number of votes, 359. For a convention, 344; against a convention, 15.

The votes for delegates were as follows:

G. Snider	192
J. B. Lewis	223
Edward Brown	125
John Sneider	8

The parishes of De Soto and Sabine form one district for the election of delegates. Messrs. G. Snider and J. B. Lewis, Republicans, are elected.

The City Currency.

One of the most judicious acts of the late commander of the fifth military district was the appointment of a new city council to improve the city finances and city currency. The progress in that improvement has been slow, but it is sure. City notes of a large denomination were selling at a discount of only ten per cent. yesterday, and notes of small denomination were within two per cent. only of par with greenbacks.

The finance committee of the city council are entitled to credit for what they have done in this work of reforming the city currency and city finances. Our citizens frankly acknowledge that Mr. John R. Clay, chairman of that committee in the board of aldermen, and Mr. John Gauche, chairman of the finance committee of the board of assistant aldermen, have been faithful to their trust in their efforts to advance the value of the city notes of every denomination. Finance is the peculiar forte of these gentlemen, and by the adoption of the measures they have already recommended and the suggestions they may hereafter make, there is reason to believe that the result will be a prudent reduction of our city expenses, the advance of our city currency to par with greenbacks, the gradual withdrawal of that currency from circulation, and the inauguration of a cash system in the settlement of all current obligations due from the city.

Death of Dr. Charles King.

The death of Dr. Charles King, of New York, is announced. He died at the ripe age of eighty years, at Frascati, near Rome. Dr. King belonged to the distinguished family of the same name, one of whom was ex-Governor John A. King, whose sudden death occurred at Jamaica, L. I., in July. Dr. King was formely president of Columbia college. At an earlier period he was distinguished in the editorial profession, having been at different times in charge of the New York *American*, and also of the *Courier and Enquirer*. In politics he was in early life a Federalist; afterward a Whig, and, though not active in partisanship, in his advancing years was strongly Republican in feeling.

Dr. King was educated with his brother, Governor King, at Harrow, England, while his father, the distinguished Rufus King, was minister to England. It revives some bygone associations, when we recollect that these American boys were schoolfellows of Lord Byron and of Sir Robert Peel. Personally and socially Dr. King was a scholar of great erudition; a gentleman of that good old school in which good humor, pleasant cheer, and fine conversational powers were the rule. The race of these "thoroughbreds" is by no means extinct, but they are lost sight of in the general procession of average humanity.

The Epidemic in the Teche Country.

We learn from Captain James Fry, chairman of the board of registers of Lafayette parish, that the yellow fever prevails to a fearful extent there. In Vermillionville out of a population of less than two hundred there have been about one hundred cases of yellow fever and forty-six deaths. Among those who have died from that disease are some of the most enterprising men of the town.

In the village of St. Martinsville there were ten deaths by yellow fever on Tuesday last. Most of the citizens have left their homes for safety. In New Iberia, Mr. John Meally, who has rendered much assistance in burying the dead and caring for the sick, himself became a victim of yellow fever on Tuesday. In the small village known as Irish Bend the epidemic is raging with terrible severity.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Official advices have been received here that eight hundred head of cattle, stolen by Indians from Texas, are held at Fort Bascom, subject to the order of the owners on proof of property.

The following preliminary proceedings have occurred at Albany:

Resolved, That the organization known as the Tammany Hall organization is the regular organization of the democracy of New York, and those bearing its credentials are delegates to the convention.

Resolved, That recognizing the delegation from the county of New York representing the section of the Democratic party known as the Mozart hall democracy as sound Democrats of unquestionable fidelity to the principles and nominations of the Democratic party of the state, we tender them honorary seats in the convention.

On motion, the German delegation were included.

Messmore has been removed. Callicott's successor is under consideration. The contest for the position is bitter.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—A contract has been closed by the postmaster general, through William D. Mann, assessor of internal revenue at Mobile, with the Mobile Trade company for a tri-weekly steamboat mail between Mobile and Selma. Service commences October 18. Offices will be immediately opened at important landings on the Alabama river.

Lewis D. Campbell has taken the stump in Ohio in favor of the Democrats.

J. Warren Bell has been appointed collector of customs at Corpus Christi, Texas, vice McIntyre suspended.

The speech of S. S. Cox at Columbus, Ohio, and the proceedings of the Democratic convention at Albany are having a cheering effect on the bank men and capitalists.

A special from Nashville says that Brownlow's election to the senate is conceded.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $1,000,000. Customs receipts for the week $4,250,000.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The treasury department has issued the following instructions regarding bonded tobacco warehouses:

The cellar of such warehouse may be used for other purposes, having the entrance from the street, and no connection with the upper floor. An office may be allowed the owner of tobacco for the exhibition of samples, partitioned from the storehouse. The owner may take samples from goods stored, according to the usages of trade, and exhibit them in said office, the samples being regarded as in the custody of both the owner and storekeeper. Retail trade in such samples is prohibited.

Information under date of Liverpool, September 17, has reached official quarters that the wheat crop of the United Kingdom falls short, both in quantity and quality. Estimates place the yield at twenty per cent. below an average.

Avonia Jones, the actress, is dead.

In consequence of heavy war and pension payments and light revenue receipts the debt statement shows an increase of two and a quarter millions. The secretary anticipates heavier receipts during the current month and thinks the next statement will show a decrease of several millions.

Stanbery's opinion sustains the state courts in issuing writs of habeas corpus where soldiers and sailors are concerned. In accordance with this opinion Secretary Welles has ordered Commodore Selfridge to obey the writ and produce in court the sailor Gormley.

Revenue receipts to-day $500,000; receipts for the week $6,500,000; receipts for the fiscal year to date $61,250,000.

National bank circulation, $290,000,000; securities held for circulation and public deposits, $379,000,000.

Commissioner Rollins has written a letter stating that by the law affidavits of all kinds are relieved from stamp duty.

Omaha dispatches say that a party of railroad thieves, whose operations have extended over the Pacific railroad for the past six months has been broken up. Most if not all the thieves have been arrested and a large amount of property found secreted in Omaha. It has also been ascertained that large quantities of stolen goods were shipped to points east during the summer. All the parties implicated were connected with the road.

The Pawnee scouts are said to be highly incensed at Spotted Tail's band. They say that when they are mustered out of the federal service they will make war on Spotted Tail.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The following are among the Albany resolutions:

Resolved, That, regarding the national debt as a sacred obligation, we demand economy of the administration, honesty in the collection and application of the revenues, simplification of and equality in taxation incurred for the benefit of the people instead of corporations, to the end that the public faith may be preserved, and the burden of taxation lessened.

Resolved, That we denounce the effort of the Radical party to retain the power it has usurped by establishing negro supremacy in the south by military force coupled with the disfranchisement of the mass of the white population as an outrage upon Democratic principles, and an attempt to undermine and destroy the republic; and that we stigmatize the refusal of that party in this state to submit the question of negro suffrage to the people as a cowardly evasion of a paramount issue in the pending struggle.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—State department has telegraphic advices of General Rousseau's arrival at Vancouver's island—all well.

The steamer Only Chance, from Fort Benton, arrived at Omaha on Friday, with three millions in treasure, and two hundred passengers.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—It is confidently stated that Sherman is here only on Indian matters. He is hopeful of good results from the commission.

The packet ship Golconda, Captain Lovett, owned by the American Colonization society, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday from Monrovia, Africa. She will sail on her return voyage to Monrovia about the 29th instant, touching at Charleston, South Carolina, whence she is expected to sail on the 11th of November. Already, it is said, 600 names are enrolled of parties going out in her, the most of whom will embark from Charleston.

Sherman had prolonged interviews with both the president and Grant to-day.

It is now stated that Colonel Parker goes south to inspect the Dismal Swamp canal, with a view to the sale of the government interest.

Internal revenue receipts $500,000.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—Colonel Parker, (an Indian), of General Grant's staff, has been sent to Raleigh and Charleston to look after certain treasury interests involving, it is said, over a million dollars. The particulars have not transpired. Parker was detailed at the request of Secretary McCulloch. It is suggested, from the character of the detail being purely military, that the trouble is with the freedmen's bureau or the district commander.

Senor Mareschal, secretary of the Mexican legation, remains in charge of the mission during Romero's absence.

In a speech at Galena, Illinois, Congressman E. B. Washburne detailed General Grant's views. General Grant sympathizes with congress in the reconstruction plan.

He advised an early session of congress, and favored the house bill requiring the consent of the senate to the change of district commanders. He accepted the secretaryship of war from a sense of duty, to prevent its being filled by a Johnson man.

His acceptance was with the knowledge and consent of Stanton, after a full consultation.

Washburne said he had no right to speak regarding Grant's presidential aspirations.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—The following is a recent decision of the revenue department:

When land is leased for a term of years under a contract that the lessee shall erect a building thereon, the title to which, subject to the use of the lessee during the term, immediately vests in the lessor, the expense of erecting the building is in the nature of rent, and is returnable as such in the income return of the lessor.

The various committees of the house are preparing the work for the next session. The election committee meets at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 11th.

The committee on southern railroads proceeds south from here on the 16th instant.

A sub-committee of the judiciary committee assembles at the capital to-morrow to investigate whether Maryland has a republican constitution.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—We have the following election gossip from various sources:

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 11 A. M.—The election is progressing quietly. The Republicans claim the state by 3000 majority, which is generally conceded. The Germans, with few exceptions, voting the Democratic ticket.

The Democratic county and city tickets are leading in nearly every precinct. It is conceded now that the city will go Democratic by a small majority.

WASHINGTON, October 8, 8:30 P. M.—Telegrams from Radical sources say that Williams, (Republican), is 1000 ahead in eighteen wards in Philadelphia.

The *Age*, (Democratic), telegraphs that the Democratic gains are as follows:

First ward, 200; second ward, 300; fifth ward, 300; tenth ward, 277.

WASHINGTON, October 8, 9:30 P. M.—The Democratic ticket, state and county, is elected in Philadelphia.

The president has issued the following proclamation

WHEREAS, It has been ascertained that in the nineteenth paragraph of the proclamation of the president of the United States of the 20th of August, 1866, declaring the insurrection at an end, which had theretofore existed in the state of Texas, the previous proclamation of 13th June, 1865, instead of that of April 2, 1866, was referred to;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said words "thirteenth of June, 1865," are to be regarded as erroneous in the paragraph adverted to, and that the words "second day of April, 1866," are to be considered as substituted therefor.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $307,000.

Minister Romero leaves on Saturday for Charleston, whence he will sail direct for Vera Cruz per steamer Wilderness, placed at his disposal by the federal government. Romero's mother and sister accompany him. The Wilderness sails Monday, and will touch nowhere *en route*.

A Havana dispatch says a sure remedy for yellow fever has been discovered in a piece of the female verbena leaf.

WASHINGTON, October 9—1 A. M.—Scattering returns from various parts of the state of Indiana show Democratic gains. Indianapolis city gives Republican gain of 400.

The probabilities favor the election of the Democratic state ticket in Ohio. It will probably be daylight before the result is definitely known.

WASHINGTON, October 9—1 A. M.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* office telegraphs that Corry is elected by a good majority, and negro suffrage defeated. Congressman Eggleston telegraphs to the same effect.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial* both telegraph here that negro suffrage is defeated by 50,000 votes. The legislature is Democratic. They claim that Hays is elected by 3500.

Woodward (Democrat) is elected in the twelfth Pennsylvania district. Democratic majority in the state about 9000.

The customs authorities of Cuba have issued an order that goods must not be manifested to order when shipped to that island.

11:30 P. M.—Nothing definite from Ohio. The impression of Thurman's election amounts almost to certainty. We have had nothing through regular channels.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—Pennsylvania, 35 counties heard from give a Democratic majority of 6586. Half the state unheard from.

Ohio, 26 counties, not including Hamilton, lack 990 of the average gain necessary to carry the state for the Democrats.

Pennsylvania corrected returns give Republican majorities in Chester county 2000; Susquehanna 1200; Dauphin 1400; Lebanon 1098.

Democratic majorities — Carbon 425; Luzerne 1800; York 3000; Bucks 650.

Woodward, Democrat, to fill vacancy, probably elected. He runs 700 behind the ticket in Luzerne.

Republicans here claim Ohio by 5000. We have nothing decisive received here.

The secretary of the treasury has official information of the removal of the export duty of $5 per pipe on Madeira wine from Portugal, to compensate for which a small tax has been placed on the retail sales of salt, beef, pork, rice, fish, and petroleum.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, October 4.—Schofield has issued an order prescribing the mode of election. The civil police are to keep order at the polls, and are to be held responsible for disorder. Registering officers during the election shall have the powers of military commissioner. A registered voter arrested for any offense on election days must be allowed to vote before taken to jail. In districts where there are over five thousand voters separate places will be provided for whites and blacks to vote. No candidate for the convention shall officiate as a registering officer. During the election all liquor shops in the vicinity of the polls will be closed.

The officers of the United States circuit court are arranging the preliminaries for the trial of Davis on the first of November.

Judge Underwood to-day overruled a motion to quash the indictment in a revenue fraud case on the ground of want of jurisdiction. He overruled on the ground that the law of 1829 gives the court jurisdiction over all cases whether named by congress or not.

RICHMOND, October 5.—It is understood that the colored voters here have agreed to run three whites and two blacks for the convention. Messrs. Hunnicutt and Wardwell are two of the whites most prominently named.

A Republican negro meeting in Henrico to-day nominated G. L. Swann for the convention, throwing out an ex-federal colonel who was a candidate for nomination.

Mrs. Annie E. Kirby, arraigned for the murder of her husband, was convicted and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The trial of Mr. Davis will certainly take place in November. The counsel on both sides are ready. Mr. Davis is expected to arrive here about the 21st of October.

RICHMOND, October 7.—The following facts relative to the coming trial of Mr. Davis are from the best authority:

The trial is set for the fourth Monday in November, and as the government will not interfere there will be no postponement by the counsel on either side. The offense of levying war against the United States will be testified to by Judge Scarborough, of Norfolk, and Hon. John Garde, members of the confederate congress, and Captain Hendren, who were compelled to appear before the Norfolk grand jury and testify to the facts upon which the indictment was made.

There will be very few if any witnesses for the defense, the fact of levying war being admitted. The prosecution will then proceed with the legal argument that the prisoner is guilty of treason, and the counsel for the defense will argue that, being a citizen of a state, and under its laws, the prisoner's allegiance was due to it, and not first to the United States.

It has been positively asserted that Judge Chase would preside, but as the supreme court commences its session on the first Monday in December, this is not possible. The trial is expected to last several weeks.

In the United States circuit court to-day the suit of McMahon versus James River and Canawha Canal company to throw the company into bankruptcy was dismissed, the parties having settled the matter out of court.

A telegram to the *Whig* says the Republicans of Albemarle met to-day, and revised their convention ticket, leaving off the colored candidates, and nominating Judge Rives and Southal, editor of the Charlottesville *Chronicle*, prominent and wealthy citizens.

RICHMOND, October 8.—In view of the trial of Mr. Davis double the usual number of petit jurors have been ordered to be summoned for the fall term of the court. Hon. James Lyons was to-day furnished with a copy of the indictment against the accused. General Wells, of Alexandria, it is understood, is engaged on the side of the prosecution. Prosecuting Attorney Chandler leaves to-night for New York to consult with Mr. Evarts who assists him.

The amount of tobacco shipped from Richmond during September was over a million pounds, on which a tax of half a million dollars was paid.

A primary ward meeting of the Republicans to-night agreed on candidates for the convention. The names of Judge Underwood, Mr. Hunnicutt, Wm. R. Toll, late of Massachusetts, and two negroes, were recommended, and will without doubt be confirmed by the coming mass meeting. All the candidates are pure radicals.

RICHMOND, October 9.—General Schofield left to-day for Washington, where he and other district commanders, it is stated, have been called by the president.

A telegram to the *Dispatch* says that yesterday the United States authorities, who are returning to their owners those farms in Norfolk county which were squatted upon by negroes during the war, went to Taylor's farm on Willoughby point, but the negroes were armed and refused to evacuate.

The authorities retired. Many farms in that district are similarly situated, and the negroes express their determination not to be driven off. In the case referred to it was offered to transfer the negroes to General Wise's farm, but they refused.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 6.—Chase was enthusiastically received here. He made a very brief speech, in the course of which he said:

"It would be mere affectation if on an occasion like this I should refrain from saying that I abide in the faith and cherish the sympathies you have so often heard me avow. I am not, as you know, a man given to change my vote; therefore, on Tuesday next it will be given for the candidates of the great party whose proud distinction is that it demands equal rights and exact justice to all men, and insists on maintaining inviolate the public faith. My whole public conduct pledges me to this, and I rejoice in the belief that the noble people whom it has been my pride to serve in days not long past will, on the one hand, strongly refuse their sanction to any violation of national contracts, and on the other generously extend the right of suffrage to all men to whom it is at present unjustly denied."

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 8.—Brownlow's message recommends the repeal of the law disqualifying negroes from holding office and sitting on juries, and indulges in bitterness against rebels. He does not advise the extension of suffrage to disfranchised rebels. Brownlow will probably be elected United States senator.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, October 5.—Returns from thirty-four counties—about half the state—have been received. The convention is carried by more than 11,000 votes over the required one-half.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 8.—Accounts from north and south of Cape Henry unite in characterizing the late storm as very severe. Hampton Roads is full of vessels.

The schooner DeHart encountered, on the northern edge of the gulf stream a heavy gale lasting three days. She saw fifteen vessels with spars and sails gone.

A sunken steamer has been seen off Cedar Island.

From Key West.

KEY WEST, October 5.—The admiralty court martial allows twenty-five per cent salvage on the George Cromwell, amounting to $21,000.

Foreign News.

LONDON, October 4.—Bullion in the bank of England increased half a million.

MADRID, October 4.—General Larsundi, the new captain general of Cuba, sails immediately.

LONDON, October 4.—Garibaldi without giving his parole was sent home to Caprera, whence he made his escape, but was again arrested on the main land and sent back to the island, where he now remains.

A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, announces the arrival there of the steamer Quaker City with the American excursionists. Captain Duncan telegraphs that the Quaker City will leave Alexandria on the 7th instant, and will reach Gibraltar on the 27th, when they will sail for home.

It is said that Sir Augustus B. Page, present British minister at Florence, will be appointed ambassador to the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir F. Bruce.

The committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western railway in America have returned and made their report, which is well received by the stockholders of the road.

LONDON, October 4, Midnight.—Garibaldi has issued an address urging his friends to go to Rome.

The Papal troops were beaten at Vaguarea.

LONDON, October 5.—The *Standard*, of this city, in an article this morning says that the arming of France is exciting apprehensions of a winter campaign.

LONDON, October 4, Midnight.—The latest dispatches from Italy, though conflicting, are highly important. A message has just been received from Florence announcing the clash of arms.

The insurgent troops holding a strong position near Vaguarea in Viterbo were attacked by the Papal forces. A short, sharp fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the attacking party, who were obliged to hastily withdraw. The losses in the engagement are not stated. The effect of this victory is very inspiriting to the party of action.

A public meeting by the friends of Garibaldi was held at Turin yesterday. Revolutionary speeches were made by many distinguished persons. A great crowd of people was present and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

Meetings of a like character are in contemplation in other cities of Italy.

Though a prisoner at Caprera Garibaldi has issued a strong address to his followers, which is published to-day all over Europe. He recites the grievances of Italy, and asks his countrymen to redress them now. He appeals strongly to their patriotism, and urges all his friends to march forthwith to Rome.

PARIS, October 5.—It is said the emperors of France and Austria agreed at Salzburg whom they would support for pope.

Extensive operations in grain have reduced the bullion in the Bank of France a million sterling.

It is rumored that Victor Emanuel has appealed to the great powers to be released from the treaty stipulation binding him to maintain the integrity of the Papal dominions.

The rebels hold many posts in Viterbo, and await attack by the Pontificial troops.

LONDON, October 7.—A dispatch represents that there is great agitation at Rome. Deputations and memorials are arriving at Florence urging that Rome be made the capital of Italy. The Italian press urge subscriptions for the Garibaldians wounded at Viterbo.

It is reported that Napoleon allows the Italians to occupy Papal territory with troops, but they must not enter the city of Rome.

FLORENCE, October 7.—Reports hourly received here from the south show that revolutionary volunteers are invading Roman territory on all sides. Yesterday a detachment of troops was sent out from Rome to meet the invaders in Frasmore, a province lying southeast of the city. A fight took place between them and the Garibaldians near the Abruzza frontier. The papal troops were again defeated and compelled to fall back toward Rome.

PARIS, October 7.—Reports are current that Prussia receives with favor the appeal of the Italian government to the European powers against the treaty of September, and will support the demands of Italy in regard to Rome.

LONDON, October 7.—It is said that Lord Derby will soon resign the premiership.

The London papers this morning publish a report that Earl Russell, now in Ireland, was prostrated by sickness, but the correctness of the report is denied this evening.

The *Times* to-day says Edward Thornton, the present envoy of Great Britain to Rio Janeiro, will be appointed ambassador to the United States.

Dispatches from Aden, at the mouth of the Red sea, announce that the pioneer steamer of the expedition for the release of British captives had sailed from that place for the Abyssinian coast.

PARIS, October 7.—Fould, the eminent statesman and financier, died last night.

Late China advices report that a violent typhoon had visited the harbor of Hong Kong, causing great injury to the shipping and great destitution along the coast.

PARIS, October 8.—The following plan has been agreed upon at Biarritz: Italy to take possession of Rome, the Pope to remain until his death, when the temporal power of the Pope will terminate.

FLORENCE, October 8.—The Garibaldians are marching on Rome. The Florence press urges the government to anticipate them.

Garibaldi has issued an address denouncing Ratazzi.

MUNICH, October 9.—The chief minister of Bavaria in a speech before the diet said that the true policy of Bavaria was to see a union with the German states under the presidency of the King of Prussia, establishing at the same time a firm and daring alliance with Austria.

LONDON, October 9.—Manifestations of ill feeling on the part of the Irish in the north of England create alarm. The inhabitants believe the Fenians are concentrating for another outbreak.

DUBLIN, October 9.—The uneasiness caused by the rumors of the revival of the Fenian conspiracy is increasing.

FLORENCE, October 9.—It is reported that a son of Garibaldi has been arrested by the Italian government.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 8, Evening.—Consols 94 5-16; bonds 71½.

FRANKFORT, October 8.—Bonds 74½.

LIVERPOOL, October 8, Evening.—Cotton closed heavy under unfavorable trade reports. Prices declined fully ¼. Sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 8⅜; Orleans 8⅝.

LONDON, October 9, Noon.—Consols unchanged. Bonds 71⅝.

LIVERPOOL, October 9, Noon.—Cotton quiet; sales 10,000 bales; prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, October 9, 2 P. M.—Cotton declined 1-16. Sales will reach 12,000 bales.

Latest from Havana.

HAVANA, October 3.—Dates City of Mexico of 28th and Vera Cruz 2d instant, say the United States steamer Yantic was detained at Tampico owing to a scarcity of water upon the bar, and at length was obliged to go to Vera Cruz.

Funeral ceremonies over fallen heroes and a grand military review were to take place at Vera Cruz on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of October.

Rafael Garcia was made governor and military commander of Puebla on the 21st ultimo.

United States Minister Plumb arrived at Vera Cruz on the 27th.

Otterbourg has arrived here from Mexico.

HAVANA, October 5, via Key West.—Intelligence has been received by the French steamer Louisiana, just arrived from St. Thomas, to the effect that a serious engagement had occurred before Fort Beasson on the borders of St. Domingo, but on Hessian soil. The Hessian revolutionists specially opposed to President Salnave who were in possession of the fort, hoisted a white flag on

NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE

Tired.

Yes, I am tired, dear. I will not try
To steam the ebbing current any more,
Nor vex with fruitless prayers the iron sky.
Nor dew with idle tears the barren shore.
The rippling waves that kissed my happy hand,
The waves with laughing music in their flow,
Sadly I watch them o'er the broadening sand;
But I am very tired—let me go!

Too long my chafing pride has stooped to strive
To fan the embers into life again;
No faith can keep the flickering flame alive—
The lingering vigil is but lingering pain.
Too late the voice assumes a tender tone;
Too late the life in loving smiles is drest;
The tide is out, the last faint spark is gone,
And I am very tired—let me rest!

Yes, tired—neither angry nor ashamed;
Each wretched mood has fret its feverish hour:
Let the pale bud lie, withered and unclaimed—
Dead, or to gracious sun or pitying shower
Perchance some little life may linger yet
In the crushed stem and withered leaves we see;
But what avails repentance or regret?
I am so tired—tired let it be!

I did so much; I am all worn and cold:
I strive no longer; let what must be, must;
I could not give your hand the strength to hold,
I could not give your heart the depth to trust.
How you will miss me! I could weep your want
Of the close, silent love that fenced you so;
The cup I filled was neither weak nor scant.
But I am very tired—let it go!

[Tinsley's Magazine.

Morning.

BY JAMES AVIS BARTLEY.

The morning, golden-ribbed and saffron-fleshed,
With tender azure eye by sleep refreshed,
With golden head exhaling smells of night,
And thymy robes with moving pearls bedight.
Rose-breathing lips glowing with heavenly fire,
Her jeweled fingers wake a golden lyre—
Striving by all this proud and queenly show
To make us weak, dull-thoughted mortals know
By such a type, what that new day shall be
When universal glory covers land and sea.

Greenwood, Orange co., Va.

The Abyssinian Captives.

It will be remembered that some years ago the King of Abyssinia seized and imprisoned several English residents of his country for a supposed insult by the Queen of England to his African Highness Theodore, the sable King of Abyssinia. Various methods have been suggested to rescue the captives, but the distance inland, the malaria of the country, and the danger of provoking their immediate execution by his brutal Majesty, have thus far proved a barrier to their liberation. Presents and inducements of every kind have been offered to Theodore to achieve their liberation, but the African King declines every ransom, it is said, except the hand of Queen Victoria herself in marriage. Recent English dates state that the Government have at last become tired of remonstrance and sent out an expedition to rescue the captives. A cable telegram, however, says that the unfortunate prisoners are no longer in the hands of the King, but have fallen into the power of an army of insurgents, who are waging war against Theodore. If this be true, their liberation will undoubtedly soon be accomplished; if the report be incorrect, then England will soon be engaged in war with Abyssinia, and, though its remoteness, and its fatal climate may cost millions and many valuable lives, those ignorant savages will be taught a lesson that will be for their good. The danger is, that Theodore, hearing of England's preparations, will murder his captives before the liberating army can reach his dominions.

The Lace of Annaberg.

A chatty correspondent of the Boston *Saturday Gazette* thus describes Annaberg, in Central Germany:

About the whole region of Annaberg there is a vast quantity of beautiful lace made. No machinery is employed, the work being done entirely with the hands, and it is hardly excelled by the famous manufactures of Belgium and France. We went for a walk through the city, stopping at some of the little cottages where the women were at work. They talk and chatter like all women over their labor, and have little cushions, a foot long, perhaps, containing six thousand tiny pins of steel, and sixty so-called clappers or wooden needles, each three inches long. With these simple implements, working so rapidly that the eye cannot follow the motion of the pins, they manufacture this beautiful and delicate texture. So accustomed are they to the work that they fabricate the finest and most complicated embroidery without stopping their laughter or talk, and seemingly without paying any attention to their delicate work.

Such is the competition of labor in this overstocked land, that twelve hours of daily toil bring them at the most but ten cents; and until they have spent years at the business, and become perfectly skilled in the manipulations of their infinite needles, six cents are a good day's earnings. Yet their houses and persons seem clean and neat; they are pleasant and hospitable, and I did not see any attempts to force us to patronize them, nor to extort the usual triple price which strangers are charged. We bought several fine collars and a small lace mantilla for seventy-five cents, and that price seemed to the good people so enormous that we could hardly escape from the houses for their thanks.

A Star Hidden by a Thread.

David Rittenhouse of Pennsylvania was a great astronomer. He was skilled in measuring the sizes of planets, and determining the position of the stars. But he found that such was the distance of the stars, a silk thread stretched across the glass of his telescope would entirely cover a star; and, moreover, that a silk fibre, however small, placed upon the same glass, would cover so much of the heavens that the star, if a small one and near the pole, would remain obscured behind that silk fibre several seconds. Thus a silk fibre appeared to be larger in diameter than a star.

You know that every star is a heavenly world—a world of light, a sun shining upon other worlds, as our sun shines upon this world.

Our sun is 886,000 miles in diameter, and yet, seen from a distant star, our sun could be covered, obscured, hidden behind a thread, when that thread was near the eye, altho' in a telescope.

Just so, we have seen some who never could behold the heavenly world. They always complained of dimness of vision, dullness of comprehension, when they looked in the heavenly direction. You might strive to comfort them in affliction, in poverty, or distress; but no, they could not see Jesus as the Sun of Righteousness. You might direct their eyes to the Star of Bethlehem through the telescope of faith and holy confidence; but, alas! there is a secret thread, a filament, a silken fibre, which, holding them in subserviency to the world, in some way obscures the light, and Jesus, the Star of Hope, is eclipsed, and their hope darkened. There are times when a very small self-gratification, a very little love of pleasure, a very small thread may hide the light. To some sinners Jesus, as Saviour, appears very far off; but far off as he may appear, he certainly can be and shall be seen where the heart lets nothing, *nothing* intervene.

A Parable.

A certain tyrant sent for one of his subjects, and said to him, "What is your employment?" He said, "I am a blacksmith." "Go home and make me a chain of such a length." He went home; it occupied him several months, and he had no wages all the time he was making it. Then he brought it to the monarch, who said, "Go and make it twice as long." He brought it up again, and the monarch said, "Go and make it longer still." Each time he brought it there was nothing but the command to make it longer still. And when he brought it up at last, the monarch said, "Take it and bind him hand and foot with it, and cast him into a fuanace of fire." These were the wages for making the chain. Here is a meditation for you, ye servants of the devil. Your master, the devil, is telling you to make a chain. Some spend fifty years in welding the links of the chain, and he says, "Go and make it still longer." Next Sabbath morning you will open that shop of yours, and put on another link; next Sabbath you will be drunk, and put on another link; next Monday you will do a dishonest action; and so you will keep on making fresh links to this chain, and when you have lived twenty more years, the devil will say, "More links on still!" And then, at last, it will be, "Take him, and bind him hand and foot, and cast him into a furnace of fire." "For the wages of sin is death." Here is a subject for your meditation. God apply it to your hearts.

FRANCE.—The Bishop of Orleans, Dupanloup, is urged by French prelates for successor to Pio Nono. Poor man, how comfortable to hear men talk of his follower, and begin to wish him out of the way.

A memorial to the Bishop of Chester against Ritualism has been signed by over 9000 lay members of the Church of England in Liverpool and district. In reply to the memorial the bishop writes: "I sympathize with 'the deep concern with which' the memorialists 'view the introduction into many of the churches of the land of an elaborate ritualism, Romish vestments, altar lights, and incense, in avowed connection with doctrines which cannot be well distinguished from transubstantiation and the sacrifice of the mass.' My own feeling is against the use of lighted candles in the daytime. But, as I had occasion to remark in replying to a previous memorial, conflicting opinions as to their legality have been given by eminent lawyers; and we must await a declaration of the law from the ecclesiastical court, into which this question has been carried. With regard to another head of your complaint, I have received assurance from the clergy to whom doubtless the memorialists refer, that those practices were abandoned in compliance with the expression of my disapproval. I am as desirous as any of the memorialists can be to maintain the doctrine of our Reformed Church, as set forth in the 28th and 31st Articles, and the prescribed form of worship as plainly laid down in the Prayer Book. But this prescribed form of worship must be maintained in its integrity if it is to be maintained in its purity. If one school of thought in our church could be induced to give up its extravagances, and the other would be more hearty and exact in compliance with the directions of the Rubric, all might alike offer the prayer that we might 'hold the faith in unity of spirit and in the bond of peace,' with a clearer conscience and a better hope of acceptance."

ENGLAND—*The Pan-Anglican Council.*—To the Bishop of Illinois has been assigned the honor of preaching the opening sermon at the Pan-Anglican Council. The English papers see a great propriety in this; for Bishop Whitehouse was the only bisop from the United States present at the meeting of bishops at Lambeth when the Council was resolved upon.—*Methodist.*

Chicago Churchmen might not see the thing altogether in the same light. Mr. Whitehouse does not seem to love home any better. We wonder if Episcopal authority can keep this roaming prelate in Chicago at all.

During the session of the English Pan-Anglican synod at Lambeth last week the writings of Dr. Colenso, bishop of Natal, on the subject of the inspiration of the Scriptures were discussed and condemned.

From the New Orleans Republican.

ORIGIN OF THE EXISTING EPIDEMIC.

The Board of Health and Bark Florence Peters.

The yellow fever has raged on a large scale in New Orleans during the past two months, until the whole city is not only infected, but in a manner accustomed to the disease. It may be of interest, however, to look back as far as three months, when the first few cases were occurring, although the true origin of the epidemic may not be fully learned thereby. An interesting article on the subject in the September number of the New Orleans *Medical and Surgical Journal*, written by Dr. Francis Barnes, M. D., near the end of July last, relates to matters which transpired a month previous to that time, the occurrence of some cases of yellow fever on the infected ship Florence Peters, then in this port.

In the article by Dr. Barnes there are some strictures upon the board of health for omission of duty. In order to fully understand what occurred some extracts will be given from the doctor's statement, and some from Resident Physician Southworth, then at quarantine station, and from Health Officer Burns in their reports of the facts.

Dr. Barnes thus recounts some of the facts relative to the infected ship:

The Florence Peters, a bark of 347 tons, cleared from Havana on the 3d of June, 1867. She had on board, as ship's company, the captain, two mates, and six men, besides, as passengers, the captain's wife, son, and baby, and the wife's sister, a young lady about seventeen years of age. She was boarded at Southwest Pass, as the indorsement of the boarding officer shows, on the 13th. She arrived at Algiers on Sunday morning, the 23d, and Dr. Riley was sent for to see the captain's wife, who appeared very ill. The ship was entered in the customhouse on the 24th, Monday. I was called in consultation the following Sunday, 30th, and gave it as my opinion that the cases were yellow fever. The next Monday the second mate died in the Charity hospital, throwing up black vomit.

Dr. Hart, in whose ward he died, told every physician he saw about the hospital to go up and look at this man as a genuine case of yellow fever; and he is my authority for saying this case was verified by a number of respectable physicians. At the time the second mate was being sent direct from the ship, the first mate was sick and treated by the captain.

The president of the board of health ordered the ship to be cleansed, etc., indorsing the order on the back of Mr. Hogue's report of death of the second mate in the Charity hospital on Tuesday, July 9.

The doctor then speaks of the young lady becoming sick two days after the ship's arrival, and of her final recovery, of the wife dying, etc. Also, "Seth York, a man who expected employment on the ship, and who had been frequently on board, died on the 25th July. All these cases are attributable to the ship. Here the trace of direct infection is lost."

The following are the strictures upon the board of health. The doctor says:

This ship has changed its position three times since its arrival, lying first at Algiers, next in the first district, and finally three days at the government wharf. I have been at some pains to ascertain every particular which could be arrived at, partly because I am a strong believer in the infectious nature of true yellow fever, and partly because although I made a report to the board of health, of the "existence of a malady in the family of Captain Hooper, of the bark Florence Peters, which in my belief was yellow fever," it was nine days before the board woke up sufficiently to order the ship to be cleansed and fumigated. * * *

The board of health hold their offices only on account of the presumption that there is this infection. They are bound, if there only be a reasonable probability of danger about any ship, not only to disinfect her if possible, but to carefully guard the lives of the densely packed population of this city by drawing a *cordon sanitaire* around the focus of infection, and establishing a strict non-intercourse between the inhabitants and the fatal ship.

It seems that the quarantine officers did their duty fully. In answer to a letter from the board of health for information, Dr. Southworth writes Dr. Smith from quarantine station, July 12, as follows:

The bark Florence Peters, from Havana, arrived at this station June 14. The vessel was *unusually clean*, and all on board were well. While here she was twice thoroughly fumigated. She was released by me June 22, and left here I believe on the 23d or 24th, all on board being well. She was detained at quarantine ten days, including the day of arrival on the bar and the day of departure. There was no yellow fever at this station while the Florence Peters was here, and I can not but suspect that the disease was acquired in New Orleans.

Dr. Southworth sent a more full report of the case to the board of health July 26, and remarks that "more mature reflection leads me more strongly to suspect that her yellow fever was acquired in Algiers. May not in Mrs. Hooper's case a sickness, perhaps malarial and acquired here, and developed just after she left here, have invited and succumbed to the infection existing in the neighborhood of the vessel?"

Evidently Dr. Southworth did his whole duty, and there is reason in his suggestion as to the true origin of the fever. But there were other causes stated incidentally by other writers.

Dr. James Burns, health officer of the first district, New Orleans, writes a full account of the Florence Peters case to the board of health, July 15. He says, among other things, that:

Nothing was known on board of yellow fever prevailing in the harbor of Havana or elsewhere, and no one on board was in any way exposed to the disease. The trip from Havana was made in eleven days, without any sickness on board, and ten days more were passed at quarantine without any interruption of health. It was found, however, that the smell from the bilge water, molasses, and sugar had become very offensive by the time the quarantine had expired. I have been unable to ascertain positively whether there was any yellow fever at the quarantine ground during the stay of the Florence Peters there. Just before leaving the quarantine ground a mess of oysters was partaken of in the cabin, and some cucumbers were eaten.

The health officer had probably not seen the statement of Dr. Southworth, written three days previous, in which he states positively that there was no yellow fever at the station when the Florence Peters was there. One would suppose, however, that a mess of oysters and cucumbers at the mouth of the Mississippi, in the middle of June, together with the stench from bilge water, etc., was sufficient to produce yellow or any other species of fever.

Health Officer Burns further states in his letter of July 15 that there was no further sickness on the Peters—that the crew had escaped having it—that, the cargo being discharged, the vessel had been well cleaned and disinfected with chloride of lime, burnt coffee, and other agents, by the captain's order, and that he, the health officer, had "subsequently caused the mate to add the employment of the 'carbolic disinfectant' to them." He further says: "In connection with this case, it is worthy of observation that John Dougherty, who died in the Charity hospital of yellow fever on the 28th ultimo, (June 28), was brought from Algiers while the Florence Peters was lying there; but that, as far as I have been able to ascertain, he did not visit that or any other vessel there."

Frankness seems to be the great characteristic of the Indian chief Red Cloud when he said: "We do not want peace, because when we are at peace we are poor; now we are rich." General Sherman was equally outspoken when he said, "If you don't leave the roads alone I will kill you."

There is a belief among the English shipworkmen that there are two skeletons lying in some of the compartments between the two shells of the Great Eastern. Men have always crawled through openings to repair the two cases. Two men who crawled in never crawled out, it seems.

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INFORMATION WANTED—BY ANSLEY Moore, from Pitt county, North Carolina, who did belong to one Mr. Able Moore, a farmer. Ansley Moore was sold from North Carolina about forty years ago; her mother's name was Silvia Moore, and she also belonged to the said Mr. Moore. Her father, two sisters, Julia and Ellen, and two brothers, Stephen and Lewis, belonged to a Mr. Joseph Daniels. She has uncles named Dublin, Prince, Pompe, and Jermey, all out of the Moore family.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HARRISON ANDERSON or York Emanuel Anderson. Harrison formerly belonged to Mr. G. W. Squires of New Orleans, La.; also his mother. Harrison was taken away from here a day or two before the Federal army arrived before this city. He is supposed to be in some part of Texas. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his mother, Rosanna Anderson, New Orleans, La. se27

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NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS.
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUtions passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.
2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.
3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will please address
JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains will address
WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will address
ABNER C. HARDING, M. C.,
Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address
AARON F. STEVENS, M. C.,
Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address
WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C.,
Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
WILLIAM A. PILE,
ABNER C. HARDING,
AARON F. STEVENS,
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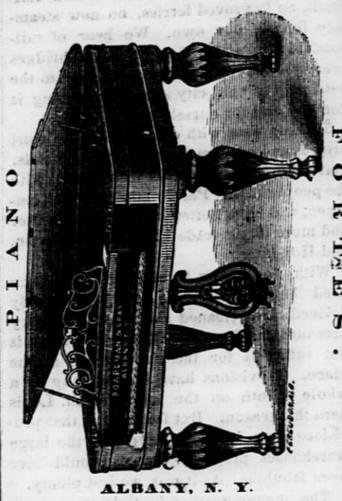
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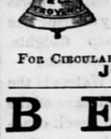
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The New-Orleans Advocat

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. II. NO. 42. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1867. WHOLE NO., 92.

NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE

"A Name in Heaven."

I tremble as I ask,
Is my name there?
Once, on a brighter day,
I seemed to hear Him say,
"Cast off thy care,
My triumph share,
My blood hath sprinkled thee Divine,
And thou, poor sinner, art forever Mine."

But I'm a mourner yet;
My years decline;
Nearer each day to death.
I draw the painful breath;
The nights close in,
I weep and pine.
And fear, if ever I *was* His,
I've forfeited my seat in heavenly bliss.

An answer I must have—
Is *my* name there?
O, if Thou wilt respond
And say "*It is*," what fond
Delights I'll share!
What burdens bear!
No cross too heavy for the load
Of him whose name is written with his God.

Surely upon Thy hands,
O, Son of God,
And in that crimson tide
That stained Thy pierced side,
The thorn, the rod,
The pathway trod
Up Calvary's heights my name *was* traced
In living lines, never to be erased.

So I will trust in Thee:
Heavy and slow,
Ever amidst gloom and care.
Yet never quite despair;
Weary and slow
I'll go, I'll go
My appointed time that Thou hast given,
In hopes that Christ hath writ my name in heaven.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

ENTIRE CONSECRATION.

BY REV. E. DAVIES.

The apostle says, "Ye are not your own, for ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God's."

This solemn and sacred duty is enjoined upon all men everywhere and in every age. But what does it include? To glorify God is to *honor* him, to love and to obey him—to do all things to please him.

I. To glorify God with our bodies, includes: (1.) That we feed those bodies with that quality of food which will best preserve health and promote long life, remembering that the most simple food is the most wholesome and nutritious, and that this simple food shall not be taken to excess—to feed lust, instead of supplying nature's just demands; to promote health, and not prepare the way for disease. (2.) It includes the clothing of the body. Kings may array themselves in purple and fine linen, and every man may dress according to his rank and station, but this makes no allowance for that expense that pampers pride and promotes vanity. (3.) We should glorify God in the recreations of the body. Man needs to leave the monotonous toil of every-day life, and go up into the mountains, or down into the valleys, or out upon the sea, and take fresh draughts of life from the universe around him, and to return to his daily toil with renewed vigor; and this may be done to the glory of God. (4.) In the employment of the body, it cannot be for the glory of God to follow those employments that destroy health, or to follow healthful employments to excess. But in all these things to obey the laws of the body, which are the laws of God. (5.) The passions and appetites of the body must be subdued to the rational bound, for excess in these indulgences is both a sin against God and ourselves. Alas! that so many, otherwise good men, fall into the slough of sensuality, and so forfeit their consecration and lose their souls.

II. To glorify God in our souls is to have all the faculties filled and ruled by God. The understanding filled with holy light. The conscience filled with holy sensibility, till it become

"Quick as the apple of the eye,
The slightest touch of sin to feel."

The memory filled with holy recollections, so that it will not forget God in any circumstances. That the affections be filled with holy love, that God shall be the great object of affection, amid all the loved ones of earth or heaven. That the imagination be filled with holy conceptions. That the will be filled with sweet and holy submission to the will of God, saying—

"Lord, I make a full surrender,
Every power and thought be thine,
Thine entirely, through eternal ages shine."

This consecration will include, (1.) The sanctification of all our talents to God; our time will be accounted holy, and will be carefully husbanded for God and holy purposes. (2.) Our gifts for the ministry, for prayer or exhortation, for teaching or showing mercy, will be all made subservient to the will of God. (3.) We shall consider ourselves as but stewards of God's mercy—hence we shall acquire it and possess it for the Divine glory. Alas! that covetousness is one of the easily besetting sins of the church, and is too much winked at. If a man is a drunkard or profane, we expel him, but if outwardly correct yet inwardly covetous, he is allowed to remain. This sin cursed Lot, Achan, Judas, Ananias, and Sapphira, who have too many successors. Mark the word of God on this damning sin. "This know, that no whoremonger, nor unclean person, nor covetous man who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God." "And covetousness, which is idolatry, for which things' sake cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience." "Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards hath any inheritance in the kingdom of God." See how this inordinate love of wealth is classed among the vilest sins, and utterly disqualifies for the kingdom of God. Well may the Saviour say, "Beware of covetousness;" and this spirit may be seen in small as in large things—just as a man may drown in a shallow or deep stream.

The result of this spirit is seen when the missionary cause lies like Lazarus at the gates of opulence and receives but the crumbs that fall from the table, or when she wanders among the churches "with a pauper's importunity and receives only the shreds and parings of liberal incomes." This is one reason why the laborers are so few in the Lord's harvest. Many leave and many will not enter the ministry because the church is so slow in meeting the wants of these men of God. And they are not willing to be mendicants in the ministry when they can be independent in other callings.

When Oliver Cromwell was in control of England, he found in one of the churches twelve silver images of the apostles. When told what they were, he said, "Melt them into money and send them about doing good." So, methinks, if the blessed Jesus should come into the best rooms and see the expensive furniture, and into the wardrobes and see the expensive clothing and ornaments, he would say, "exchange them for money and send them about doing good."

When the people of Collatia sought the protection of Rome, they were asked, "Do you deliver up yourselves, your city, your bounds, your water, your temples—all things that are yours, both human and divine?" They replied, "We deliver up all," and were received. So, let every reader make a present and perpetual transfer of all that he has into the hands of God, and

"Promise in this sacred hour
For God to live and die."

Trust in God.

Wesley, in a sermon at Doncaster, in 1799, related the following circumstance:

A poor woman of the Romanist persuasion having had the misfortune to break her china crucifix, immediately went to her priest to tell him, mourning greatly on account of the sad occurrence, and frequently crying out, "Now I have broken my crucifix, I have nothing to trust in but the great God." When Wesley repeated these words he appeared to feel strongly, and in a manner peculiar to himself exclaimed, "What a mercy she had a great God to trust in!" A respectable Romanist, who occasionally visited the chapel, was present, and was powerfully affected. "The great God to trust in" touched his heart. He was very deeply convinced of his need of salvation, and joined the Methodist Society, became an ornament to religion, and to the day of his death was an ardent admirer of Wesley.

From the Watchman and Reflector.

On Persecuting the Hair.

Human hair has been subject to all the caprices of fashion and all the fitfulness of fond but ignorant admiration in every age of the world and in every country. A large volume could be written of its history—its habits, its loves, its hates, and its persecutions. I propose in this paper to confine myself chiefly to a few brief notes of one modern mode of destroying its beauty, in doubly *vain* endeavors to restore it, or to provoke its growth in gracefulness and luxuriousness.

What has the hair done that it should be treated as we treat it? We twist it, we scrub it, rasp it, scorch it, stretch it, curl it, plaster it down, drown it in grease, we sicken it with deadly and nasty liquids, we tie it so tightly that it cannot grow, and then punish it by soaking it in odious chemicals and poisonous compounds. As Plato said of the world, the skillful physicians say of hair, that it is "governed too much." Like Mr. Jefferson Davis, it only wants to be let alone; or, at least, like Jefferson Davis's slaves, to be freed from incessant and pitiless abuse. The notion seems to prevail that the hair is a kind of dumb Mrs. Mallapert, "vot loves to be persecuted." It is no such hypocrite. Like every good, healthy christian, it delights in cleanliness and gentle treatment, plenty of pure food, and freedom from oppressive and restrictive laws.

The first, second and third essential things to do, in order to keep or secure a healthy head of hair, is to preserve a perfectly clean scalp. Avoid irritating it by stiff brushes or violent shampooing. These injure the scalp seriously, they diminish its energies, and thereby promote the formation of dandruff and scurvy.

Grease, whatever disguise it may assume, is injurious to the hair.

These applications act mechanically on the hair, and seem to render it soft, but at the same time they stop up the minute pores of the scalp and practically act as a hermetic seal to them. The insensible perspiration can no more escape through this dense cover than it can penetrate a coat of india rubber. Stimulants applied to a scalp in this condition only hasten the ruin of the hair.

Every touch of the scalp should be soft and soothing, and every application gentle.

No effort should be made to alter or modify the natural color of the hair, because nature, in *every case*, selects that shade which best harmonizes with the complexion and most perfectly suits the expression and cast of countenance. A light complexioned person with dark hair, to a cultivated and artistic eye, is an anomaly or monstrosity, as much out of harmony with the true ideal of beauty as a girl with a moustache or a boy with a wrinkled face.

A slight clipping once in four or six weeks is a benefit to the hair; and for this reason—that the escape of the oily substance contained in the hair is sometimes prevented by the closing of the ends, and thus it becomes more or less dry and harsh. A long neglect of clipping is seen in the dry and faded appearance of the ends, which a single application of the shears restores to freshness and beauty.

The head should be washed almost or altogether as frequently as the face. The dryness which washing gives to the hair would soon be provided for by a greater flow of the natural oil, which now is seldom called for and often restrained.

But, whatever may be written about the habits of hair, there are many persons who will persist in the use of oils, pomades, and dyes. These compounds are more freely used in America than in any other country; and the result is seen in the comparative rarity of really fine heads of hair

Pomades are made both from animal and vegetable substances. Among the animal substances that form the basis of these popular preparations are the fat of the bear, deer, hedgehog, rabbit, *man*, mole, goose and snake; ashes of the hedgehog, hedgehog skin, mouse, goat's hair, horse's teeth, bees, wasps; Spanish flies, house-flies distilled with honey in milk, honey, bee-glue and red coral.

The vegetable substances are too numerous to mention, but include benzoin, resins, common tar, turpentine, and laudanum.

"On the principle of like going to and nourishing like," says a careful authority, "the fat of excessively hairy animals—as, for instance, the bear—has been considered peculiarly precious as a promoter of the growth of the human hair; while that of the hedgehog, on a similar principle, would tend to make hair strong! The fat from a human scalp—a well-thatched one being probably preferred—was formerly regarded with feelings of peculiar interest by those ingenious philosophers, whose surprise, on putting their theory to the test, must have been great, upon finding that, after all, it was no richer in virtue than any other kind of grease. A kindred notion was that which fixed on ravens' eggs as a proper application for coloring the hair black. The Romans were not behind us in the oddity of their fancies; for they resorted not only to external, but to internal remedies for the loss of hair. Pliny mentions of the latter kind, observing that 'the sponge growing out of the wild rose, reduced to ashes and mixed with honey, is one of the noblest remedies.'"

The only permanent good effected by the application of pomades is accomplished by the friction and cleansing that sometimes accompany it.

"There is an elderly female in London," says Dr. Perry, in his work on the Hair, Scalp and Face, "of some repute in the practice of restoring the hair, whose method is said to consist mainly in getting the head of her subject between her knees, and straightway beginning a most vigorous attack upon it, consisting in rubbing, punching, pummelling, shampooing, and the like, which results in the effectual stimulation of every part. Another aged sister produces a similar result with blistering powder."

"Restoratives," "lustrals," and similar compounds, are almost uniformly made up of castor oil and alcohol, because no other fixed oil will freely dissolve in alcohol.

One of the most celebrated restoratives, for example, is composed of eight ounces of ninety per ct. alcohol, colored with a few drops of tincture of alkonet root, to which is added one ounce of castor oil. The perfume is gained by a compound of bergamot, narolic, verbena, and orange. Another equally popular restorative is made by adding two ounces of castor oil without any perfume to eight ounces of eighty per ct. alcohol.

Pomades sold for the same purpose owe their more decided results to the presence of cantharides, which is a powerful stimulant.

All such applications are of no permanent utility. At best they only produce a feeble growth of short, downy hair, which soon disappears, or never attains a healthy condition.

Power of a Gentle Rebuke.

There is a power in Christian words, spoken in gentleness and love, that rarely fails to impress itself, even on wicked or reckless men. If Christians had more courage and fidelity in speaking them, good results would be oftener witnessed. One of our exchanges tells an incident, for the truth of which it vouches:

A number of passengers were discussing the exciting questions of the day on board a steamboat on one of our western rivers. Oaths were frequently heard; and one man in particular, in almost every sentence, used the name of his Maker in a most irreverent manner.

Away from this excited party, but within hearing distance, sat a young lady with her husband and friends. The profanity was noticed by them, and they seemed shocked by its boldness. They could talk, but the timid, shrinking lady could act. "I can bear it no longer," she said, as she left her seat and glided into the circle of the now loud and angry disputants. Placing her hand on the arm of the one who had shocked her by his oaths, and trembling with emotion, she begged him not to take the name of God in vain; to think how soon he might be called to meet Him in eternity. She said a few more words, and, frightened at her boldness, she burst into tears and left them.

The next day, before the boat reached its destination, the man came to this lady, took her by the hand, and thanking her earnestly for her late reproof, said: "I will not forget your kind words; I will try and be a different man, and live for the eternity awaiting me." In a few months after, the lady was called from earth. The influence of that open and decided rebuke will only be known when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed.

Many of us can shudder, and deplore the open wickedness about us, but how many of us have the decision of Christian character to enable us to reprove sin in the right spirit when the opportunity is given us?

Death of Dr. Chalmers.

The soldier of Jesus Christ will prefer to die on the field of battle. It was thus that Chalmers died, over whose bier, it has been said, all Scotland was in tears. His death is thus graphically described in Dr. Wayland's memoir:

On the night of Friday, May 28, he arrived in Edinburgh, with no particular marks of fatigue or exhaustion. On the forenoon of Saturday he was engaged in preparing a report for the General Assembly of the Free Church, then in session. On Saturday he felt more effects of fatigue, though he accompanied Dr. Cunningham to his place of worship at Morning Side. He spent the evening with his family, as usual, charming every one by his genial benignity. After supper he said to a clergyman who happened to be staying with him, "I am sorry to ask you to give us worship in the evening." "Not at all," said he; "I shall be happy to do so." "Well," replied he, "you will give worship to-night, *and I expect to give worship to-morrow morning.*"

During the whole evening, as if he had kept his brightest smiles and fondest utterances to the last, and for his own, he was peculiarly bland and benignant. "I had seen him frequently," says Mr. Gemmel, "at Fairlie in his happiest moods, but I never saw him happier. Christian benevolence beamed from his countenance, sparkled from his eye, and played upon his lips." Immediately after prayers he withdrew, and, bidding his family remember that they must be early to-morrow, waved his hand, saying, "a general good night."

Next morning, before eight o'clock, Prof. McDougal, who lived in the house adjoining, sent to inquire about a package of papers which he had expected to receive at an earlier hour. The house-keeper, who had been long in the family, knocked at the door of Dr. Chalmers' room, but received no answer. Concluding that he was asleep, and unwilling to disturb him, she waited until another person called with a second message. She then entered the room, it was in darkness; she spoke, but received no response. At last she threw open the window shutters and drew aside the curtains of the bed. He sat there, half erect, his head reclined gently on the pillow, the expression on his countenance that of fine, majestic repose. She took his hand, she touched his brow; he had been dead for hours; very shortly after the parting salute to his family, he had entered the eternal world. His departure must have been wholly without pain or conflict. The expression of the face, undisturbed by any trace of suffering, the position of the body, so easy that the least struggle would have disturbed it, the very posture of his arms, hands and fingers, known to his family as that into which they fell naturally in moments of entire repose, conspired to show that, saved all strife with the last enemy, his spirit had passed to its place of blessedness and glory in the heavens.

The Pope's Blessing.

The following observations occur in the Naples *Observer*:

The Pope's blessing conduces to evil fortune rather than good. Pius in 1848 gave Italy his blessing; everything was shortly afterwards overturned from the Alps to the Adriatic. At Gaeta he blessed Ferdinand of the Bourbons and his dynasty. Every one is aware of the horrible death of the one and the luckless deprival of the kingdom of the other. Several Neapolitan families who left Naples for Rome for the purpose of receiving the papal benediction, have on their return experienced every kind of misfortune. In Ancona the Pope blessed three large merchant vessels before they started on their first cruise; the whole of them were wrecked and the crews lost. Gens. Lamoriciere and Priodan, before leaving to fight against the Italians (and their brothers in Jesus Christ) likewise received a blessing from his Holiness. One fled dishonorably at Castlefidardo, and the other perished by the bullets of the excommunicated. He gave his benediction to Austria; she was beaten and humiliated by Protestant Prussia. He blessed count Arga, the commandant of the French Foreign Legion; half an hour afterwards that worthy fell from his horse and broke his leg. He blessed the Empress of Mexico; that illustrious lady, a short time afterwards, became insane. He blessed Monseigneur Scitowski, the primate of Hungary, and the telegraph almost immediately announced his death. What now remains for him to do is to bless his prelates and himself, and perhaps that will be the signal for the cessation of the temporal power, and even of the papacy itself.

Mission Intelligence.

GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST—The whole Church will unite in thus lifting up her voice for the faith which enabled the American Board to determine to take China for Christ. They have determined to call for sixty men. "The morning light is breaking."

REV. T. S. JONNSON, M.D., OF INDIA. This brother writes that the physician of the civil service had advised him that he must seek a respite from his work. He had not found it possible, and he was thankful to say that, notwithstanding he was obliged to do the work of two men, his health had held out in a most remarkable manner; indeed, he writes that, contrary to his fears, he has been able to fulfill his calling, and has better health than for three hot seasons last past.

NATIVE CONVERTS.—Of those offering as teachers and preachers Dr. Maclay writes: "They are children, and need the most careful training. O how much we need Divine guidance in this matter! Pray for us! Rightly trained and directed, our helpers will gradually develop into men of power; but if left to themselves, they will fall into grievous errors."

OMISSION METHODISTS.—This is a new name, but the individuals to whom it is applicable we know not. We do not know that we ever saw the man, or woman, or child. It is our understanding that every member of the Methodist Episcopal Church is a contributor to the cause of missions, is a member of the Missionary Society. If there be any Omission Methodists they must be so in consequence of omitting to give as *much* as they should, but who they are we know not.

CHILDREN GIVING.—Pastor James Hunter has been charged by some little ones of his flock to send certain money to our treasurer for the cause of the Saviour among the heathen. He may tell George, and Ellen, and Jane that for the heathen it shall go.

CAREFUL WITH BECOMING CARE.—The Missionary Society, in deciding to issue one copy, gratis, of the *Missionary Advocate* to each member of the Church, were careful to guard against waste, and also to provide for those only who would have the paper carefully read. We are pleased to know that pastors are disposed to aid in carrying out these purposes. Here are two letters by the same mail. One writes: "We have found that we are receiving ten copies more than we can profitably use. Please reduce ours by that number." The other writes: "I am satisfied that we use to advantage twenty-five more in as many families as have not yet enjoyed their benefit." In both these cases the ministers had carefully looked into the matter, and wrote accordingly.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT.—A female missionary, in addressing a farewell letter to the friends of the cause who support the concert, on the eve of her departure writes: "The good brethren and sisters, too, who uphold the missionary concerts, O how the missionaries are bound to you, and you to them. Adieu!"

GET ALL THE CHURCHES to observe the monthly concerts, writes a missionary. A pastor writes that his people have averaged in their gifts at the monthly concert alone nearly two dollars per member. If any one had told them in advance that their gifts would amount to so much, they would not have been believed; never did they, by any annual collection, reach half the amount.

"WHO IS YOUR HEIR?"—This is the title of one of our mission tracts. "Be Your Own Executor." This should be the title of another to be written. Who will write it? Let it embody the following sentiments: "Missionary societies are sometimes put to the necessity of defending wills made in good faith, which wordly-minded heirs are endeavoring to break. Hence it is well for our brethren in all the churches, so far as is possible, to be their own executors. Give to God while you live. Superintend the distribution of your own estate. It is by far the wisest way. It will give you both joy and peace to see your money securely lodged in the treasury of the Lord before you go hence to be here no more. Do not fear coming want. He to whom belongs the gold and the silver, and within whose royal power all agencies are held in ready tribute to the best interests of his redeemed ones, will not leave you to suffer for the lack of any good thing. All you have to do is *implicitly to trust Christ*. If his cause is to be your heir, bestow the gift while living. Place the money as if in the very hand of Jesus. Then no rapacity or unrighteousness of heirs, no trickery or treachery of lawyers shall cheat you of your intent, or Jesus of his gift."

An Old Story.

BY E. ALICE KINNEY.

Rustle of winds o'er the ripening grain;
Tinkle of brooks where the blossoms fall;
Laughter of waters, like silver rain,
Wandering out from a festal hall.
Lights and shadows along the floor;
Snow of marble and glimmer of gold;
And drifts of scarlet the zephyr bore
From trees that are gnarled and old;
Wavering mosaic sweet and strange,
Goldenly swaying in endless change.

Voices down the garden gate,
Vows of love on the pure air,
Feet that linger so late, so late,
Kisses that fall on a brow so fair;
Eyes whose lashes are black and deep,
Shading a thousand yearning fears;
Mouth like that of a child's asleep,
Trembling yet in the shadow of tears;
Hearts that flutter like prisoned birds,
To the passionate music of farewell words.

Rustle of winds o'er the ripening grain;
Tinkle of brooks where the lillies blow;
Fringe of gold through the summer again,
Flashing down in the fields below.
Crimson mosaic woven in gloom,
And barred with golden over the floor;
Black eyes wistfully haunting the room,
Where hangeth her gilded lute no more;
Eyes that are glittering full of tears,
For love that is false to the love of years.

There's a low large moon in the voiceless night;
And blossoming stars through the flying cloud;
And sunset wreaths on a bank of white,
Like roses blown o'er a burial shroud.
And, out in the dusk, by the garden gate,
A womanly dreamer is lingering yet,
With eyes that wistfully wait and wait;
Filling forever in yearning regret;
And a throbbing heart, and cheeks that burn,
Watch for the feet that will never return.

Brasher Falls, N. Y.

An Astonished Old Lady.

An old lady whose home is in the country, and who hadn't been in Cincinnati for several years, came in yesterday to do some trading, her principal business being one of the few eventful incidents in her life, the purchase of a new bonnet. She hadn't had a new bonnet since she was in Cincinnati the last time, and that was seven years ago; nor had she seen any of the new-fangled contrivances—"trifles light as air"—which the women wear now-a-days in the place of bonnets. As a new bonnet was the engrossing theme in her mind on entering the city, of course she was on the alert at once to see what the fashion was. Imagine her consternation, then, in standing on Fourth street, watching the people as they passed by. For a time she was perfectly speechless, and then she was observed to throw up her hands and exclaim—

"For the land's sake! *are* the women all crazy, gaddin' through the streets with nothin' on their blessed heads? What's become of all their bunnets?

She went into a millinery store and accosted a "gentlemanly and obliging" young lady in attendance:

"You see, I came in the hull way from Clarmont county to buy a bunnet. I've worn this one goin' on eight year. It's a little out of fashion, I reckon, and I want one that's right in style. I did't know what the women was wearin', so I stood out here a blessed hour to see 'em pass, and I hope never to see my old man agin if I saw one with a bunnet on durin' the hull time. Some had a doll's handkerchief laid on the top of the head, others had what looked for all the world like oyster patties trimmed with blow'd glass; and I declare to goodness if one woman with a big rutabaga turnip on the back of her head, in a fly net, wore any coverin' 'ceptin' *a yaller circus ticket tied on with a ribbin!*"

When informed that the styles she had seen were the latest thing in the bonnet line, the old lady's astonishment increased, and she was thoroughly bewildered by the time she had examined each of the varieties embraced in the milliner's collection, particularly when she learned the accompanying prices. She declared it was enough to drive one crazy to see sich vanities as women are runnin' to now days. "'Twant so when I was a gal," said she. "Women wore bunnets in them days that kivered their heads, and tied 'em under the chin instid of fast'n 'em to the back hair." She left in great disgust, and said she would go right back to Clairmount and wear her old bonnet till milliners got to making bonnets again.

REUNION.—Two colored men, brothers, found each other in Cincinnati lately, after sixty years of separation. As each was walking along the street, Joshua, with the civility and kindness for which he is noted, addressed Solomon, recognizing him as a stranger in the city, and after the topics of the day had been discussed, mutual inquiries were made as to each other's birthplace, and much to their astonishment, the fact became apparent that they were brothers, though each had thought the other dead. The remainder of the Sabbath day, and far into the night, the two old men were quietly enjoying themselves, chatting of the remarkable changes of half a century.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1867.

Subscriptions.

The year has nearly gone, and some of our subscribers are in arrears for the *Advocate*, though by reference to the paper they will see that our terms require *payment in advance*.

We hope that all who are indebted to us, either for subscriptions or advertisements, will meet their indebtedness without delay.

We would especially call the attention of the ministers of our Conference, who have sent in lists of subscribers, to this matter. Many of these are in arrears, having paid but a dollar or two on their subscriptions.

We have made allowances, however, in the past, for our patrons in the South, especially in the country, owing to the dullness of business, and the scarcity of money. But the crops of cotton, sugar, &c. are beginning to arrive in market, and the money for the same will soon find its way to the country, and a portion to the hands of our subscribers.

We trust that our patrons and presiding elders will exert themselves to collect all subscriptions due as soon as possible, and forward the same without delay.

Stay Away.

We earnestly implore our citizens who are now absent, not to return to the city until such times as the press may announce that the time of safety has arrived. The epidemic is certainly on the decline, and it cannot be long ere they may return to their homes and pursue their business with perfect security. But that time is not yet. New cases of the fever occur daily, and some fatal ones. If strangers who are unacclimated come to New Orleans before a heavy frost, they will be in imminent danger; and there is almost equal danger to our old but absent citizens. Not a few of our native-born citizens have died of the prevailing epidemic, and it is stated as a fact, that some who are here have had the fever for the SECOND TIME. Then wait a little longer. The time of your return will soon come.

Dr. C. B. White,

our esteemed friend, has fully recovered from the yellow fever. In addition to his duties as medical purveyor of this department, he labored most earnestly to relieve the sick in our city, and when his professional services were needed, he hastened to the Jackson Barracks, where he was engaged day and night attending his comrades in arms. It was during these exhaustive labors that he himself was most violently attacked with the terrible and prevailing fever. But we rejoice over his recovery, and thank God that such a valuable man has been spared to society.

Julian Neville

has been appointed Recorder for the First District, to fill the place of the late Judge Ahern. We regard the appointment a good one, and we think the appointee eminently worthy. He is a Union man, and belongs to a class of such men in our city, who have been shamefully neglected both by the civil and military officials of our state, in failing to appoint them to responsible positions, while less worthy men have been elevated to power. The business of these gentlemen was ruined by the war, and it is but proper that they should now be rewarded.

Every house has a skeleton that contains a modern dressed lady.

THREE LESSONS FROM THE LATE ELECTIONS.

I. The Republican party must accept and advance to their consummation, all the logical issues of their mission, or go to ruin. Never had a national party a grander mission to fulfill; never has a party been more faithful to its trust and more successful in its efforts. Like Cromwell's Ironsides and Washington's Continentals, the Republicans are the party of Louisiana. Its great mission was gradually unfolded; for parties, like individuals, must be lead on step by step in the path of reform, as foreknowledge of the ultimate issues would make cowards of us all. Luther in religion, Bacon in science, Lincoln in politics, advanced to conclusions in the growth of their experience and the plan of events, from the mere mention of which they would have indignantly shrank at the beginning of their great missions. Originally called to fix the geographical limits of slavery, the Republicans were next called to declare war for the preservation of the Union; then followed, in their own good time, the emancipation of the slaves, the recognition of the freedman's citizenship, and finally the enfranchisement of all the blacks in the South. These are all mighty events, and it were worth a life-time to witness their accomplishment.

Although that which has been accomplished is great and memorable, yet that which remains to be done is no less great. Providence calls upon the Republican party to extend the right of suffrage to all BLACKS in the United States, to confer the rights of the franchise upon WOMEN, and to declare itself the great TEMPERANCE PARTY of the nation. About woman-suffrage and temperance, we have but little now to say; we think the controversy which God has with the Republican party just now is on Negro suffrage in the Northern States. On this question the Republicans are not sound at the core. When we were traveling with the "mendicant loyalists" in the North about a year ago, we with others were more than once requested not to say a word about the "niggers voting;" and in some places we could not be trusted to speak, lest we should bring in the "nigger:" yet these same Republicans have shouted for negro suffrage in the South, as the forelorn hope of the unreconstructed states. Do these men act from principle or policy? But they have met the Northern black man face to face, and there they stand. The negro confronts them; he wont move, and they can't move. It is another one of the halting places of this great party of Providence. In every party there are thousands of men who vote from momentary impulse or interest, who hold the balance of power, and whom Providence employs for triumph or defeat, as God's purposes require: they are not the thinking, planing, paying portion of a party, but they are the acting and receiving portion. Because the Republicans are not in favor of universal suffrage; because they refuse to their colored neighbor that which they have given to the Southern black man; because they will not come up to the demands of universal justice, therefore God is defeating their plans and taking their power from them. He has spoken to them through Ohio and Pennsylvania, and he will speak to them through New York and every other state. He has taken the Republican party in hand, and on its chastisement will continue till it cries JUSTICE TO ALL.

II. The second lesson of the late Northern elections is, that every injudicious movement on the part of our colored citizens in the South, will be seized with avidity and employed to advantage by the Democrats of the North. The whites of the South have not failed to trumpet through the North that by the Reconstruction plan of Congress they are degraded and their former slaves raised to power over them. Though false, yet this declaration served partizan ends, and affected the results of the late elections. It therefore becomes our colored citizens to act with the greatest circumspection. Your every movement is watched and carefully studied. Your old Northern masters, the Democrats, scrutinize your sayings and your deeds no less intently than those who bought and sold you. You should ponder well the fact, that a Democratic victory throughout the Northern states would be an incalculable evil to you, and perhaps to the whole nation. Remember that of human weakness, prejudice is the hardest to conquer. There are 40,000 men in Ohio who favored the war for the Union, and who voted for a Congress which has given you suffrage, and who would not vote for the enfranchisement of their own neighbors. This feeling exists in every Northern state, to a greater or less degree, and is kept alive by every false step you take. While no principle should be surrendered, and no right sacrificed, yet the higher privileges of citizenship should be claimed with modesty, and fitness for position should be a rule of action. The clamor for place in Louisiana has damaged our cause in the North, no less than the assumed disregard of white men by those who have more lungs than brains. By less clamoring for equal spoils, and by a less straining for the attainment of every privilege in a day, you will reach the desired end much sooner and with greater ease.

III. The third lesson which is afforded to us to learn by the Democratic gains at the North is, that the spirit of the South is unchanged and that its sympathies are with its old allies, the Northern Democrats. Nothing has elated the Southern heart of late more than these returns, and the hope has been awakened that a general reaction would take place in the North, and the reconstruction laws of Congress would be repealed. Should the ten unreconstructed states be readmitted to the Union prior to the autumn of 1868, reconstructionists would vote solid for the Democratic presidential candidate. Here, then, appears the national danger. Our defeat in Pennsylvania and our losses in Ohio have revealed again the political spirit of the South. Let us hope, therefore, that in the wise providence of God the great Republican party may purify itself of its official corruptions, and so far overcome its prejudices against race and color, that it still may be accounted worthy to control the destinies of this great nation.

Who is the Foundress of the First Colored Orphan Asylum in New Orleans?

Since writing our article on the late Madam DeMortie, we have received a very lengthy and respectful communication from Mrs. Dr. Clarissa Hyde, that she (Mrs. Hyde) and not Madam DeMortie, is the foundress of the first colored orphan asylum in New Orleans; and from the proof she has furnished us, we are inclined to think her claim to the honor is just. While we deem the point of honor one of secondary consideration, yet we desire to have the history of so good a benevolent monument correctly recorded. The document sent us by Mrs. Hyde is so important, that we shall publish its material facts in another number of the *Advocate*.

The reason of this letter to us, was the remark in our address at Madam DeMortie's funeral, that she initiated colored orphan asylums in this city; and the same fact is stated in our notice of the Madam's death in this week's *Advocate;* but Mrs. Hyde has given the proof that she is the originator, and in proof, the following is taken from the printed copy of the constitution and by-laws of the "Union Sisters' Asylum Association," founded August 12, 1864:

At a meeting held at Mrs. L. Franklin's residence on Liberty street, August 12, the following persons were elected officers for the coming year: Mrs. Clarissa Hyde, President; Mrs. L. Mitchell, Vice President; Miss Medora Hyde, Secretary; Mrs. C. Franklin, Treasurer. *Male Directors*—George Smoots, John Jones, Thomas Isabelle, Joseph Ebbs. *Female Directors*—Mrs. L. Franklin, Mrs. A. Smoots, Mrs. S. Mason, Mrs. Hobby. THOS. ISABELLE,
Chairman Board Directors.

At a meeting of the Howard Association on Tuesday night, the secretary was instructed to inform collectors of money at the North, in behalf of yellow fever sufferers, that no more money is needed. The association has been made the custodian of about $95,000. Of this amount it has expended about $30,000. Many orders are yet to be received for payment, but it is thought an unexpended balance of about $20,000 will be left in the treasury of the association. It has been the practice of the association hitherto to make out of such balance a contribution to each orphan asylum in the city, at the rate of $100 to each orphan sent thither by the association. The same course will probably be pursued at the close of the present epidemic season.

Spain is asleep in more ways than one. We have heard of her "late rising." When shall we hear of her "early rising?"

THE CONVENTION.

It is estimated that of the ninety-eight delegates in the State Constitutional Convention, thirty are colored men. As a whole, we are well satisfied with the character and calibre of the members elect to this important body. The colored members from New Orleans are men of fair intelligence and of good character, while among the white delegates from the country, are some of the wisest and purest men in our state. When assembled, the Convention will be an intelligent and dignified body of American citizens.

From present returns, the estimated majority over the requisite vote, is over 12,000. This is equally gratifying to every true Republican, and speaks well for our state. And this result is the more pleasing in view of the fact, that the Reconstructionists not only refused to vote themselves, but did what they could to prevent the blacks from voting. We hope, therefore, that, in view of such a handsome majority, Major-General Mower will convoke the Convention at an early day,—certainly not later than November fourteenth. We trust the general commanding will see the importance of this step. The result will be most beneficial at home and abroad. Our creed is: An early Convention; a short session; a speedy state election; and Louisiana admitted to Congress February 1st, 1868.

City Park.

Last Sunday was desecrated by our city officials in a visit to the City Park, where they discussed a plan for making walks, digging ponds, laying stone-walls, building houses, &c., &c Now, we do not object to the improvement of the City Park; we think it is a disgrace to New Orleans not to have a park excelling in beauty any in the world; but we do most solemnly protest against our city officials appropriating God's holy day to the consideration of such business. These men should have been at home with their families, or down on their knees repenting of their personal and official sins of the past week, or in church, where a decent respect of the Sabbath might be evinced. If these City Fathers continue to disregard the simplest of the ten commandments—"Remember the Sabbath, to keep it holy"—God Almighty will smite them with the besom of destruction, and disregard them in the day of judgment.

Rev G. W. Honey,

of Galveston, Texas, has been greatly afflicted in his family during the past summer. Duty called him to remain at his post, and like a faithful minister of the Lord Jesus, he continued in Galveston during all the ravages of the yellow fever. He was untiring in his efforts to comfort the sick and console the dying; but amid his labors of love, death entered his own family. On the 10th of August, his youngest child, four years of age, died of the prevailing fever, and on the 29th of the same month he buried his oldest child, aged twelve years. Thus within twenty days two of his household were carried to the grave, and he left to mourn their absence, which knows no return. We deeply sympathize with our afflicted brother, and pray God that the consolations of the Lord to him may neither be small nor few. The tender lambs of his earthly fold are now in the bosom of the Great Shepherd, whose love for them brought Him to earth to suffer and die, that they might live with him in glory.

Complimentary.

The *N. O. Times*, the Devil's Daily, compliments us in the following extract, which appeared in last Monday's evening edition; and we beg to inform our cotemporary that when our "gall" is right for it, we may review the moral (immoral?) influence of the *Times* on our community, and we invite the editor to our matinée on that occasion:

The "Cardinal" is convalescent, and on Sunday mounted the stu—— (beg pardon, pulpit,) of his handsome new church up town. Yellow Jack seems to have seriously affected his gall, for his exhortation, though brief, was full of bitterness. The especial sufferers on this occasion were our state and city executives, who were denounced for lack of understanding and efficiency; points upon which our newly disfranchised and the doctor, strange to say, will possibly agree.

A staunch pillar of the establishment says that the "Cardinal's" weekly matinées throw those of the Academy entirely in the shade—that they are really the most comical and amusing entertainments of the season.

Madam Louise DeMortie,

late matron of our Orphan's Home, died at the Home on the 9th inst. of yellow fever. Her funernal took place the following day at 4 P. M., and was largely attended. Among those present were the Board of Managers and many ladies who had been associated with the deceased in her earlier benevolent efforts. On the veranda and near the chamber of death, were grouped the orphans and attachés of the Home, who mourned the death of the matron. Rev. Dr. Newman and Rev. Mr. Turner officiated on the occasion; the latter offering prayer, and the former reading the scriptures and delivering a brief address.

Madam DeMortie deserves more than a passing notice. Born in Virginia, she was educated in Boston, where she received those benevolent impressions which were so conspicuously embodied in her after life. Coming from that great centre of New England ideas and sympathies—the city of more benevolent ideas and charitable donations than any other city on the globe—she entered upon her mission with a zeal and enthusiasm worthy of her whole object. In the prime of her womanhood—lady-like in her appearance, well educated, intelligent and interesting in conversation, a very good elocutionist, and an entertaining public reader, she stood at the head of the womanhood of her race. She was a living illustration of what thousands of her sisters might have been, had they been reared in a free state and blessed with the advantages of education.

To provide a home for colored orphans was her mission to New Orleans. The idea was new. There were asylums for white orphans, but only auction blocks for colored orphans; no one thought it their duty and privilege to watch over the childhood of "little niggers." But Madam DeMortie thought them worth an effort to save. And it was a Christ-like thought; such a thought as only now and then comes to a human soul. Naturally the inception of the project encountered difficulties, but with a zeal that never flagged; with a faith that did not fail, she persevered and attained her purpose. She at first gathered a handful of orphans into the Soulé mansion, where she remained till Andrew Johnson turned her and her orphans out to permit a rebel to come in; then, under the protection of the Freedmen's Bureau, the Asylum was tranferred to the west wing of the Marine Hospital. It was here she died. Although deficient in many things as a matron proper, yet she had few superiors as a foundress and general manager. She had will, intellect, a fixed purpose, and a rare power of persuasion, which enabled her to attain success where others would have failed. Happily for her memory and for the perpetuity and future welfare of the orphans, the Home is under the care of a board of managers, whose wise management is a pledge of its success. And it must be a joy to the friends of the dead and to all the friends of the institution to learn that the Home has been placed, by voluntary contributions, upon a safe financial basis. Recently a noble farm of eighteen hundred acres, on the banks of the Teche, has been purchased, whither the Asylum will be transferred before mid-winter, and where thousands of orphans may be reared under the nurturing care of our church, to go forth and bless society with their piety, industry, intelligence and love of liberty. Such is the lesson of the life and death of Madam Louise DeMortie.

TWO MONTHS FOR NOTHING!—*Look at this Offer.*—We have received the *American Agriculturist* for October. We wish that all our friends could see this paper. We know of no way in which so large an amount of truly valuable, interesting, and instructive reading matter could be given to a family at so small a price as the subscription to the *Agriculturist*. Each number contains 32 to 40 large quarto pages, and 30 to 50 fine engravings, many of them very costly and beautiful. Here, in this October number, we find, in addition to the great amount of valuable information, hints, suggestions, &c., more than 30 engravings, several of which are among the most expensive ever found in an illustrated journal. This number is of itself really worth a year's subscription. The cost of the *American Agriculturist* is only $1 50 for a year, in advance, or four copies for $5. The publishers offer that valuable journal FREE for the remaining two months of this year, to all *new* subscribers for 1868, (vol. 27,) who send in their subscriptions during this month of October. We advise all our readers to secure it on these terms. It will be sure to benefit all fathers and mothers, and interest and instruct the children..

Subscriptions should be sent to the publishers, Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York city.

Henry Clay Dean wrote to Horace Greeley, inviting a discussion of the national debt question from the stand-point of the Democratic doctrine of repudiation. In reply Mr. Greeley sent the filthy thing the following extinguisher:

Tribune office, New York, Sept. 8, 1867.

Mr. Dean—Sir: I have yours of the 20th ult. Should I ever consent to argue the propriety and policy of wholesale swindling, I shall take your proposal into consideration. I do not know where the cause of national villainy could find a fitter advocate than yourself.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.
Henry ClayDean, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

IDEAL PERFECTION.

BY M. ANNESLEY.

A good minister at his week evening lecture took for his text: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." He gave the views of two or three commentators, but did not agree with either of them, and said this text was only intended to convey the meaning of "ideal perfection," and to illustrate his point he brought up the painter, who, however he excelled, he never equaled his own judgment or taste, for his best picture was very imperfect; and so with the Scriptures, his finest model and best chiseling left some blemish or defect. This may be so, but we have seen artists who sometimes have satisfied themselves; yet the comparison hardly holds good upon this text, for man does fail, and may fail, but the work of God is perfect, and He no doubt pronounces "good" upon his work in the soul of man, as he did upon his work of creation. And that was where the reckoning of the minister failed;—it is God's work to justify the soul, and God's work to sanctify the soul, and therefore He makes the King's daughter all glorious within, He can present to Himself his church without spot or wrinkle. The great mistake that people make in speaking or thinking of this subject of holiness, is, that they attribute to man what is entirely the work of God,—He alone can purify the heart. He alone knows how to do the chiseling of discipline to perfect his image in the soul, that he may delight himself in the beauty of his own work.

We thought, as we listened, there was a great passing by of the cleansing blood of Jesus; and no mention was made of the union of the soul with Christ, by which we are enabled to do all things.

From the New Orleans Republican

THE CHARGE OF JUDGE THOMAS.

We published yesterday morning the charge of Judge Thomas to the grand jury. It is able, temperate, and impartial in its tone, recognizing, in a becoming spirit, the changes which have taken place in "the jurisprudence of our state;" and showing that the judge's mind does not travel in the muddy ruts of a superstitious conservatism, but on the level highroad of progress. His advice to the men of color now filling the position of jurymen for the first time was well-timed and judicious, while that portion of his charge which called their attention to the bloody "disturbances of July a year ago" exhibits a fearlessness in the performance of an unpopular duty worthy of the highest praise. We say this because it was undoubtedly the duty of the judge to bring these murderous deeds to the notice of the first grand jury convened since, from which an impartial examination can be expected. Yet there are duties the performance of which require that willingness to incur obliquy in a just cause which is called manliness, and we consider this an occasion for the exercise of that epitome of all virtues.

The events of that day, although a disgrace to this city, and although participated in and directed by its police and other officials, have never yet been examined by any competent authority. The congressional committee sent here to ascertain the truth in regard to them had no power to take steps toward the punishment of the guilty. That is the special business of the local authorities; and notwithstanding the delay which has unavoidably occurred in bringing the matter before a civil tribunal, there is not a just-minded man in this community, who thinks that the guilty parties are entitled to impunity. In speaking of this delay we of course allude to the civil authorities, for it is well known that an examination might have been held promptly before a military tribunal. The fact that no such examination ever took place is one of the mysteries of General Sheridan's administration, and will always be a blot on his fair fame.

One would think that every citizen of New Orleans must rejoice that this examination is at length to take place. The innocent never fear an impartial trial; and if injustice has been done, if those held responsible by the country at large for this wholesale homocide have been slandered, the cause of truth requires that their exculpation should be no longer postponed. One thing is certain; more than a hundred persons were killed on the occasion alluded to, and as they were not suicides, somebody must be guilty of murder. This being so, an examination is not only proper but imperatively necessary, and yet the *Flunky Confederate* condemns such an examination as an "attempt to revive the bitterness occasioned by that unfortunate conflict." Unfortunate indeed for the murdered and maimed victims. But the *Flunky* thinks the "matter has already been sufficiently ventilated." So think no doubt the guilty parties. The attempt to bring him to justice always rouses "bitterness" of feeling in the breast of a malefactor, and he is steadfastly opposed to all "ventilation" of the circumstances connected with his crime. So likewise is his attorney, and the *Flunky* being the voluntary vindicator of the assassins of Dostie, Loup, Henderson, Horton, Hurst, and all the rest who fell victims to a brutal violence incited by a still more brutal prejudice, naturally sympathizes with its self-adopted clients, and desires that that matter shall not be further "ventilated." We acquit the *Flunky* of all self-interest in the matter. We do not think it was personally engaged in the bloody scenes referred to; nor do we mean to intimate that it is inclined to homicide. Its defense of the New Orleans massacre is simply the dictate of the same flunkyish spirit which pervades its entire being. The men concerned in these murders were men in authority, "respectable" men, men belonging to "the ruling class," men before whom the *Flunky* has always been accustomed to grovel. Not presuming to raise its eyes above their boots, how could the poor *flunky* see that their hands were dripping with gore? It therefore holds them innocent, and even were it convinced that they had taken human life, would still hold them justified, for a flunky cannot but justify its master.

NEW ORLEANS AND RAILROADS.

As a sort of addenda to an editorial in the REPUBLICAN of yesterday on the Gulf ports and railroads, let a few more facts be given to show what New Orleans, and consequently Louisiana, has lost through lack of railroads—what she is still going to lose and what she has to gain by properly directed energy and effort in this direction.

Hitherto New Orleans has received the great bulk of the crops by river steamers of the most fertile portions of southwestern Arkansas and northwestern Louisiana, northeastern Texas, and of all that portion of Arkansas between Gaines' landing on the Mississippi west to the Ouachita at Camden and on to Red river. Last season the cotton poured into this city from those points by way of the Red, Ouachita, and Arkansas rivers in greater quantities than ever before the war even. This year will probably show similar results; but the succeeding year is likely to show a great change in this respect—not in the quantity of cotton and other crops raised—but in the direction which these products will take to reach a market. Look at it.

Arkansas is to-day the poorest state in country, though she possesses undeveloped the resources of wealth surpassed by few. Why? Arkansas is far behind every other state in the Union in respect to railroads. But she has bright prospects ahead. Both southern and northern capitalists, but principally the latter, wide awake on the railroad question, and who require no pounding on the head to convince them that a state's commercial advancement or decline is inversely in ratio of her railroads, have taken the matter seriously in hand in Arkansas. We have not space for details, but the operations going on will result in the building of the railroad from Memphis to Little Rock, bringing the latter city within seventy-three hours of New York by rail; also of the Cairo and Fulton railroad; and using the stem of the latter from Little Rock to Fulton, the continuation thereof to the western boundary of Arkansas, which must eventually and soon be carried through Texas and across Mexico to the Gulf of California. On that railroad must go north the entire cotton crop of that most fertile portion of southwestern Arkansas and northwestern Louisiana lying on each side of the Red river, above and below Fulton. It will also take to the Northern and Eastern markets the principal products of northeastern Texas, one of the richest sections of that great state, and for cattle growing unsurpassed by any country in the world. This must all be lost to New Orleans, unless her iron arms are extended into the same country via Shreveport, and by other directions.

Again, Arkansas is about having that old road completed on which millions were expended before the war—the Mississippi, Ouachita, and Red River railroad, began in 1852. The road traverses the richest part of Arkansas. From Camden to the Mississippi river is the finest cotton growing region perhaps in the world; near Camden are also to be found inexhaustible coal beds, a fact that may ultimately make that portion of the State the rival of others in manufacturing wealth. In the mountainous regions adjacent to this road are also rich lead, copper, and silver deposits.

When completed, will the cotton and other crops of that region follow the Mississippi river down from Gaines' landing to New Orleans, or will they not be in danger of continuing on by rail across Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia to the splendid harbor of Brunswick, Ga., on the Atlantic coast?

JOHN BROWN.—The rapid march of history in our land was never more signally illustrated that when the brokers of New York recently sang "Old John Brown" during their reception of Sheridan. It seems only a day or two since the gaunt gray-bearded martyr to an idea swung from a Virginia scaffold, while the learning, piety, and culture of the country united in applauding the execution. Yet since that time armies have trodden to the rhythm of his requiem, and the legend of his death has become the history of the nation.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatches to the Republican.]

WASHINGTON, October 11, 1867.

The returns of the late elections have come in slowly. Johnson and his friends have kept up a regular jollification ever since Tuesday night in the foolish belief that the result of the elections is favorable to his policy and against congress.

The president admits the election of the Republican state tickets in Iowa and Ohio, and a Republican legislature in Pennsylvania, but derives great consolation from the triumph of the Democrats in minor matters.

The fact that there was no serious opposition to the local tickets in Lancaster, Allegheny, and other counties in Pennsylvania had the effect of diminishing the Republican vote very materially in that state.

Johnson does not hesitate to threaten resistance to any congressional action suspending him from office during the pendency of the impeachment charges; he even impugns the courage of congress, and says the result of the elections will put to rest all intentions of impeachment.

In view of the recent disclosures concerning the Maryland militia, the Grand Army of the Republic is undergoing a complete reorganization.

Cabinet changes are now freely spoken of even by the president's most intimate and prudent friends. The president says Stanton can never be restored to the war office.

PELICAN.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The application for pardon of R. M. T. Hunter was written soon after the close of the war. Its expressions of approval apply to Johnson's and not to the congressional plan of reconstruction.

Revenue receipts to-day $391,000. Receipts for the week $2,500,000. For the fiscal year to date $64,814,000.

General Schofield returns to Richmond to-morrow.

Franklin Pierce was serenaded at Concord, New Hampshire, on Wednesday night, and said: I warn you, my friends, to note the fact that these triumphs, whatever they may be, are no party triumphs. The people have risen in their majesty with a consciousness of their power, and disregarding party lines and party aspirations, have been silently considering what belongs to them, their children, and their country. I think the great battle has been fought and won. If the results are significant in nothing else they are in this, that the white race—our race—the German, Italian, French Irish, Scotch, and Anglo-Saxon people, are still to be the controlling power on this continent.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The cotton claims of loyal southern owners, amounting to $120,000, awarded by the court of claims in June last, have been paid, less two and a-half per cent. The successful claimants are residents of Mobile, Charleston, and Atlanta. The court required absolute proof that the claimants never voluntarily aided rebellion.

Forney telegraphs from Philadelphia that Sharswood is elected by at least 600 majority.

Ohio politicians seem afraid to speak on the gubernatorial result in that state.

The heirs of the original owners of Harper's Ferry object to the sale ordered by congress. The original deed, executed to George Washington, stipulates that the property shall only be used by the United States.

1 P. M.—Nothing from Ohio. Nothing from Philadelphia to make Sharwood's election doubtful.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The treasury department has advices of the death of D. B. Bonfoey, recently suspended from the collectorship of the fourth Texas district. Judge L. D. Evans, recently appointed collector *ad interim*, will succeed him.

A number of prominent Southern railroad men are here seeking an extension of the time for payments due the government for rolling stock.

A special dispatch claims Hayes' election as governor of Ohio by three thousand majority.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $447,000.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has advices favorable to peace with the Indians: they will all be represented at the grand council, and promise to send out no more war parties.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The state department has advices from Malta, September 20, that cholera had appeared there.

A dispatch from Harrisburg says Sharswood's majority is 744, and that the Republicans have fifteen majority on joint ballot.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $231,000.

Postmaster General Randall has purchased a site for a new postoffice in Boston.

Beauregard had an interview with Grant to-day.

Generals Ord and Pope are expected here to-morrow.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 15, 1867.

The department is prepared to give five-twenty bonds of 1867 in exchange for seven and three-tenths notes, interest to be charged on the bonds and allowed on the notes up to the time of conversion. Notes to be forwarded to the assistant treasurer at New York or to the department here, at the risk and expense of the holders, the bonds to be returned at the risk and expense of the department.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary Treasury.

In conversation regarding Southern railroads, General Grant expressed himself to the effect that they have been managed with great energy, and that inability to pay their indebtedness to the government arises from causes beyond control of the managers. He favors an extension of time in all cases.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—There are 130 military and many treasury officers here and elsewhere awaiting the subsidence of the fever, to proceed to duty in the fifth military district.

The three per cent. certificates issued in redemption of compound interest notes can not be used as national bank reserve.

Mutilated national bank notes must be redeemed at the respective banks. The controller issues new notes only to the banks in packages of $500.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Tennessee legislature favoring Grant's nomination for the presidency, and the abolition of the cotton tax.

The Democrats gain three state senators and ten thousand votes in Iowa. The Republican majority is 20,000.

There will be no cabinet changes until after the New York election, unless the secretaries resign peremptorily, which is improbable.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—$24,069,000 in interest on five-twenties is due and payable on November 1st.

Revenue receipts to-day were $272,000.

Senator Nye will stump New York in behalf of the radicals.

Six hundred Brooklyn shop keepers are

Revenue decisions.—When a deed is made for real estate and sold for taxes after the time of redemption is past, it must contain a recital of the facts, and the form must be in accordance with the laws of the state in which the real estate is situated.

Sugar cane is a farm product but sugar is not. A person who manufactures sugar to an amount exceeding $1000 per annum pays a special tax, though the cane producing the sugar be made on his own farm.

The president has not ordered or requested the presence of district commanders here.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees and Hon. Thomas B. Florence were serenaded to-night, and addressed a large crowd.

The house committee to inquire into the affairs of Southern railroads, and to arrive at an equitable adjustment of railroad indebtedness to the government, consisting of J. W. McClurg, chairman, Ulysses Mercer, F. Sawyer, and General Washburn, accompanied by N. G. Ordway, sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives. S. D. Lloyd, messenger, and Captain F. P. Meigs, clerk, leave to-morrow for Richmond, where they will remain a couple of days, and go thence via Lynchburg and Knoxville to Atlanta, Chattanooga, and Nashville, or they may go from Richmond to Charleston and Savannah, and thence via Macon to Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—Great activity prevails in the Toulon naval arsenal.

Garibaldi has issued another address urging the Italian nation to arm.

Mazzini has issued a manifesto urging the patriots of Rome to rise and proclaim a republic.

Skirmishing in the papal territory continues. Reports are conflicting, both sides claiming advantages. No very important conflict has occurred.

The New York *Times* concludes an editorial thus:

"We are inclined to think that the Northern states will not surrender their own rights quite so complacently as they have consented to the overthrow of those of the South."

From New York.

NEW YORK, October 14.—This evening's *Commercial* says the failure of Ralli & Co., brokers of London and Liverpool, with a branch here, following that of Campbell & Co., creates much uneasiness among foreign bankers. There is an utter want of confidence in Liverpool firms. It appears that many, to obviate the effects of open insolvency, have made private settlements with bankers on favorable terms, with the understanding that the banks should continue to support them. In this way the price of cotton has been supported. A further slight decline would bring down the whole cotton trade of Liverpool, and ruin the bankers connected with that interest.

A combination of capitalists have recently appropriated a million dollars as margin in the purchase of cotton; the whole of this margin, it is said, is wiped out.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Dr. S. L. Ives, formerly bishop of North Carolina, died, aged 71 years.

CABLE SUMMARY.—The mercantile house of T. J. Ralto has suspended.

Garibaldi has named his son Merioti generallissimo of the insurgents. It is reported that the insurgents were driven across the frontier by the papal forces, and compelled to surrender their forces to the Italians.

NEW YORK, October 15.—In the Jerome Park races the hurdle race was won by Julius with Tycoon second. Time 3:35½. In the Park handicap Moore was first and Enchantress second. Moore drove foul and the race was given to Enchantress. Time 2:12½.

A dispatch was received by Wm. P. Converse & Co. of this city, dated New Orleans, to-day, from J. F. Caldwell, secretary of the Howard association, saying: "Epidemic declining; please notify all parties making collections for us to stop; we have enough funds to carry us through."

NEW YORK, October 15.—The *Tribune's* special says the largest cotton claimant is a former New York bank president who went South at the beginning of the rebellion. He claims 900 bales of cotton captured by Sherman at Savannah which the treasury department refuses.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Kentucky will not commence his run against time until the track is better.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, October 11.—General Imboden, late of the confederate army, applied to-day to register under the president's amnesty proclamation, but was refused.

Particulars from Norfolk county show that a serious state of affairs exists among the negro squatters there. Besides resisting negro officers there, they have held meetings which they attended armed and at one of these meetings the chief speaker urged the idea that the negroes were more powerful than the whites in the south, and would hold the lands they were on at all hazards.

RICHMOND, October 12.—General Imboden will apply to the United States district court for a writ of mandamus to compel the registering officer to register his name. In case the court refuses to grant the writ he will appeal to the supreme court of the United States, and thus test the validity of the oath required by the reconstruction act and demonstrate what virtue there is in the pardon accorded by the president to the excluded classes.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce held their first meeting this evening and organized.

The board of registration closed its books last evening. During the five days there were registered in this city 189 whites and 157 blacks, which leaves the black majority nearly the same as before.

The African church has been refused to the Republican mass nominating convention, and it will be held in Capitol square Monday. A meeting is being held now to make preparations for it. Hunnicutt and Underwood will doubtless be two of the five delegates nominated.

RICHMOND, October 14.—The city Republican convention met in Capitol square at twelve o'clock to-day, and was organized by the election of James Hayes (white) as president. The names of the candidates nominated at the meeting on Saturday night, J. W. Hunnicutt, Judge John C. Underwood, James Morrissey, (white,) and Lewis Lindsay and James Cox, (black), were then separately announced and voted upon. The result was their unanimous nomination as delegates to the constitutional convention. The meeting was the largest ever held in the square, and the greater portion of the colored population of the city were present. Establishments where large numbers of negroes were employed had to close for the day to give them an opportunity to attend.

There were fewer white people than usual present. It is said that a greater portion of the white people and moderate colored men are making other nominations, and that they will not support the Hunnicutt ticket. The ex-officers and soldiers party did not take any part in the convention, and will not vote the ticket nominated, but will form one of their own, thus splitting the party.

After the nominations were made, each candidate was called and signified his acceptance, except Underwood, who is absent from the city. The speeches were of a proscriptive order, Morrissey, an Irishman, declaring that he would vote in the convention to disfranchise every foreigner that aided the rebellion, while Hunnicutt favors not only disfranchising all that congress has disfranchised, but all ministers of the gospel and editors who ever advocated secession or rebellion.

It has been a gala day with the blacks. The *Dispatch* learns by special telegrams that Dr. Charles Irving, an old resident, and late a major in the first Virginia cavalry, has been nominated for the convention by the conservatives of Amelia county, and John C. Woodson and Jacob N. Leggett, prominent members of the bar, as conservatives in Rockingham county.

General Schofield returned yesterday. His visit to the capital will not change the plan of reconstruction in this state.

A card will be published in the morning by the moderate Republicans, cautioning parties against pledging themselves to the ticket nominated to-day, as intelligent and respectable candidates will be announced at once.

The conservatives intend holding meetings to organize and nominate tickets for the city and county this week.

A mass meeting of Republicans at Chester confirmed the nomination of Chas. H. Porter, J. F. Maddox, and John B. Carter for Powhatan and Chesterfield. Speeches were made by the candidates.

RICHMOND, October 15.—The committee of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad have returned from Washington. They had a satisfactory interview with General Grant Monday, and with General Schofield today. It is now certain that the election for president will take place at the adjourned meeting of the board. General Mahone will be chosen by acclamation. This gives him control of the line from Norfolk to Tennessee. Arrangements with the Tennessee roads for continuation have been perfected.

The interference on the part of the secretary with the election was not intended as a military measure, but was the result of the failure of the railroad company to comply with their contract in regard to payment for rolling stock.

RICHMOND, October 16.—The nominations of Marmaduke, Johnson, A. N. Sturdevant, Wm. Taylor, Thos. J. Evans, and A. H. Sands, give satisfaction to the conservatives, and the ticket will be well supported. The ticket of the moderate Republicans, with Dr. Sharp at the head and Fields Cook at the tail, the former a brother-in-law of General Grant and the latter a mulatto preacher, also meets with favor, but the conservative ticket spoils its effect. It is thought the best men from both may be taken to make a compromise.

The ladies of Oakwood Memorial association, now holding a bazaar to raise funds for the graves of confederate dead in that cemetery, are being very successful.

The state agricultural and pomological exhibition now being held, was crowded to-night with the first people of the city to hear General Wise make a powerful speech of two hours duration. He reviewed the the past, and advised the people to devote themselves to agriculture, and to labor generally to develop the resources of the state, and recover their material prosperity.

Dr. Alex. Sharp, brother-in-law of General Grant, and postmaster of this city will publish a card in to-morrow's *Dispatch* positively declining the nomination tendered by the moderate Republicans for the convention.

Colonel Chalfin, in a letter to the registrar of Culpepper county, explains that only persons who are entitled to register under the law are eligible to the convention as delegates. Any person who was a clerk of a county court before the war, and as such took an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in rebellion, is not eligible to the convention.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, October 13.—The steamer General Sedgewick was fallen in with, disabled, forty-five miles west of Ship Island shoals, and towed into this port by the steamship Harlan. The brig Galveston, yesterday, lay at anchor thirty-five miles west, with the loss of top-gallant masts and top-sails.

The brig Golden Lead at anchor off Pass Cavalla put to sea during the gale and afterward appeared off the bar safe.

The fever is severe at Victoria. Major Lathrop, commanding the post, died of it on the 9th instant. Eleven others have died.

GALVESTON, October 14.—Only two new cases of yellow fever and four interments during the last forty-eight hours.

Nine deaths are reported at Liberty, and five at Moss Bluff, on the Trinity, from yellow fever.

Capt. W. R. Tucker and four men of the Tuxpau schooner Novel have been missing hence since the 20th ult. It is supposed that they are all lost.

GALVESTON, October 16.—Joseph H. Cherry, an engineer of the Morgan line of steamships, is among the deaths from yellow fever; also William Kinkead, of Decatur, Illinois.

The brig Galveston from Boston will be in to-day all right with the exception of the loss of her light spars and sails.

The steamer General Sedgwick is discharging her cargo.

Mr. Hunt reports all right thus far.

General Reynolds has ordered the removal of headquarters to Austin.

From South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, October 16.—Judge Bryan of the United States Court, in a case to-day, testing the validity of the panel of a jury drawn from the voters and tax-payers irrespective of color, decided that although the act of congress of 1864, required the jurors to be drawn as prescribed by the legislatures of each respective state, yet, that this must be construed in reference to the changes created by the war.

He held that congress, as now constituted, was the legal congress of the whole country, and that the reconstruction law of congress conferring suffrage upon the negro was valid and was the provisional constitution and law of the state. He held that President Johnson had no power to restore any state to the Union.

He held there was no legal government or state constitution in South Carolina, and that under the existing provisional government the reconstruction acts of congress were the supreme law and the constitution of the state.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—The *Morning Post* has a special Washington dispatch which says:

Letters have been received here from Traddeus Stevens, in which he declares his intention to urge upon congress as soon as it meets in November two great measures essential to the safety of the country. The first is a general impeachment law, defining offenses upon which an officer may be impeached, and expressly declaring that no officer shall continue to exercise the powers of his office during his trial.

The second law which Mr. Stevens intends to urge, will provide that under the authority of the constitution and upon the principles of the declaration of independence, no state shall have power to prohibit citizens of the United States, whatever their race, color, or religion, from voting for president or congressmen. This law will establish universal suffrage throughout the Union.

Leading Republicans affirm that Mr. Stevens will be sustained by congress.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—This evening a meeting of officers and men who were in Farragut's squadron at the capture of New Orleans was held, to organize a systematic effort to obtain the prize money claimed to be due them for captures at that place. There was a large attendance, and a determination was manifested to press their claims on congress. A letter was read from Butler in reference to his bill before congress to authorize the payment of said prize money.

From Havana.

HAVANA, October 15.—Arrived, steamer Raleigh.

Porto Rico finances deplorable. Flour abundant. Steamer Isabel sailed for Cadiz for more troops. Everything appears quiet at St. Domingo. Laguyra insurgents nearly annihilated.

New duties on coffee 40, and on cocoa 60 per cent.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

DES MOINES, Iowa, October 11.—Twenty-nine counties thus far heard from give a Republican majority of over 14,000. The remaining counties will increase it to 15,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 13.—Further corrections add a few hundred to the majority claimed by the Republicans for Hayes.

CASTINE, Maine, October 13.—A fishing vessel belonging here was wrecked off Newfoundland and seventeen men drowned, nine of whom leave families.

MEMPHIS, October 14.—The board of health declare yellow fever epidemic here.

MEMPHIS, October 15.—Fever abating, and the excitement subsiding; twenty-four new cases and seven deaths at noon today.

CANTON, Ohio, October 14.—On Sunday, in the German Reformed church, a man, recently discharged from the penitentiary, approached his wife who was divorced since his incarceration and demanded a kiss, which the young woman was in the act of giving him, when he plunged a butcher knife into her eleven times and fled. He was captured and with difficulty saved from summary execution.

LOUISVILLE, October 15.—There were two races over the Woodlawn course today. The first, Jockey club purse $600, three mile heats, was won by Lee Paul. Time, 5:39¾, 5:39¾, 5:46¼. Grant was second, Broad's chestnut filly third, and Bayswater and Cooper distanced in the first heat. The second race, mile heats, was won by Loudon, with Counterproof second and Tom Porter third. Time, 1:47½, 1:47¼.

BALTIMORE, October 16.—Judge Chase has delivered a decision releasing the colored apprentice held under the state law.

RALEIGH, October 16.—Strenuous efforts are being made by influential leading men to revive the old Democratic party for the purpose of co-operating with the Northern Democrats to defeat the Radicals. Some of our most prominent men are the moving spirits in the effort. From all appearances the move bids fair to succeed. All elements of the conservative party rejoice at the triumphs of the Democrats in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

ST. LOUIS, October 16.—Resolutions were adopted by the Merchants' exchange yesterday to the effect that hereafter all sales on 'change shall be for cash on delivery.

Foreign News.

FLORENCE, October 15.—The revolutionary bands which entered the papal states at different points on the eastern and southern frontier, have concentrated at Frosinore under Alenotti Garibaldi in accordance with General Garibaldi's directions.

FLORENCE, October 15, Evening.—Exciting news from the south has just been received. A battle has been fought near Arcola, in the province of Frosinore, between the Garibaldi volunteers and the Pontifical troops.

A strong detachment of papal zouaves was sent from Rome during the latter part of last week to prevent the junction of the insurgent bands in Frosinore with a party under Alenotti Garibaldi, which was reported to be in that province.

They were unsuccessful in this object and were obliged to meet the united forces of the insurgents under Alenotti Garibaldi in person. A desperate fight took place outside the town of Verona. The Papal zouaves were badly beaten, losing heavily in killed and wounded. The Garibaldians lost five killed and fifteen wounded. No report of numbers engaged on either side.

PARIS, October 15.—It is reported that if the condition of affairs around Rome should become critical the pope will take refuge in Bavaria, where he has been offered an asylum.

LONDON, October 16, Noon.—The Mace-Baldwin fight has been indefinitely postponed on account of the arrest of Mace.

LONDON, October 16.—A wild rumor is afloat that the Fenians are planning an attempt to seize the Queen at Balmoral. The household guard has been doubled.

FLORENCE, October 16.—The Papal troops are falling back on Rome.

PARIS, October 16.—It is reported that Spain has offered Napoleon assistance in sustaining the temporal power of the Pope.

Napoleon and Eugenie have arrived at St. Cloud.

LONDON, October 16.—The Fenian alarm is spreading. The government receives many dispatches announcing the possible plans of the brotherhood. Troops and gunboats have been sent to Ireland. The entire western coast is guarded.

The press of Italy, almost without exception, favor the seizure of Rome by the Italian government. The strength of the party of action increases hourly. The recent successes give them new courage. Sharp fights have occurred near Farnese, and other points in Viterbo, in all of which the insurgents have been successful. The pope has called an immediate meeting of the cardinals to consider the situation.

CABLE SUMMARY—Three ironclads have been sent to the Irish coast.

Napoleon complains of Austrian's delay in reorganizing his army.

The Garibaldians are entrenched at various points in Viterbo. Their plan is to draw out the garrison of Rome when the home insurgents are to rise.

Napoleon and the king of Prussia will meet soon at Baden.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Money active, closed at 7 on calls. Gold closed strong at 144¼. A very uneasy feeling prevails regarding the Liverpool cotton market. Exchange is heavy at 9 to 9½. Governments dull and heavy. Balance in the Sub-Treasury, $109,719,000. Liabilities of Ralli, Campbell & Son, is estimated at two millions.

THE OHIO RIVER BRIDGE AT LOUISVILLE. This magnificent structure is now being rapidly pushed forward by the energetic contractors. The piers are beginning to assume huge proportions, and of the twenty-four to be erected of heavy stone masonry, ten or twelve are now above the height necessary to prevent interruption by any ordinary stage of the river. If the present favorable season continues for a month longer, eighteen or twenty of the piers will be so far advanced as to insure rapid progress in future. The bridge will be about one mile long, built entirely of heavy stone masonry, on a solid rock foundation, with a superstructure of iron, and will be so constructed as to accommodate a railroad track in the centre, a carriage way on each side of this track, and a footway on each side of the carriage track. When completed it will be a grand triumph of scientific skill. It will unite Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville.—*Louisville Courier.*

MILITARY.—The military commander of the district of Louisiana in special orders directs: Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, major first U. S. Infantry, having reported for duty at these headquarters, he is hereby assigned to the temporary command of the post of New Orleans, La., during the illness of Brevet Major General Frank Wheaton, lieutenant colonel thirty-ninth U. S. infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Wood, commanding post of Jackson barracks, La., will detail one company of the first U. S. infantry to report to Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, major first U. S. infantry, commanding post of New Orleans, La.

The Epidemic in Texas.

In Galveston and Houston the severity of the epidemic is abating. The Galveston *Bulletin* has reports from Hempstead to the evening of the 5th instant, from which we quote:

The fever fluctuates, but is steadily going down—either from want of material or better management. The panic has disappeared, and confidence and cheerfulness are again restored. One of Hempstead's best citizens, Mr. W. B. Young, has recovered. Mr. Young has rendered great service to the sick; he has dispensed from his drug store (the only one open in the town) over three thousand dollars worth of medicines without any hope of a return. Mr. Ahrenbeck, the mayor, deserves to be mentioned for his many acts of kindness and material aid to the sick.

The same paper has a letter from La Grange containing this paragraph:

The people of La Grange are almost without the necessaries of life. The planters in the country maintain a strict quarantine with the people of this town, and it is almost an impossibility to get any eatables, not even beef. A Bastrop merchant sent a load of flour to within one mile and a half of La Grange and only charged eleven dollars in specie per sack of one hundred pounds. The late Judge Shropshire's family are improving rapidly. Dr. Wilkinson is down with fever, but expected to recover. W. G. Webb and family are now convalescent. Mr. Webb lost his oldest son, Willie, by the epidemic.

A Mixed School Excitement.

The editor of the Anglaize, Ohio, *Democrat* got excited over a muss in the "village school," and made the following tremendous effort for the "Wapakoneta children:"

Monday morning of last week the fall term of our union school commenced its session, and the new fanatics of this place improved the opportunity of carrying out their devilish doctrine of negro equality by running into the school every woolly headed nigger they could find in the neighborhood.

The programme was to seat them in the same seat, have them in the same classes, and put them on an equality with the white children. At the opening of the school they were scattered around in every department of our school. This was more than Wapakoneta children have been educated to, and there was a breeze raised at once, and our excellent board was immediately called. The president of the board, after seeing the state of affairs, called on the parents of the negro children, and requested them to keep them out of school until arrangements could be made for a school for their especial benefit. They at first agreed to this, but after a consultation with several white niggers, set upon the board and swore they knew their rights and were determined to stand up to them and keep their children in the school.

The board then met and passed an order ousting the darkies. Therenpon a howl went up from the white and black niggers of our town. Our school board was threatened with prosecution under the civil rights bill, fine, imprisonment, etc. Our school board are of good material and stood manfully up to the work. They are determined that our children shall not be compelled to sit side by side with the negro population. They are anxious and willing that the negro children shall have an education, and therefore propose to give them their share of public money, and if enough can be gathered together to start a school to give them an education. All honor to our school board.

The Internal Revenue System.

We now pay taxes, internal and external, on *sixteen thousand different articles*. We might raise all the revenue the government requires, for every purpose, from less than one hundred. Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, has shown that we can raise by tax and tariff on the following few articles a sum very nearly equal to the whole amount required; and it is evident that this list needs only a few additions to give us the whole amount:

INTERNAL REVENUE.
(Actual.)

Cigars and cheroots	$ 3,476,237
Snuff	698,174
Tobacco, manufactured	12,339,922
Distilled spirits	28,198,578
Fermented liquors	5,115,140
Sugar, raw	567,531
Sugar, refined	2,337,405
Gross receipts	11,262,439
Sales, auction, brokers, and gold	4,092,283
Licenses	18,638,098
Legacies and successions	1,170,979
Banks and insurance companies	12,109,420
Stamps	15,044,373
Incomes, assessed upon an aggregate of $872,871,489	61,071,932
Total	$176,432,502

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.
(Estimated.)

Spirits and wines, including malt liquors	$ 7,000,000
Coffee, tea, chocolate, cocoa, chicory, etc	18,000,000
Spices, all enumerated	2,000,000
Sugar, molasses, and syrup	32,000,000
Rice	1,849,840
Tobacco, and manufactures of	5,000,000
Silk, manufactures of	16,150,160
Total	$82,000,000

That is to say, we could abolish almost the whole of the costly and burdensome internal revenue system, and the greater part of the tariff, and thus at once relieve industry, cheapen prices, re-establish many industries which have been killed by the tariff, give prosperity and happiness to many millions of our laboring people, and do all that without in the least hazarding our revenue.

The Ualty of the People.

Politicians and demagogues who imagine that the temporary triumph of this or that party in purely local elections, and with reference to purely local issues, indicate a change of public sentiment favorable to Andrew Johnson's policy, peace Democrats and the traitors in spirit and deed at the South, will speedily discover their error if matters are pushed to extremes by the obstinate and blundering executive, aided and comforted and advised by his unprincipled clique. That rebellion shall not be made honorable; that treason shall be regarded as odious; that the elements and influences that sought the destruction of the Union shall have no return to power, is just as much the fixed determination of the majority in the loyal states as it ever was. Not only its existence but its overwhelming and crushing force, would be discovered should any serious attempt from any quarter be made to overrule or thwart it.

During the four years of the war and since the war it has been made apparent that the people understand that whatever may be its mistakes, congress represents them on the vital question concerning the preservation and character of our nationality. The same northern unanimity which surprised the chivalry, deluded by their stupid or false sympathizers in the North when they inaugurated the bloody conflict, will be found all ready and all armed, if need be, to resist any and every attempt to give over the federal government, in any degree, to the control or management of those who plotted for its destruction. A government of the people, for the people, and by the people, will be taken care of by the people against all its enemies, whether heretofore known as conspirators or now known as recreants and apostates.—*Boston Transcript.*

A New Steamer Experiment.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 7, Noon.—The steamship Bavaria, of the Hamburg American line, sailed from this port on Saturday last for New Orleans. The Teutonia will follow in about a month. These voyages are merely experimental. Should the scheme succeed the above named company will continue the service between Hamburg and New Orleans by way of Southampton.

Thirty-three Thousand Dollars for a Horse.

[From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.]

The king of all the trotters, the fastest horse that ever appeared under the saddle, in harness or to wagon, is in Mr. Bonner's private stable in Westchester. He arrived on Wednesday with the friend and companion of his Long Island experiences and his vast journeys, Peter Conover. Peter had charge of Dexter at Hiram Woodruff's. He attended him in his winter quarters at Mr. Alley's, when he was the pet of Astoria. He went with him to the West with Trussel, came back with him to the East with Mr. Fawcett, went with him to the West once more, and has now accompanied him to the scene of his honorable retirement in Mr. Bonner's unparalleled establishment. Dexter, we are glad to say, is well. Mr. Bonner drove him on Friday on the road, and jogged him round Dubois' track a few times.

Perhaps this information will prove of interest to some who have been asking, "What will he do with him?" We have reason to believe that Dexter was Mr. Bonner's horse, in fact when Doble drove him in 2m. 17¼s. in harness at Buffalo. It is our impression that it will be some time before any other horse is driven as fast in a public race; and it will be no small reputation for Doble to enjoy, that he rode Dexter in his fastest heat under saddle, drove him in his fastest heat to wagon, drove him in his fastest heat to harness, and that these heats were the fastest, respectively, that have ever been made.

There have been some disputes, some bets, and many letters to us in regard to the price Mr. Bonner paid for Dexter. To settle this matter beyond further cavil or dispute, we give a copy of the receipt given to Mr. Bonner by Mr. Fawcett. It is as follows:

"Received, New York, September 8, 1867, of Robert Bonner, Esq., thirty-three thousand dollars for the horse Dexter, sold by previous agreement, and this day delivered by me to him, and warranted sound.

A. F. FAWCETT."

Thirty-three thousand! Well, in our deliberate judgment, and we have thought over the subject well, Dexter was the cheapest horse at that money that ever was purchased. In estimating his value we must consider what he was worth to horsemen. He was the means of acquiring boundless fame and of earning money enough for the full enjoyment of it. We almost went down on our knees to three or four beseeching them to buy him when Trussell purchased him. At that time his fame was not assured, but we had full faith that he would beat the world. There was also at that time some doubts about his soundness. There are none now.

But the gentlemen and horsemen of this neighborhood weakly let him go, and he soon proved what his value was as a means of acquiring celebrity and making money. His earnings that year, clear of all expenses, amounted to $23,000. This year, up to the time of his delivery, he had earned $20,200. His owner received two-thirds of the last, clear of all expenses. It appears, then, that the net income derived from Dexter in about a year and a half was $37,000.

Now, we should like some of the fine old capitalists and cunning young financiers who think that Dexter was a dear horse, to take a slate and pencil and calculate whether a source of income amounting to more than $20,000 a year, and likely to endure for at least half a dozen years, was worth $33,000. Mr. Bonner wanted Dexter, and the worth of the horse to the man that had him is to be estimated in considering the price. The truth is that this horse occupied a position that no horse ever attained to before in regard to money value. To own the generality of trotting horses for public purposes is enough to break a bank. To own Dexter was to gain money enough to start one.

The Southern Micawbers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 5.—The whites here take but little interest in the local politics, but anxiously await the news from the northern elections.

Well, and what will it avail our Southern countrymen to wait? Suppose they receive intelligence to-morrow that Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and even Iowa have yielded to the reaction, and been borne back into the Democratic camp. Would such a result change in the least their *status* as regards reconstruction? Not in the least. The plan laid down by congress is being carried out, and there is no escape from it.

How foolish, then, for the Southern people to blindly close their eyes and think that they can avoid the inevitable, instead of boldly and bravely meeting the issue, dealing with affairs as they find them, and making the best of the situation. General Longstreet, Governor Brown, General Jeff. Thompson, General Mahone, Governor Parsons, Judge Warner, General Barringer, Judge Walker, General Chalmers, Judge Harris, and numerous others of their military and political leaders have clearly pointed out to them that the military bill embraces the best possible terms that will be accorded the vanquished by the victors, and strongly urged the wisdom of accepting them as such. Why will they not, consulting their own present and future welfare, heed these counsels and lay hold of the work of reconstruction instead of standing aloof to peruse Democratic returns, while the blacks go forward with the task in hand?—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A Pretty Foot.

What is prettier than a pretty foot? What more captivating than a dear little boot covering a high instep, and coming down neatly over the toes, with a bewitching tassel dangling at the top of the close locking. In nothing is aristocracy so marked as in the pedal extremity; the thin nostril, the long fingers, the narrow palm, are evidences of gentle blood, but far less so than the high instep and the hollow beneath, through which, as the high bred Arab says, a stream of water should be able to flow while the possesser is standing. The flat splay foot, on the contrary, as surely tells of want of pedigree as its misshappen excrescences, its corns, and bunions drive away affection. The horse shows the purity of extraction by clean limbs, neat pastern, and small hoof; and the same result is noticeable in more or less animals.

Man falls in love as readily with a seductive foot as with an attractive face; he finds in it a thousand expressive movements; its firm tread speaks of a decided character; its quick step denotes anger; its elasticity of motion assures him of liveliness and good humor; its hasty tread denotes impatience; its subtle glide signifies cunning; while the quiet but marked footfall guarantees him an affectionate disposition. The face often deceives with an alluring smile; it is taught or trained by design or habit; openness is guarded or confined; but the foot speaks its own language unrestrained and untutored, and the male sex owe a debt of gratitude to fashion for giving back honest feet to the future adorners of human existence.

TRADE IN NEW YORK.—Major Moore, of the San Antonio *Express* has been rumaging around the great dry goods establishments of New York. He writes that the sales of H. B. Claflin & Co., amounted last year to $88,000,000; those of A. T. Stewart to 75,000,000. The net profits of the latter were near two million dollars. Claflin & Co., employ five hundred and sixty clerks, porters, and detectives, and have their establishment under regular police regulations, and it is probably the greatest mercantile house in the world. One of their salesmen received last year twenty-two

PARAGRAPHS.

John Minor Botts is dangerously ill.

A dangerous character—a man who "takes life" cheerfully.

A dancer once said to Socrates, "You can not stand on one leg so long as I can." "True," replied the philosopher, "but a goose can."

"I say, my little sonny, where does the right hand road go?"

"Don't know sir, 'taint been nowhere since we lived here."

Of all the coal produced in the United States, Pennsylvania furnishes seventy-three and three-quarters per cent. Her mines are exhaustless, and their product is annually increasing.

Thurlow Weed says: Few indeed know, or can ever know, how thoughtfully and kindly Mr. Seward labored to conceal the infirmities and avert the mischievous effects of Mrs. Lincoln's eccentricities, using the mildest word possible.

An immense temperance club is proposed in London, with a capital of half a million, and a building that shall contain lecture halls, reading rooms, class, dinner, and billiard rooms, gymnasium, bath rooms, bar rooms—no, not bar rooms—but everything else.

The landlord of a prominent hotel in St. Paul received a letter informing him that he was probably one of the heirs to the estate of Lady Townly and others of the royal blood of England. The estate is valued at from forty to fifty million pounds sterling.

A young lady who recently married a New York "b'hoy" somewhat given to dissipation, told her mother in extenuation that as she had heard people say "half a loaf" was better than no bread, she thought 'half a loafer" must be better than no man.

"What will you do when you get to heaven, if you are such a naughty boy?" asked a vinegar-faced nurse of a beautiful little child that was fulfilling his destiny by the commission of all sorts of innocent boyish pranks. "I'll look around and say boo!" was the characteristic reply.

A spirited young lady who was about to marry a man whose purse was longer than his head, said she preferred his dollars to his sense.

James M. Murphy, a colored man from Nashville, Tennessee, has been appointed by the sergeant-at-arms of the senate a member of the capitol police in Washington.

The great objection to smart children is, that when they commence having whiskers they leave off having brains. By forcing children, you get so much into their heads that they become cracked in order to hold it.

A petition has been filed with Judge Blatchford, of New York, asking that the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad company go into bankruptcy. This is the first case relative to involuntary bankruptcy on the part of a corporation under the new laws.

The careful parents of a four-year old boy in Cleveland have indulged him in roving propensities by pinning a card to his back on which was written, "Johnny Cheesebro, City hotel—please return." The little fellow came back the other day with a leg off, having been run over by a street car.

A strange story is told about an egg merchant at one of the Paris markets. Having been indisposed for several days he had kept his warehouse at a high temperature at the recommendation of his doctor. A morning or two ago he was awoke by a strange noise, and jumping up he saw on the floor about one hundred and fifty little chickens, which had been hatched by the heat, while the floor was strewn with eggshells.

Seven hundred feet of the celebrated Whitlatch Union mines, Montana, have been sold to General Sol. Meredith, surveyor general of Montana, J. H. Hubbell of the Northwest fur company, and Messrs. Pinney & Trumbull, bankers. The sale also includes all the buildings upon the land and in Unionville, which were the private property of Mr. Whitlatch, as well as the quartz now on the surface. The consideration for this valuable piece of property was $250,000.

Daniel Webster once paid the following beautiful tribute to woman: "May it please your honors, there is nothing on this earth that can compare with the faithful attachment of a wife; no creature who for the object of her love is so indomitable, so persevering, so ready to suffer and to die. Under the most depressing circumstance, woman's weakness becomes mighty power, her timidity become fearless courage, all her shrinking and sinking passes away, and her spirit acquires the firmness of marble—adamantine firmness—when circumstances drive her to put forth all her energies under the inspiration of her affection.'

The Hon. Wm. Alexander, attorney general of Texas, has rendered an opinion, at the request of the controller of that state, to the effect that the appropriations made by the Johnsonized legislature last winter, for carrying into effect laws passed by the rebel legislature of that state from 1861 to 1866, are

NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE

Oiling the Sea.

An experienced sea-captain writes that he has been to sea for twenty-eight years, and during that time he saved the vessel under his command twice by "oiling the sea." He writes that "when the master of a ship cannot get out of a storm— that is, when a ship is disabled and he has to take the heft of the gale—if he has oil on board, start two or three gallons over the side of the ship. This will give the ship smooth water to the windward, and then the oil allowed to run drop by drop is all that is required, for as soon as the sea comes in contact with the oil it breaks, and the ship is in smooth water as long as the oil is allowed to run. In 1854, in the heaviest gale of wind I ever saw, I lost all my sails, then the rudder; and I know the vessel could not have ridden the sea for an hour if I had not had oil on board. Five gallons of oil lasted me fifty-six hours, and this saved the vessel, cargo, and lives on board. Let ships of heavy tonnage have two iron tanks of forty gallons each, one on each side, with faucet so arranged that the oil can be started at any time; small vessels, ten-gallon tanks, and all ship's boats tanks of five gallons each, well filled, so that in case the ship founder or burn, the boats will have oil to smooth the sea in case of a gale. With these tanks of oil on board of ships and a good man for master—one who knows the laws of storms and handles his ship so as to get it out of the centre of the storm, you will have no more foundering of good ships at sea, with the loss of many lives and millions of money."—*Scien. Am.*

The Lion in His Old Age.

When a young lion reaches the age of two years, he is able to pull down a horse or an ox; and so he continues to grow and increase in strength till he reaches his eighth year, when his talons, teeth, and mane are perfect, and he grows no more. For twenty years after he arrives at maturity his talons and fangs show no signs of decay; but after that he gradually grows feeble, his teeth fail him, and he grows "cubbish." He is no longer a match for the tremendous buffalo; he prowls around the cattle krawls, and snatches a lamb or a kid, just as he did when he set out with his parents, nearly thirty years before. A woman or a child at night shares the same fate. His strength and sight now decline more and more, till the mighty lion grows lean and mangy, and crawls about from place to place, eating any offal he can pick up, and despising not even so small an animal as the field-mouse; and he starves and dies, or is fallen on and slaughtered by a few cowardly hyenas, or is discovered unable to move beneath a tree, and knocked on the head by some wandering Jew. —*South African paper.*

The Iron Bar.

Here is a good lesson from an iron bar. Read it, boys:

A bar of iron worth five dollars, worked into horseshoes, is worth $10 50; made into needles, it is worth $355; made into penknife blades, it is worth $3285; made into balance springs of watches, it is worth the enormous sum of $250,000.

What a drilling the poor bar must undergo to reach all that; but hammered and beaten and pounded and rolled and polished, how was its value increased! It might well have quivered and complained under the hard knocks it got; but were they not all necessary to draw out its fine qualities, and fit it for higher offices?

And so, my children, all the drilling and training which you are subject to in youth, and which often seem so hard to you, serve to bring out your nobler and finer qualities, and fit you for more responsible posts and greater usefulness in the world.

The Mother's Voice—How a Woman found her Long Lost Children.

Since the prevailing Indian troubles commenced an Indian camp was captured, together with a number of prisoners, including squaws, and some half a dozen white captives, boys and girls, from five to twelve years of age. Word was sent throughout the country inviting those who had lost children to come to the camp and identify, if possible, their children, as none of them could give any account who their parents were, or where they were taken from, so young were they when taken captive by the Indians. Numbers went to the camp—many more than there were children—and, of course, many returned with heavy hearts at being unable to find their lost ones.

Among the number who went hundreds of miles to the camp was a mother who lost two children—a boy and a girl, one three and the other five years of age—years ago. Efforts were made to persuade her not to go, and so long a time had elapsed it was certain she could not identify her children, even if they stood before her. But she could not rest—she must go, and go she did.

On arriving at the encampment she found the captives ranged in a line for inspection. She looked at them first from a distance—her anxious heart throbbing in her bosom But she did not see her children—at least she saw nothing in the group that bore the slightest resemblance to her baby boy and girl as they looked when playing about her door step. She drew nearer and peered deep into the eyes of each, who only returned her look with a stony gaze, yet anxious one—they, too, hoping to see something in her that would tell them she was their mother. She looked long and steadily at them, as her heart began to sink and grow heavy in her bosom.

At last, with tears and sobs, she withdrew, and when some paces off she stopped and turned about quickly, as apparently a thought had occurred to her. Drying her eyes, she broke forth in a sweet hpmn she had wont to sing to her children as a lullaby. Scarcely a line had been uttered when two of the captives, a boy and a girl, rushed from the line, exclaiming "Mamma, mamma!" The mother went home perfectly satisfied that she had found her long lost children.

FLIRTS.

A Good Deal of Light on the Subj; From One Who Knows.

[New York Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

I have met a woman of the world here who has been married thirty years, and who told me that she was so much of a born flirt that it was with difficulty she resisted the temptation to coquette even now with men much older than herself. She said: Every girl of imagination and sensibility will flirt at the first opportunity. Her doing so is a favorable sign. Men don't like one of our sex when they think she won't flirt. Tell them Virginia, or Harriet, or Delia is a desperate coquette, and they want to make her acquaintance at once. They are already prejudiced in her favor, and she has decided advantage from her reputation.

"I don't think I was ever very handsome or particularly clever (I suppose she wanted me to contradict her, though I did not), but I knew I was attractive to men. They really annoyed me with their attentions and admiration. They were always falling in love without provocation or encouragement; and I was actually obliged at last to wed poor Mr. Simpson (Mr. S. died five years ago from too much Delmonico—in plain parlance, from gout in the stomach) to rid myself of the importunity of suitors and ever-recurring declarations.

"The secret of my interest—my admirers called fascinating—was my flirtation. I was known everywhere as a flirt, and men of vanity who had been successful with our sex came to conquer me only to be conquered. How do you think I won them?"

"I have no idea, madam."

"Would you like to know?"

"Feminine confessions are always of interest. When I was a priest, a century or two ago, that part of my sacred life was always welcome."

"Well, then, I made men love me by inducing them to believe they were lovable. Some of them were as uninteresting as ichneumons; and still they left me with the impression they were the most charming creatures in the world."

"I thought you said they became enamored so of you because you were a flirt?"

"So they did; but I was able to be a flirt only because I flattered everybody that came near me, and did it so ingeniously and delicately that they never dreamed I was saying anything I didn't entirely believe."

"Why, madam, it is women who are won by flattery, not men. Don't you remember the words of the poet:

> 'The firmest purpose of a woman's heart
> To well-tim'd artful flattery must yield.'"

"Very well, indeed, sir. You men are convinced of the power of flattery upon us; but do not suspect us of using your weapon against yourselves. Hence your success. When we cover you with full praise, fancy is the bias of affection for you. Therefore you deem us persons of taste, discrimination, appreciation, and character, and all because we have told you what glorious fellows you are."

"Pshaw, you couldn't make men of sense believe such stuff. You have had an unfortunate experience of our sex. You appear to deem us all coxcombs or fools."

"Aren't all men a little foolish about women?"

"I hope not. Men who are foolish about your sex are the greatest simpletons in the world."

"That's a mistake, sir. I know better than you, for I have lived longer. I might be your mother. Men who are not foolish about women are foolish about much worse things. I imagine you have made our sex a study, and you haven't learned anything yet, believe me. I wanted to tell you what might benefit you. When you write another novel make the heroine not beautiful nor fascinating, but an adroit flatterer, and you will not need then to go out of probability to find your feminine wonder."

"Well, what does all this amount to, madame? What are your conclusions?

"Conclusions! The idea of asking a woman such a question! We don't have conclusions. You might as well look for a syllogism in a woman's heart."

"What do you desire to teach me from all this?"

"That men never understand women thoroughly, while women understand men by intuition; that we are conscious of all your deceit and art and flattery, while you never guess our thoughts or fathom our feelings."

"Anything more?"

"That you will write out, at your earliest opportunity, what I have said to you, for the enlightenment of stupid men, and the corroboration of my statements by my own sex."

"I will do so, madame, if you like. I intend to write a letter from this place. Shall I embody your illuminations?"

"Yes; for I think it high time men got some notion of the manner in which we rule them. Ha, ha! they flatter themselves they are our tyrants; but they are our willing slaves."

Employment of Females.

The editor of the Albany *Knickerbocker* is now in Europe. Writing from Cork, he states that females do the clerking in that city, whereupon he urges the following reasons why they should be employed in all our retail stores:

"Females may sport fifty dollar mantles, but they never go on fifty dollar 'busts.' Females never spend a whole week's wages on billiard tables. Girls never kick up a row, and get dragged to a station house. Fast horses they avoid, and roulette tables, and game cocks. Who ever saw a female hanging round a gambling table, or betting her last five dollars that she can tell where the 'little joker' is? Who ever saw a female clerk, after the store was shut, rambling up Broadway, 'raising thunder' and breaking things? Who ever saw a respectable girl knocking over dry goods boxes and standing 'M. P.'s' on their heads? No one; and yet respectable young men do these things nightly. When was a female clerk ever arrested for having a 'suspicious character' locked up in the store with her after midnight? In view of all these facts, is it any wonder that the merchants on this side run to female clerks?"

Fun in Animals.

Fun is by no means confined to man. It is frequently asserted that although naturalists have discovered and named the laughing jackass, the laughing hyena, the laughing cuckatoo, there is but one animal indulges in "what you might call a laugh," and that is our old friend the dog. The horse-laugh is a humbug; but the horse would laugh if he could, for he is not deficient in the sense of the humorous. We have known in our time a sly old horse which would slide up to a bystander and put his hoof on the unfortunate wight's foot in a manner which would not be soon forgotten. It was a common trick with him; but no professed practical joker could have done it with his sole in a more inadvertent manner.

The comedy of "The World a Mask" declares that "a horse is a gentleman;" and this may give us a key to the gravity of our Eclipses and Dobbin, since a horse-laugh has long been regarded as anything but gentlemanly. Colonel O'Kelley's parrot would scream for the dog Rover until he obeyed her summons, and then frightened him away by yelling "Get out." Small birds chase each other about in play; but perhaps the conduct of the crane and the trumpeter is the most extraordinary. The latter stands on one leg, hops about in the most eccentric manner, and throws somersaults. All animals pretending violence in their play stop short of exercising it. The dog takes the greatest precaution not to injure by his bite, and the orang-outang, in wrestling with his keeper, pretends to throw him, and make feints of biting him.

Some animals carry out in their play the semblance of catching their prey; young cats, for instance, leap after every small and moving object, even to the leaves strewed by the autumn wind; they crouch and steal forward, ready for the spring, the body quivering, and the tail vibrating with emotion, they bound on the moving leaf, and again spring forward to another. Benger saw young jaguars and cougars playing with round substances, like kittens. Birds of the magpie kind are full of mischief. There is a story of a tame magpie that was seen in a garden gathering pebbles, and with much solemnity and a studied air buried them in a hole made to receive a post. After dropping each stone it cried "currack!" triumphantly, and set out for another. On examining the spot a poor toad was found in the hole, which the magpie was stoning for his amusement. There is fun in animals and birds. Indeed there is.

New Orleans Republican.

RUM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 26, 1867.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Latterly I have had an extensive view of this young but giant city of the Pacific, and the further my observations extend the greater my amazement. If I had not seen Chicago at various times during its youthful strides for greatness, it would be impossible for me to believe that only eighteen years ago but a few trading huts stood upon the present site of San Francisco. This is a fine example of what American industry and enterprise can accomplish when directed in the correct channel. In the plan and execution of all new cities there is undoubtedly a great advantage over the older ones, as the errors and imperfections which have been committed may be avoided. The structures of this city comprise the best modern improvements as to style and durability. Earth quakes occurring in this region occasionally compel the buildings to be constructed in the most substantial manner, and people have learned that with but a slight additional expense beauty may be added, which produces a cheerfulness among the inhabitants.

There are two large fine libraries here, with several thousand volumes, which are worthy of the city and indicative of the character of the inhabitants. This is the dullest season of the year as to business. About the latter part of September, the products of the country begin to flow in. Many of the miners then bring their hard earned savings to the city, being compelled to leave the mines in consequence of the rains which prevent further operations. The exports this year will far exceed the imports. The crops are fine—the wheat crop is the most notable; that of the present year will surpass any previous one—it being estimated at over 13,000,000 of bushels. Some place it as high as 15,000,000 of bushels. No comment is necessary as to the quality of flour from the wheat—it is already well-known in the great marts of the world.

There is a scarcity of farm hands or laborers. Men understanding farming can always obtain employment, and especially at this season, when the crops are being gathered. Wages are high—$30 to $40 per month and board. Within one day of this month thirty-one vessels, not including coasters, arrived in this port, it being the largest number for the same time on record. New vessels are already here for the Chinese and Japanese trade. This place seems to have all natural advantages for its prosperity.

California is not only rich in minerals, but also in vegetable products. Fruits that are grown in any part of the United States can be raised here. Considered as to her fruits, grains, minerals scenery, and climate, she can not be excelled by any other state in the Union.

San Francisco is built upon high hills of sand, rock, and clay, principally sand. Many men are employed in grading and leveling these hills, which are filled in the bay, thus producing more land for the city—a source of revenue as the batture land of New Orleans. Mr. Julius Ascher, and Otillie Genée, who so delighted the visitors of the National theatre in your city last winter, are playing here at the American theatre. Edwin Adams is at Maguire's Opera house, and has met with splendid success.

The Chinese population of this state is about 50,000. This end of the Pacific railroad has mostly Chinese labor. "John Chinaman" works cheaper and longer than the whites, which is the cause of much jealousy on the part of the mass of the whites. "John" is generally peaceable and dirty. In his temple of worship (or joss house, as the Americans call it) is to be found a wooden god. His theatre is too conglomerate for me to describe. One play occupies sometimes three or four months.

The divisions in the Republican party may cause them to lose the election in this state this fall. If so, it is to be hoped they may gain wisdom by defeat, and have no more splits. QUARTZ.

The Cable Company.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* is reading a severe lecture to the Atlantic cable company for their mismanagement, neglect of the public interests, etc. The editor says:

We have had some opportunities, in a close connection with financial and commercial affairs, to witness the gross mismanagement of ignorant and inefficient persons who have been placed in charge of important corporate interests; but from the days of the old United States bank until now, we have never seen such a wanton trifling with a valuable franchise as that which has been practiced by the managers of this cable company. Their persistent refusal to show even the most ordinary courtesy to the newspaper press has been a serious error, of which they will live to repent, unless they die young, but their treatment of the mercantile public has been so much worse than their course toward the press, that the latter, bad as it is, looks almost like exceptional favor.

Our table for months has been covered with communications and statements on this theme, but we need not repeat the items, for we do not know of any one in business here that has used the cable to any extent who has not had occasion to complain of its trickery and illiberality. One of the last items brought us was this: A leading house here addressed a message by the cable to a gentleman whose first name they gave as "Tomas." The message was refused by the cable experts, except at double the usual rates on the ground that this was an evasion, and that Tomas should be spelt Thomas.

A MAN SEPARATES FROM HIS WIFE TO MARRY A RICH WIDOW.—Last spring a prominent citizen of Grand Haven, Michigan, met with an accident which resulted in his death. His widow, in her season of mourning, kept herself very secluded, hardly receiving calls from her most intimate friends. Shortly after this death a concert troupe, managed by one Clement, came to Grand Haven, when Clement and his wife made the acquaintance of the widow, and the three became very intimate. After a short tour to other places the concert business was given up, and Grand Haven selected as the spot for the residence of the singers.

The summer passed away and Mr. and Mrs. Clement "quarreled" with each other. Mr. Clement grew quite attentive toward the widow. A separation was agreed upon between Mr. and Mrs. Clement. About the first of August last, Mr. and Mrs. Clement and the widow procoeded to Milwaukee, the latter drawing her money out of the bank and converting her prpoperty into money before starting, and taking with her about $60,000 in money, and a large share of it in gold. Arriving at Milwaukee Mrs. Clement took charge of a child belonging to the widow, and Mr. Clement took charge of the widow and married her.

Mrs. Clement then returned to Grand Haven, and has made application for a divorce from her husband, on the ground of desertion, and when this paper is secured she is to marry the son of the widow, aged about twenty years, who has considerable money and property in his own right. If there is any truth in this story, it is a well-laid scheme of the Clements to possess themselves of the money belonging to the widow and her son. Nothing has been heard of Mr. Clement and his new wife since their marriage, a little over a month ago.

A man being commiserated on account of his wife running away, said: "Don't pity me till she comes back."

MARRIED.

MAKER—KNOX.—On Saturday, October 12, 1867, in the parish of Jefferson, by Rev. Eugene P. Royal, Mr. JOSEPH MAKER to Miss MARTHA KNOX.

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oc1 389 Broadway, New York.

Information Wanted,

BY SUMANTIA FIELDS, LIVING IN THE town of Belton, Texas, of her two Sons, JAMES and DOLPHOS, who were living when last heard from with William Wells, near Pontchatula, La. Any information concerning them addressed to Rev. T. B. Ferguson, Belton, Texas, will be thankfully received. se26

INFORMATION WANTED—BY ANSLEY Moore, from Pitt county, North Carolina, who did belong to one Mr. Able Moore, a farmer. Ansley Moore was sold from North Carolina about forty years ago; her mother's name was Silvia Moore, and she also belonged to the said Mr. Moore. Her father, two sisters, Julia and Ellen, and two brothers, Stephen and Lewis, belonged to a Mr. Joseph Daniels. She has uncles named Dublin, Prince, Pompe, and Jermey, all out of the Moore family.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HARRISON ANDERSON or York Emanuel Anderson. Harrison formerly belonged to Mr. G. W. Squires of New Orleans, La.; also his mother. Harrison was taken away from here a day or two before the Federal army arrived before this city. He is supposed to be in some part of Texas. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his mother, Rosanna Anderson, New Orleans, La. se27

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NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS.
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.
2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.
3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will please address
JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains will address
WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will address
ABNER C. HARDING, M. C.,
Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address
AARON F. STEVENS, M. C.,
Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address
WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C.,
Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
WILLIAM A. PILE,
ABNER C. HARDING,
AARON F. STEVENS,
WILLIAM MUNGEN,
Committee.

JOHN D. LARRABEE, Clerk.

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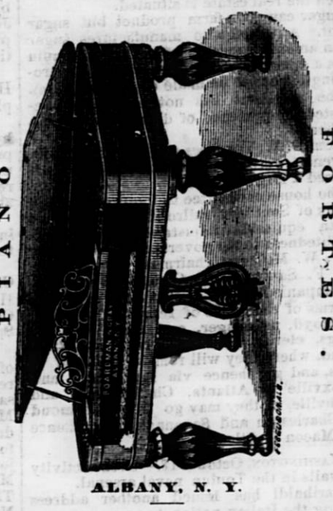
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The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

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From the New Orleans Republican.

CARLOTTA'S GARDEN.

BY EMMA MORTIMER BABSON.

See here, Callas, white as pure women,
  See these roses loll on their stems!
Yonder auriculas gold dusted velvet,
  The moss drifted bright with their petals like gems.

The sumptuous affluent blossoms of scarlet
  Thrill in the breeze as the zephyrs were chill,
But those saintly white lilies have, they turned to marble,
  That they in the wind stand so pallid and still!

O how they stand mutely as nuns doing penance,
  While the sprays of starred clematis rustle and reel,
Like statues of grief to the blue of the heavens
  They lift their white foreheads in voiceless appeal.

Out of the wide world one roving gold butterfly
  Flits to this garden which comes in his way,
Hovers in doubt at the lilies' fair faces,
  Then suddenly finds them too sad for his stay.

Out of this fragrance he hovers and hastens,
  Deserting the scarlet court beauties in bands,
Only a robin belate with her nesting
  Lingers all night near these bright haunted lands.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

GETHSEMANE.

That the Son of Man should have his house in a garden—that he should be forced to rest, and sleep, and pray on the hill-side, under the open canopy of heaven—must seem to many passing strange. It looks like a practical commentary on his own touching declaration: "The foxes have holes, the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head." May we not ask, however, if there was no house in Jerusalem that would shelter; no friend there that would welcome him; was not Bethany near? Was there not a home for him in the house of Martha? Why did he not go to Bethany? Those at all familiar with Eastern life will easily understand the whole matter. Nearly all the inhabitants of Palestine sleep during a great part of the year in the open air, on the house-top, or in a garden or field.

It is common for families to leave their houses in town or village early in the spring, and bivouac under a tree or rude arbor the whole summer.

Travelers, when about to spend a few days or weeks at a town or village, generally rent a garden and live there.

I have often done so myself, and have slept with the earth for a bed and the starry sky for a canopy. There is no rain or dew; the ground is dry, and the fresh, balmy air of the country is far preferable to the close, stifling atmosphere of an eastern city. Another thing must not be overlooked: as society is constituted in the East, one can have no privacy in a strange house, night or day. The one apartment in which all the males sit, sleep, and eat, is open to all comers. If we would meditate or pray, we must, like Peter, go to the house-top; or like Isaac, in the field; or like Jesus, on the mountain.

Our Lord desired a place where he could be alone with his disciples, and alone with his Father. And he chose the garden of Olivet. Most probably it belonged to some secret friend, who placed it at his disposal. Be this as it may, his followers knew it well. P.

Three Card Monte on Wall Street.

We yesterday published an interesting letter on the perils of Wall street. The instance given where a young business man from St. Louis tried to make a corner is only one of the numerous tricks which are played upon unsuspecting travelers who fancy that fortune awaits investments in the bubbles which glitter at the broker's touch. A man may try his hand among the old gray wolves at the stock board. They will welcome him. He may go among the *cayotes* at the gold room, and they will soon convince him by their howling that they have the choicest morsel to pick that can be found in all the range of speculative investments. In any event he will find that money is a curse to a greenhorn on Wall street. Some one will tell him to buy short; he does it and loses. He is very confidentially advised by a friend that he did wrong, but if he only buys short on Erie he will win heavily. Mistrusting the advice, he goes in for a rise, and, as intended by his friends, fails to make his pile. Taking or not taking it, he is sure to lose. It is a notorious fact that nearly all the stock brokers who have figured for fifteen or twenty years in the stock market have come out as poor as they commenced. In fact, Wall street is an extensive three card monte table. You are willing to bet your whole pile that you can tell where the right card is; you stake heavily; the cards are turned up and—"you've lost!"—*N. Y. Herald.*

Senator Savage, of Cambridge city, Ohio, formerly a Democrat, at a meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, declared himself a convert to Republicanism.

The Methodist Quarterly Review

The October number of the Quarterly *Review*, closing the forty-ninth volume, is before us, containing eight contributed articles.

The opening article is a translation by Dr. Hurst from the French, of an extract from the "Practical Observations on Preaching" of Athanase Coquerel, Sen. The author is one of the most brilliant preachers of France, and his views on pulpit eloquence are well worth reading

The second article is by Rev. M. C. Briggs, of San Francisco, entitled "Paul's Argument against Judaic Predestination." It is written in a very pleasing style. A sharp analysis of the apostle's argument is not attempted, but the writer gives us a very fair statement of his doctrine of universal love as against Jewish prejudice and Parisaic narrowness.

Rev. Bostwick Hawley, D.D., of Fort Plain, N. Y., gives an admirable paper on "Church Music." We have long known that he has "music in his soul;" but he shows himself familiar with its history from a period dating not long after "the morning stars sang together." After giving a sketch of the history of Church music, he discusses the duty of its thorough cultivation as a part of Divine worship, presenting reasons for it with a force and beauty which writers can command. He finds it difficult to ascertain from the Discipline who has "any supervision and authority" over this part of the service, and in particular by whom the chorister is to be chosen. Did not the changes of the rule made in 1856 and 1860 simply relieve the preacher of the duty of appointing chorister? But that the pastor has entire "supervision" over the public service of the sactuary seems too plain to require argument. Surely no choir or chorister can supersede him, and that not "on the principle that whatever the clergy have not given to the laity belongs of right to them," as Dr. Hawley suggests, but from the very nature of the case.

"The Sure Triumph of Christianity," by E. L. Fancher, Esq., is a brief but splendid production.—"Past victories are justly regarded as pledges of future success," is not only the opening sentence, but a synopsis of the article. The past is sketched, showing Christianity laying strong and deep its foundations, passing the scholastic trial and the era of the Reformation, escaping from the error of intelerance and persecution as means of its propagation, and gaining the victory of religious liberty and free political toleration. The future is portrayed soberly, but in glowing words and periods of rare power. The paper might well be read in every pulpit as a missionary lecture. To this sort of lay representation the most inveterate conservative ought to agree.

The next article, entitled "An Italian Reformer, Jerome Sovernarola," is written by Professor Lacroix, of the Ohio Wesleyan University. It is a good specimen of biographical writing. It presents an outline of the character of that great Italian, briefly but with a fullness which creates a feeling that we have a rounded, complete view of the reformer, more just than those which have until recently prevailed.

The paper on "Entire Sanctification," by Rev. L. R. Dunn, of Jersey City, very clearly and directly answere the question, "What is Entire Sanctification as taught by the Methodist Church?" The topic alone will cause it to be read, and none can fail to be pleased with its genial spirit its clear style, its general correctness, and its avoidance, after the manner of Wesley himself, of all attempt a philosophy.

We would not, as the writer tacitly does, admit that the grace of the Spirit in the regenerate are "perfect in kind." The very definition of entire sanctification as "pure love" implies a love that previous to that work is not pure or "perfect," that is, mixed. So Wesley says, "Till this universal change was wrought, all his holiness was *mixed*.....His humility was mixed with pride.....There is [now] no mixture of any contrary affections; all is peace and harmony." Works, vol. ii., p. 222. That great man did not early see the distinction between the two works. In 1729 religion was, in his view, perfection. Experience taught him his error; and as late as 1744, six years after his conversion, he had "an exceeding complex idea of sanctification, or a sanctified man."

"Esthetics in Collegiate Education," by Professor George F. Comfort of Alleghany College, is a brilliant paper demanding the attention of not only educators, but all who are interested in the cause of education. He very justly condemns the existing classification of American schools after the English fashion, and would adopt the German. Our system is defective, moreover, in the meanwhile our schools amply instruct in "the good" and "the true," they almost wholly ignore "the beautiful," thus neglecting the education of a portion of the mental faculties. Esthetics, including music, poetry, oratory, painting, sculpture, architecture, should certainly have a place with philosophy and science in the college curriculum, and it is shown here to be quite practicable. Professor Comfort writes earnestly, but he is no visionary. He would simply educate the whole man.

The eighth article is on "Our Ministry, by Rev. Samuel Dunn. It is designed to furnish a few "hints on preaching," some of which are quite valuable, though we doubt if some of his illustrations have a parallel in America except, perhaps, among the benighted Hardshell Baptists. Condénsation to one-half the space, and severe revision, would have been a vast improvement. Some broad statements that will hardly endure the testing might thus have been avoided, as well as a tautology and verboseness are absolutely tedious.

The Quarterly Book-Table presents fewer notices of new works than some previous numbers, but they seem unusually excellent, amounting in some cases to a very full review. Bernard's "Progress of Doctrine" and "Liber Liborum" deserve repeated perusals, though we wish that Dr. Whedon had been less full respecting the verifying faculty" claimed in the latter book. Further on, several volumes of "philosophy falsely so-called" have merited attention; and in notices of Mrs. Dall's "College, Market, and Court," and Dr. Porter's recent pamphlet, he "defines his position" on the vexed question of "woman's rights" and "lay representation," distinguished the latter from lay delegation, too distinctly to be misunderstood. As a last utterance, the editor reminds us of the next year as the semi-contennial of the *Quarterly*. We hope that the programme of the celebration will include the publication of a full index of the entire fifty volumes.—*Christian Advocate.*

Young America.

A few days since, a small, fine-looking, bright boy come into the cars and took a seat. Shortly after a minister came in and took a seat before and facing him, when the following conversation ensued:

"Well, my little lad, what is your name?" said the minister.

"My name is James Foot—what is your name?"

"William Hand," was the answer. "Where are you going?" asked the minister.

"To Rome, sir; and where are you going?" was the response of the boy.

The minister could do less than answer—"Camden."

"How old are you?" was the next question of the minister.

"Eight years," replied the boy. "How old are you, sir?"

The minister hesitated, but gave an answer.

"Are you alone?" was the next question of the minister.

"O no, sir," said the boy, pointing to the passengers, "I have plenty of company."

"But have you no friends on board to look after you?" asked the minister.

"No, sir," said the boy. "Have you?"

This was not answered, but followed by a little history.

"When I was a little boy," said the minister, "my parents would not allow me to go off the farm alone."

At this the boy, with an indescribable look, said, "It is different now."—*Watertown (N. J.) Reformer.*

Personal Religion.

What does it matter to you or to me what John Calvin said, or John Wesley either? They were glorious men, and did a world of good in their day, but instead of wishing to wear their shoes, let us wear our own, for they are more likely to fit our feet; and let us come to this Book, and find out what God would have us know, by the use of our own personal judgment. This will make men of us. To be fed on spoon-victuals forever will leave us nothing but babes, such as sects might delight in, but such as men should not desire to remain. "To the law and to the testimony" let us come. It is the best way of creating a christian unity; and, throwing aside the prejudice of birth, and all other prejudices, as far as we can, let us seek to believe the whole Gospel, for we are put in trust of it as such, and though we may, and must, I suppose, make some mistakes, yet we should come as nearly as we can to the holding of the whole counsel of God.—*Spurgeon.*

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, Oct. 3.

Perilous Balloon Voyage Across Lake Erie.

An exchange informs us that an æronaut named Thompson, who ascended recently from Toronto, descended safely near this city, the balloon having been taken by a strong upper current across the lakes. Much anxiety was felt in Toronto as to Thompson's fate before the telegram arrived announcing his safe landing. Mr. Thompson gives the following account of his adventure:

The balloon ascended at 4:40, and from the velocity the balloon was traveling at, I soon perceived it was foolish to try to descend. It soon became evident to me that landing in Canada was out of the question, and that all arrangements must be made to be driven across the lakes. The first thing that struck me was to drop the grapnel to the full extent, 120 feet. This acted as a guide to the distance the balloon might be kept above the surface of the water; it being now dark, and, by placing one hand on the rope, the effect of the grapnel striking the water was distinctly felt. With an open bag of ballast on my knee, every time the grapnel struck the water, a couple of handfuls of sand were thrown out—and to this plan alone I owe my own preservation and success.

The ballast taken was about three hundred and fifty pounds. For three hours that plan was carried out, and then came on one of the most drenching and merciless rains I have ever felt. I could not see fifteen feet before me, and the noise of the rain on the balloon and the water was such as to entirely unnerve me. My hands became numb and I was drenched to the skin. I now began to perceive my position more acutely, though I determined not to give up until all the ballast and moveables were gone. The rain was making the ballast heavier every moment, and the ballast was thrown out more freely, till about 10 o'clock, when the fatigue overcame me. I fell into a stupor for a few moments. By this time the balloon had descended to within six feet of the water, and instantly out went 28 feet of ballast. The effect of this was that the balloon rose to an altitude of a mile, entirely through the rain-clouds, and then the moon shone brilliantly, and in this position it remained about a quarter of an hour. The effect of the moon shining on the cloud beneath was such as any artist might be proud of. The shadow of the balloon was distinctly to be seen traveling over the rough and uneven clouds, giving the idea of a balloon race. Every thing now became calm. No longer the hum of the lake or the rain. All was still, but whether the storm still raged beneath was unknown. As the balloon descended, it was evident a change had come over the scene. The rain had ceased, and the appearance of everything was of the darkest hue; whether it was an under stratum of dark clouds could not be known. Suddenly a glimmer of light was seen for a moment; then, with anxious eyes cast down to perceive any object, at last small squares with darker margins were clearly visible. These proved to be the fields and hedges, and they appeared to vanish as quickly as objects passed when in an express train. A town was at last seen, and I heard the sound of musical iustrumeuts. I then called out to know where I was, but the reply was unintelligible. They, however, saw it was a balloon. About two miles further on, the grapnel caught in a large oak tree and held fast. This afterward proved to be a little village near Cleveland. I then called out lustily; the sounds of persons singing and playing music were heard. These proved to be four young men who had been at a ball. They were natives of Cleveland, and as they advanced nearer, my voice was heard. They at once set to work to pull the balloon out of the woods and convey it to a field, where it could be folded up. It was then 3 o'clock in the morning.

Herod in the Family.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

I presume half the good sermons ever yet preached might have had for their text, "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God." In that foolish, blind presumption lurks the impulse to every wrong, every transgression. Men generally admit, in a listless, soulless way, that the universe, this world, and all who live in it, are the subjects of omniscient moral sway; but scarcely one in a dozen "in his heart" believes it. If all did believe it, how could there be hypocrites in the church, libertines by the family hearth, or villians anywhere? How could there ever be robbers in the mountain pass, wreckers on the perilous coast, or slavers on the stormy main, if men really and heartily believed in the existence and rule of an all-seeing, omnipotent God?

Every age, every nation develops some vast wickedness. Intemperance, lewdness, gambling, and a hundred other manifestations to man's proneness to evil, appear and disappear like physical epidemics; hardly is one eruption of evil crushed when another appears and begins to run its measured round. If I were called to say what crime is today most fearfully prevalent among us, I should indicate the destruction of unborn children.

I speak not here of the murder of innocents, the children of lust and sin, and whose destroyers have the wretched excuse of seeking to preclude disgrace and shame. Guilty as these unquestionably are, they are not so criminal in the sight of heaven as are the married pair who conspire to blast the germs of offspring in the mother's womb, and thwart the beneficent command to increase and multiply, given to the progenitors of our race. If there be a crime more dastardly and unnatural than all others, surely it is this.

Of course, excuses or apologies have been invented for this, as for other varieties of murder. The parents are too poor to rear more children on their scanty means; the mother's constitution is too feeble to endure the trials of child-bearing, nursing, &c. The first of these, if valid at all, will justify the killing of the child born last March as well as that of the child to be born next November; the second is a direct impeachment of the Divine economy, and a proclamation of disbelief in the Divine assurance, "As thy day so shall thy strength be." In short, there is no palliation for any sort of child-murder which is not essentially atheistic—a repetition of what "the fool hath said in his heart."

It has for years been noted that our New England element is less prolific than formerly—that families of six to eight children are as infrequent as those of ten to twelve were two or three generations back. It is further noted that our immigrant population do not share in this sterility—that our Irish-born neighbors have more children to the family than their Yankee neighbors. I learn that the Roman Catholic priests are, to a considerable extent, to be credited with this disparity—that, having had their attention called to the diminution of births among us, they have discussed its reasons, and systematically applied themselves to guarding their flocks from the contagion. I believe it is generally, through the confessional and otherwise, enjoined on married Catholics that they, under no circumstances and on no pretext whatever, conspire against the lives of their unborn children.

Shall not Protestant pastors be inspired by this example? Their opportunities may be less direct and palpable, yet they are sufficient. Why should not every settled clergyman preach pointedly against the crime in question? Is any in doubt as to its existence? Let him confer with two or three popular physicians, and he will doubt no longer. Nay, he will be astonished by their testimony as to the extent, the magnitude of this offence against God and humanity, country and family.

What eminent physician will prepare a tract of sixteen, twenty-four, or thirty-two large, fair pages, setting forth, in convincing array the moral, physiological, and religious considerations which should secure a general avoidance and abhorrence of this species of infanticide?—*N. Y. Independent.*

Abolitionism has been killed so often that killing appears to agree with it. It was twice killed at Bull Run, once in the seven days battles, at the polls in '62, and at Chancellorsville in '63, and it is highly probable it will be all the healthier in '68 for its recent killing in '67.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Spurgeon's Lecture on 'Candles.'

A Liverpool paper says: As a very great amount of curiosity is manifested with respect to the lecture which this most celebrated preacher of the age will deliver tomorrow in the Philharmonic Hall, it may be interesting to lay before our readers a complete synopsis of that remarkable address which has attracted so much attention in London and other parts.

The importance of the candle as an illustration is proved by many references to Holy Scripture. This being done, the lecturer proceeds to show of what things the candle may be said to be emblematical.

1. Seven candles of different lengths illustrate the seven stages of human life, teach our mortality, and bid us "work while it is called to-day."

2. A candle-box full of candles represents many churches which are of no service to the age. As the candles are of no practical use till lighted, so churches are useless till heavenly fire lights them.

3. A number of the wax candles, not lighted, looking down with disdain upon a poor rushlight, which is lighted, and thereby doing more than all its fine neighbors.

4. An unlit candle, which, placed in candlesticks of all sorts, yet gives no light in any one of them, shows how men may lay the blame of their uselessness upon the position of life in which they are placed.

5. Trying to light a candle with an extinguisher upon it, well sets forth the ill effects of prejudice in preventing the reception of the truth.

6. A dark lantern represents those who do not benefit others, because they keep their light to themselves.

7. A candle protected from the wind in a lantern clear and bright, pictures the watchful providence of God over his creatures.

8. Represents a lantern with a pane out, showing thereby that men who trust to their own strength have an opening through which the wind of temptation can blow and extinguish their light.

9. A dirty, battered lantern, its filthiness rendered conspicuous by the light within, is an emblem of professed Christians, whose faults are noticed the more because of their profession.

10. Is a lantern with cracks in it, through which the light gleams brightly, illustrating the fact that very great gifts are often given to those who have very weak and frail bodies.

11. Candle under a bushel.

12. Candle under a bandbox, through which the flame burns its way—an emblem of the Christian's grace coming forth stronger in time of persecution.

13. One candle lighting another illustrates God's method of instrumentality.

14. A small taper lighting a great candlo shows how humble individuals are able often to influence greater, as John Owen was blessed by an unknown country preacher.

15. A candle blown out while an attempt is being made to light another, shows how acts of indiscreet zeal are very often checked.

16. The night light, which portrays those kind and generous women who do good to the sick and visit the homes of the poor.

17. A noble wax candle, over which a sheet of tin is held and made black by smoke, but being held by the side, acts a reflector, to increase its brightness, shows that we should not be constantly striving to pry out our neighbors' faults, but rather acting as reflectors to increase their splendor.

18. A candle of great thickness with a small wick is an emblem of a man with great talents and little zeal.

19. A thief in a candle is like a besetting sin.

20. A spitting candle is like a sour tempered, crochety man.

21. A candle in a common guard illustrates the need of watchfulness.

32. Snuffers—speak of the need to take away our "superfluity of naughtiness."

23. Small pieces of candles on the "save-all" shows how we should use all our talents for God.

24. Burning the candle at both ends sets forth the profligate's folly.

25. Steel filings dropped upon the flame of a candle produce sparklets; so afflictions are often made the means of a grander display of grace.

26. Two candles of different heights; the shorter one behind the longer casts a shadow; by putting the shorter candle in front you get the light of both. This shows how they of high degree should recognize the aid of the most lowly.

27. Light inside a lantern inscribed with the words, "Take a light," illustrates that those who have knowledge ought to communicate it.

28. A chandelier holding a great variety of lights, of various colors and sizes, illustrates the unity of the church in the midst of diversity.

These are the principal points on which the Rev. gentleman founds his very brilliant and powerful lecture. Such a variety of topics will form a subject of great interest.

Queen Victoria.

Grace Greenwood has been giving some very pleasant anecdotes of the English Queen under the title, "Inside the Palace." Among them is the following: One day, when the Queen was present in her carriage at a military review, the Princess Royal, then rather a willful girl of about thirteen, sitting on the front seat, seemed disposed to be rather familiar and coquettish with some young officers of the escort. Her Majesty gave several reproving looks, without avail—"winked at her, but she wouldn't stay winked." At length, in flirting her handkerchief over the side of the carriage, she dropped it—too evidently *not* accidentally. Instantly two or three young heroes sprang from their saddles to return it to her fair hand—but the awful voice of royalty stayed them. "Stop, gentlemen!" exclaimed the Queen—"leave it just where it lies. Now, my daughter, get down from the carriage and pick up your handkerchief." There was no help for it. The royal footman let down the steps for the little royal lady, who proceeded to lift from the dust the pretty piece of cambric and lace. She blushed a good deal, though she tossed her head saucily, and was doubtless angry enough, but the mortifying lesson may have nipped in the bud her first impulse toward coquetry. It was hard, but it was wholesome. How many American mothers would be equal to such a piece of Spartan discipline?

Chinese Medical Practice.

The physician approaches the sick room with courtesy and politeness, and having ascertained the nature of the disease of his patient, proceeds to prepare his prescription. Their prescriptions are generally vast compounds; they go on the supposition, very common with other practitioners, that it is best to give several remedies together, so that one or another of them will hit the case. Sometimes they compound as many as fifty to eighty different ingredients, and stew them all together and then administer them. They hardly ever prescribe less than fifteen or twenty simple medicines. The physician is not so much a prescriber as a seller of medicine. He tells his customers what he thinks best for them or their friends, but it is very frequently the case that they make the selection. For instance, he may make up a prescription of ten or thirty remedies to be compounded, when the question will arise, how much is this to cost? The physician makes as low an estimate as possible, and replies. The patient or friend may think it too high, that it cannot be afforded; and one article or another is thrown out, to reduce the cost—often the article most valuable to the patient. In some cases they cannot agree on a prescription or its price, and the patient deliberately gives himself up to die rather than pay the price demanded.

PRYOR'S LETTER.—Perhaps it would not be a great compliment to say that the letter of Roger A. Pryor is the most sensible political paper that he ever wrote; but it is much more than this; it is a sensible paper for anybody to write. He evidently comprehends the situation, and he frankly accepts it, with its logical consequences. He sees that the South went unwisely into a fight, and came out flogged, and he does not think it improves the case to act as though the defeat was a victory. He recommends a full recognition of the rights which the emancipated race have acquired, and such measures as shall fit them for their elevation in the political scale. And he strongly urges less talking and more working; less cultivation of politics, and more cultivation of the ground. Mr. Pryor has learned wisdom; we hope he will be able to teach it. But he has intractable pupils.—*Providence Journal.*

RHODE ISLAND AND OHIO.—The *Herald* fears that we haven't heard from Ohio. But we have, and we find that the Republican majority in that state considerably exceeds the entire Democratic vote of Rhode Island in 1866. Splendid capstone for a Democratic pyramid, that Ohio!—*Providence Journal.*

COTTON WAGONS.—Not a day passes now but what we see wagons pass through our streets loaded with bales of cotton of this year's crop. We hope soon to see business revive and money more plenty in town and country, as well as in our own pockets.—*Vicksburg Republican.*

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1867.

Correction.

In our editorial of last week the types made us say. "Like Cromwell's Ironsides and Washington's Continentals, the Republicans are the party of Louisiana." It should have been, "are the party of Providence.

Colored Schools.

The readers of the *Advocate* know that we are in favor of schools for ALL without respect to race or color; and they also have the good sense to understand the practical meaning of the old adage, "half a loaf is better than none." The present board of directors, which we regard as a legal one, has decided to form schools exclusively for the colored children, and we must abide its decision as the same is law. However much we may regret this, we must aquiesce for the present. We are aware that some of our friends counsel differently, and advise parents not to send their children to these "star" schools. We think this an error. Let us look at the facts. The present city council, which is sufficiently inactive for all practical purposes, failed to remove the "old board" in compliance with the due forms of law; in behalf of a new board which had been appointed, an appeal was made to Sheridan, but without effect, and the case has been carried into the courts, where it was decided against the new board. So soon as the decision was rendered, Mayor Heath promulgated the ordinance which provided $75,000 for the establishment of schools for the colored children of New Orleans. The responsibility of this state of things rests on Sheridan and the city council.

But the primary question is, shall the colored children be educated? This is the *live*, practical question. It makes but little difference to the colored child, whether he is educated beside a white child or a black child; education and not association is what he seeks. Nor is it material to the object, whether the school board is Union or disunion for the brief time-being, so long as its members faithfully discharge their duties; and although we have no sympathy for their political sentiments, yet we are happy to commend the present directors for their zeal and fidelity. We hold that it is a grander triumph of our advanced civilization to have a board of ex-secessionists and ex-slaveholders voluntarily and zealously labor for the education of colored children, than for the *simon pure* abolitionists. We care not who casts out the devils so that they are cast out. Let us not quarrel about the instruments which are lifting the pall of ignorance from minds too long neglected; rather let us rejoice that all are invited to enjoy the advantages of public education. And we are happy to know that the leading colored pastors and laymen of this city are in accord with our views; indeed some of them are opposed to the mixed schools, and the reasons they assign are plausible but we think them not logical. This however, is not true of those of our colored citizens who are persons of wealth and refinement, and who naturally enough consider their sons and daughters the equals of any other sons and daughters and their fit school companions. But rich themselves and able to educate their children in select schools, they can afford to wait till "equal rights" are accorded to all. But not so with the poor freedmen; they have not the means to school their children, and are wisely unwilling to allow them to run our streets in idleness and to grow up in ignorance. They consider "half a loaf is better than none." They are *philosophers*. Then encourage them to send their children to the public schools where they will have such competent teachers as Mrs. Richardson, Miss North, Miss Warner and many others, and where they will enjoy *equal* facilities with the white children for the culture of the minds which God has given them.

Conscience Fund.

Last week the telegraph from Washington announced the following:

A letter, received some time ago, at the treasury department, from Urbanna, Ohio, inclosing United States notes and bonds to the amount of $19,854, sent without explanation, has, after being held for information from the sender, been transferred to the treasury of the United States, and included in the conscience fund.

We are not yet informed how large the conscience fund is, but have good reason to believe it is already very large, and we are quite sure if we could have a revival of religion in New Orleans and get some of the Federal Officials converted, the fund would be immensely increased; indeed, if we could have a revival over the United States and quicken the consciences of shoddy contractors, cotton speculators, and officials from the highest down to the lowest revenue collector, we could pay off the national debt by the time all the "stolen property" had been returned. Now we think that if Butler and all others who are so anxious about the National debt, would first get converted and then pray for a mighty revival, the debt would be paid, their anxiety relieved—and something else—pockets—relieved. Who has charge of the conscience fund? That ought to be looked after at once, for all the official stealing done this side the grave is not done in New Orleans, New York, or Urbanna, Ohio.

Sheriff.

We have waited long and impatiently for the removal of Mr. Hays. Justice, patriotism, self-respect call for his removal. The people of the North wonder that he is retained, the power to remove is ample and unquestioned, and the Union men in this city have demanded and implored that another should take his place. Whose is the blame? Sheridan and Flanders, and Mower and Flanders. Sheridan's turning out of old Judge Abel, and of Mayor Monroe, and leaving Hays in is very much like those Jews who paid "tithe of mint, and anise, and cummin, and omitted the weightier matters of the law—judgment and justice." The retention of Mr. Hays is one of the mysteries of Sheridan's administration in this Department. All know how great is our admiration of the "Hero of the Shenandoah," but we never admired him for this omission. But he is gone and another fills his place. And what better is that other? Hays remains. Flanders smiles and Mower looks fierce. Speak to the Governor on the subject, and he will declare that the rebel should be turned out at once, but it won't do for it will turn something else out; call upon Mower, and he will look every "bit a soldier," brush the hair from his manly brow, and put down his foot, and slay the table, and say "it's right; he should be removed, but, but——" What? Somebody knows.

Model Artists.

The *Republican*, *Times* and others of the secular press have called the attention of the Mayor to the Model Artists, a lascivious exhibition of the female form. As no one would presume to suspect these journals of piety and religious fanaticism, their call to the city authorities is the louder and should be more earnestly heeded, for if the secular press is convinced that the exhibition is *immoral* and its influence baneful on the fathers, sons and brothers of our families there should be no waiting for further proof. We had hoped that New Orleans might be saved from the disgrace and corruption of model artists and concert saloons, for bad as this city is it is not the worst city in the world; but evil, like yellow fever, *spreads*, and to-day the young men, and some old men, of our community are to be found in a place of public amusement gazing on the forms of almost naked women who are lost to all sense of shame. The thought is horrid, and one can hardly believe that any portion of humanity has fallen so low. The object of these exhibitions is *money*, and those poor, fallen women are willing to unsex themselves, willing to make common what God had made holy, and willing to pollute the youth of our city, for *money*. The object and the effect are too palpable for argument or illustration, yet, Mr. Mayor and City Fathers, here is the fact and you are held responsible for the continuance of this digraceful exhibition. Will you put forth your power and crush this new fledged devil at once and close this new gateway to hell without delay? If you will not, we advise the wives, mothers and sisters of this city to rise and do it for you, and God aid them in the good work!

Persecution.

The *Planters' Banner*, of Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, has been abusing the Rev. R. R. Diossy, the presiding elder of the Opelusas district, in language too low to quote in the Advocate. We have carefully read the lengthy editorial strictures on our friend and brother, but failed to discover the provoking cause—except that Mr. Diossy is a friend to the black man. This is all. Dennett charges him with no crime; accuses him of no immorality; does not call him a disturber of the public peace, nor does he number him among the enemies of the white race. But Mr. Dennet hates any white man who honestly labors for the elevation of the colored people; this is the *animus* of his scurrilous editorials, and black men and loyal white men should so understand him. The very name of his paper is proof that he is the sycophant of *capital* and not the honest advocate of labor. His is the *Planters'* Banner. Why not the Laborers' Banner? This would not suit the political sentiments and race-prejudice of Mr. Dennett.

In persecuting Mr. Diossy the editor of the *Banner* is seeking to injure one of the purest men living; a gentleman who is devoting his time, talents, and means to do good unto ALL men, and one whom future generations will praise. Mr. Dennett cannot persecute such men with impunity, and we beg to inform him that we have heard his course towards Union men and *women* (Mrs Roberts and others) in Franklin, canvassed in circles where power resides, and we warn the editor of the *Banner* to be a little more cautious in the future. There are eyes upon him.

Mistakes of Educated Men.

We have received a small work with the above title from the publisher, J. C. Garrigan, No. 148 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and of which John S. Hart, L. L. D., is the author. It will be found an interesting work to the young. As a proof of its merit, it is sufficient to say that it has passed through four editions. The price we are unable to give, but we judge about fifty or sixty cents. Send for a circular of their valuable works.

Charles Sumner and John Brown.

In the famous conversations with Sumner and Butler, published in the *Boston Advertiser*, there occurs this story. As the writer says, but few better subjects for an artist can be found. Did John Brown see in the bloody coat, as in a mirror, his own end? Not unlikely; for he had long before consecrated himself to a department of the great conflict that almost insured a violent death. And he was then engaged in plans that would even bring him face to face with the whole slave power of the nation. Read it, artist, and throw your whole soul into its immortal reproduction:

One of my first visits to Mr. Sumner at his Boston home was made in the company of John Brown, to whom I introduced him. He lay on his bed, still suffering acute pains and utterly prostrated from the effects of the blows of Brooks. John Brown had just come from Kansas, where two of his sons lay buried in bloody shrouds—victims, in their early manhood, to the same savage power which had stricken down the senator. The old man asked to see the coat which Mr. Sumner had worn when the attack on him was made. He rose, walked feebly across the room, took it from a wardrobe and handed it to John Brown.

And then I saw a historical picture which I would not willingly forget.

The senator, half bent over, supporting himself as he stood by holding on to the bedpost—John Brown holding up the bloody coat in his left hand, looking at it with compressed lips and austere brow; it needed only what one can see today—the aureola around the old man's head, the senator triumphant and still foremost in the good fight, the slave for whom they suffered, now free and a citizen—to start up in the backgrundo in order to translate it into a visible prophecy of the future of our America.

His Death-Bed.

Many professed skeptics have a hard struggle with conscience before they settle into unbelief. They put out the light of God in the soul before they can walk in darkness; and their inward agony is a foretaste of the woes of a second death. An exchange gives the following illustration:

Just over my room in the theological seminary roomed a poor skeptic who had ruined his soul by searching Gibbon, Hume, Struss and Renan, and writing for the Boston literary taste. He could confute the arguments of Butler, Edwards and Paley, but alas! he could not answer the stifled utterance of his ewn guilty conscience. All night long he walked to and fro, like a caged lion, fretting to break the life-bars, but he dared not. At last, fearing that he might make way with himself, I arose, dressed, and went up to comfort him once more. He paused as I entered, endeavored to conceal his haggard features, and pleaded ill-health for what could not be concealed—his inability to rest. Ah, I knew better, confronted him at once, and demanded to know where his philosophy had failed, and spoke the blessed name of Jesus of Nazareth whom he had mocked and denied, yea, crucified. He was in agony unutterable. I had torn off the thin mantle covering his humiliation, and he was unmanned, lost all his simulated skepticism, and made known to me at once the bare hypocrisy of his life. He believed just as the devils did, and trembled. Every night for years he sought God in prayer, but in vain. His boastful unbelief had frozen stark and stiff all his emotions. He could not pray, and so was his life a hell, a falsehood, and that of the infidel hypocrite. Next morning he moved away. Casually I met him, but he always avoided me, and seemed always to remember that night's confession. Within one year I was called at midnight to his dying-bed. He lay motionless when I entered. Not a muscle could he move, but his eye looked despair unutterable. I tried to pray; it was futile; I could get no faith. So he died, professing what thousands preach, atheism—and believed, nevertheless, but not unto salvation, but just enough to lose his soul.

Ordered to the Front.

Bishop Ames, at the Reunion of the Indiana Conferences, told this touching story:

A general in the late war told me not long since, that among the troops that were under his command was a youth, hardly more than fifteen years of age, who was taken violently sick; and the boys belonging to his company sympathized with him—his mother was a poor widow, living in southern Illinois—they saw the little fellow growing weaker and worse, and so they made up a purse and sent for his mother to come and see her soldier-boy die. She came He was fast sinking. The general sympathized with him and visited him frequently. He came in one morning—the mother was sitting by her son's bedside and singing—

Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are.

The general listened till she had finished, then came forward, took him by the hand, and said, "How are you this morning, John, my boy?" Said the dying boy, "Not very well, general—*I am ordered to the front!*" and to the front he went. Angels came down to conduct him to the realms of glory. When God is ready to order us *to the front*, I trust we will be, like the-soldier boy, ready to march at a moment's warning.

The Transgressor's Misery and the Lord's Mercy.

There may be pleasure in sin, but there is no happiness. There may be jollity, but no joy. There may be insensibility, but no peace.

Having been asked by a friend to visit a dying woman, whose continued evil habits had plunged her into a lamentable state of disease and poverty, I sought her abode with prayerful steps. Arriving at a dirty hovel, I knocked for admittance. An ill-favored female asked, "What is your business?" "I am come to see the invalid." "She is too ill to be seen, and this is not a fit place for such as you."

Unwilling to accept the refusal, I stepped forward, entered a dark chamber, and beheld a scene of squalid wretchedness. The once-admired beauty of the neighborhood rested uneasily upon a mattress, her luxuriant hair matted, her fine features unwashed, and her limbs scantily covered. Seeing me at her side, in a tone of defiance she spoke: "You well know what I have been; you now see what I have come to—a wreck, shunned and despised by every one. Do you come to tell me of slighted warnings? You cannot add to the misery that awaits me here and hereafter; all is dark and hopeless."

"Not so," I said, "while an Almighty Friend is willing and ready to save you."

"Your words of comfort are useless here; you do not know the sins I have committed; they are of the deepest dye."

"God knows them all, and yet he invites you to cast them on Jesus, who is willing at this moment to receive you, and to cleanse you from all your sins."

With a painful expression of countenance, upon which despair was strongly depicted, she vehemently exclaimed, "My soul is as black as hell."

A fearful fit of coughing checked her utterance. She was too much exhausted by this effort for further conversation. Many succeeding visits appeared equally unavailing. She refused to pray, saying, "It would be mockery to call on God, whose power I have so often defied." I knelt in prayer by her side, trusting that God in his infinite mercy was waiting to be gracious, and that his long suffering would lead her to repentance.

After many anxious days I observed a change in her countenance. A moistened eye, a softened voice, an attentive ear, encouraged me to ask her to pray with me, and then to use a short petition herself. She replied, "Can a holy God hear me? Is it possible I can be saved?"

"With God all things are possible," and his love is as great as his power. He gave his own Son to die for us, whose sufferings have procured pardon for the chief of sinners—for murderers, blasphemers, and adulterers. Christ died that the penitent thief and Mary Magdalen might rejoice forever-"

"Do you give me hope?"

"Jesusdoes, the friend of sinners. His word is truth; he cannot deny himself."

"How can my hard heart repent?"

I turned to Acts 31: Him hath God exalted with his righi hand to be a Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance to Israel and forgiveness of sins.

She clasped my hands, bowed her head, and murmured, "God be merciful to me a sinner."

Then we wept and prayed together. I returned home praising God, who, in abounding grace, had taken away the stony heart, and given a heart of flesh."

The great enemy of her soul, who had so long held her in bondage, used to bring her past life in vivid colors before her mind, troubling her imagination with earthly things. "Oh!" she said, "that I could drive these worldly thoughts away, and be at peace." The Divine agency was needed; and in due time the Son of Righteousness shone over her with healing in his wings.

Increasing helplessness, and the want of proper nursing, suggested the propriety of removing her to an infirmary. Upon parting I recommended her to the Lord, besecching him to carry on and perfect the work of his salvation. Three weeks after her departure I received information from the chaplain of the institution that the subject of my solicitude had died truly penitent, clinging to her Saviour in her last moments.

"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acception, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."—*Churchman's Penny Mag.*

Negro Suffrage in Ohio.—The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal*, in an editorial on the late election in that state, says:

The fourth cause of the loss of the amendment and the legislature, was the loss of the powerful influence, in the state contest, of the Cincinnati *Commercial* and *Gazette*. We here assert, what is our candid opinion, that the *Gazette* and *Commercial* are among the best newspapers published in the United States; that notwithstanding the occasional hum-drum dreariness of the editorials of the former, and the illogical looseness and latitude of the views of the latter, they are conducted with more ability than any political journals east or west of New York. But unfortunately they had a "little political venture" of their own, a pocket contest, a private election; and they gave the amendment the go by, ignored taxation, ignored finance, and had no kind words of compliments for any candidate on the state ticket, unless it was General Hayes. So completely were they *Cary*-ed out of the state contest, that sober Republicans are prepared to swear that neither paper knew there was a state election this fall, at all. In both papers it was Cary in leaders, and Cary in locals, Cary in original articles, and Cary in borrowed articles; their columns groaned and bubbled over with speeches by Cary, speeches for Cary, speeches against Cary, and speeches about Cary. Such *Carying*-on we never did see.

The Iowa Copperhead Defeated Candidates.—The following is what the Peoria, Illinois, *Transcript* says of the chaps that the Republicans recently whipped in Iowa to the tune of some 30,000 majority. No wonder such creatures were laid on the shelf by the patriotic voters of Iowa:

The copperheads of Iowa seem to be in what Artemus Ward would call an "unpleasant fix." Their pet leader, Judge Mason, has a record that is enough to damn anybody North, and which is just now being unpleasantly aired by his opponents. Henry Clay Dean always had a bad odor, political and personal, clinging to him; and now Le Grand Byington, the copperhead magnate of Johnson county, has been arrested and lodged in jail for alleged perjury. We have a few of that stripe in this county that ought to be in jail, but a regard for the morals of those already incarcerated induces our people to allow them to run at large. It would be unjustifiable torture to arrest a man for horse stealing and oblige him to keep company with a copperhead while awaiting his trial. His chances for salvation after that

From the New Orleans Republican.

THE LEVEES AND LEVEE BOARD.

As stated yesterday, owing to the sickness of Mr. Ong, no meeting of the levee commissioners was had Monday. Mr. Commissioner Effingham Lawrence came to the city, however, and in a conference with the governor certain action was determined upon. A request will be made upon General Mower, signed by the only two commissioners in the vicinity—Messrs. Lawrence and Ong, for his appointment of two additional commissioners, so that these four, being a quorum of the seven, can act upon matters pressing upon their attention at once. A meeting will be called for the first Tuesday in November, to open proposals which are at once to be advertised for, for the repair of the four or five principal levees in the state—those that are too large for individual enterprise—the terms will be given in advertisement in Wednesday morning's papers. It is possible that Commissioner Smith will be here by the time of the proposed November meeting.

A proposition is already before the commissioners from L. Moses & Co. to repair Grand levee upon such terms as show that there are men of enterprise who have faith in the state and in its bonds as well as in the commissioners. This proposition is to build Grand levee, which is estimated to require four hundred thousand cubic yards, for $400,000, and to take levee bonds in payment therefor at eighty cents on the dollar, and by the terms of the law authorizing their issue, the bonds can not be sold at a less price. But all know they can not be sold to any one at this price; no one will bid anything for them at present. And as Moses & Co. say, from the nature of the ground to be worked, the extent of the levee, its distance from the bank of the river, the fact that new quarters will have to be erected for the workmen, and considering the shortness of time left before the rise of the river to complete this levee, requiring a force of at least one thousand men, these are fair terms. But let proposals be advertised for, and possibly still better terms may be had.

Let those immediately interested put their shoulders to the wheel on the lesser levees, and all will be well. In Plaquemines parish some forty levees are being thus repaired, and will be completed before high water comes. Levee Commissioner Lawrence is himself making a levee of some thirty or forty acres in extent, and costing some $6000, without asking state or national aid. All can do thus and they will receive the proper recompense. Some rich and deeply interested individuals that we hear of, refuse to do this,but try to wring in the city, the Jackson railroad, and other interests to do what they themselves should perform.

One rich old codger who owns rows of houses and lots in this city, and is worth millions of money, is quite indignant that the state, with its empty treasury, will not build a levee about this man's plantation to save his crops. "God helps those who help themselves." The state is poor, the commissioners labor for nothing, giving much valuable time toward the levee business—let all devote as much time and show equal public spirit, and there will be no more whining about overflows and crops destroyed.

From the New Orleans Republican.

THE JEFFERSON CITY COUNCIL.

Everybody remembers that worthy old gentleman, Jim Biles, who described his mare as having every good quality peculiar to her species, and but one fault, she was dead. The late Jefferson city council, judging from its obituary published in the editorial columns of this morning's *Crescent*, is like old Jim Biles' mare—it has done all that such a body could do to merit long life—still it is dead, and those who looked to it for profitable service have only to mourn its loss and chronicle its virtues. There is one important point of difference, however, between the fate of the "out gone" "authorities of Jefferson city," and that of the accomplished animal eulogized by Jim Biles; namely: that the latter met her fate in the ordinary course of nature, and through no fault of her own, whereas the former were cut off violently in the midst of their activity, and by an act of over exertion.

Seriously, the body referred to, presuming on their own insignificance, ventured to violate a military order, (under existing circumstances the supreme law of the land), and were deservedly removed from office for that reason. Whether any other cause exists which would justify such action on the part of the military authorities it is needless to inquire. "The good they have done lives after them," let the evil be interred with their bones.

From the New Orleans Republican.

THE COTTON TAX.

A memorial to congress for the removal of the present tax upon cotton has been sent to prominent points in all the states of the South, and largely to interior points, by Messrs. Addy, Hull & Co., cotton factors of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of all interested in this matter, that a direct pressure of the people may be brought to bear upon the body which alone has the power to abolish the tax. The memorial is a lengthy one, embracing in its remarks many of the arguments which the Republican has heretofore brought forward, showing the injustice and impolicy of this special tax upon cotton, and that it is a burden greater than can be borne by the cotton interests, certainly at the present time.

It shows the great change that has taken place since the commencement of the war, when the country occupied such a prominent position among the cotton producing countries of the world. It also shows that this position—which was one of supremacy, can not be regained without every possible encouragement both from capitalists and the national government. It shows the adverse circumstances against which the cotton interest has had to struggle during the past two years, the disorganized condition

From the New Orleans Republican.

THE CONVENTION.

We publish this morning General Mower's order calling for the assembling of the delegates elect to the constitutional convention, on Saturday, November 23. As announced in the Republican on Saturday, the general designed to assemble the convention on the 19th, but for satisfactory reasons, probably, has changed the day.

It has been evident to the readers of the Republican for the past two weeks that a convention had been called by the voters of Louisiana, in accordance with the provisions of the reconstruction laws of March 2 and 23 of this year. The commanding general was therefore merely called upon to perform the ministerial duty of ascertaining whether enough votes had been cast on the subject to meet the requirements of the law, and that a majority were cast in favor of a convention. These facts having been determined by the returns, he had only to appoint a time within sixty days after the election for the assembling of the delegates. But the official order now published gives the question a feature of completeness which it wanted before, and will admonish the people that the time is rapidly approaching when they will be called upon to supply their own legislation.

Upon most questions of local policy the approaching convention will have a control as absolute as the similar body that recently assembled in the state of New York. It should be borne in mind, however, that the constitution to be adopted must be approved by congress before that body will admit senators and representatives from this state. It is expressly stipulated that the constitution thus adopted shall provide for the exercise of the right of suffrage of all classes who are admitted to the right by the reconstruction laws of congress; and it is held by many that the classes excepted by those laws shall continue to be excepted by the new constitution. One of the imperative conditions of the law is that before any of the ten unrepresented states shall be admitted, the legislature thereof shall ratify the pending fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and said amendment shall have become a part of such constitution. We believe this amendment has already been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-three states, possibly by those of one or two more. But it requires the assent of twenty-eight states to make the amendment a part of the constitution. In that case it will probably require the vote of three or four of the now unrepresented states in favor of the proposed amendment before any one of them is entitled to representation in congress.

Louisiana is sure to be among the first, if not the first, to comply with all the terms imposed by congress for her reconstruction. And there is reason to believe that Mississippi, Alabama, and North Carolina will follow rapidly after, so that reconstruction and all its attendant blessings which the opposition papers have harped upon so long are now near at hand, and will be brought about, not only without the assistance of the party opposed to Republicanism, but in the face of determined opposition from it.

Levee Board and Levees.

Mr. Ong, one of the levee commissioners, sent word to Governor Flanders that he was sick with rheumatism, so no meeting of the board could be held as was contemplated on Monday.

A letter from the president of the police jury of the parish of Lafourche informs Governor Flanders that the levees on the Lafourche will all be repaired before the coming of high waters; but whether sufficiently strong to withstand the pressure that will be brought to bear thereon remains to be seen. These repairs were done under the old law, through the Sheridan orders. The president of the Lafourche police jury writes that it is his own and the general opinion of those interested in that parish, that dredging machines should be employed under the directions of the parties interested in protection from overflow, to keep the mouth of the Lafourche bayou opened and deepened, when less leveeing and expense will be necessary.

Break in the New Canal.

During the storm two weeks ago the water was forced from the lake into the new canal to such an extent that the embankments between Claiborne and Broad streets were overflowed and damage ensued to individual property. One of our cotemporaries endeavored to make it appear that the street commissioner had disposed of some of the earth forming the embankment, and thus left the property holders unprotected from overflow. It happens that the street commissioner has nothing to do with the canal, which is private and leased by General Dick Taylor It also happens under the administration of that gentleman, or the association of gentlemen represented by him. Portions of the canal embankment have been sold to private parties to be carted away and used for private purposes. Instead of lowering the embankments, they should be raised by

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—One million three hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars have been expended on reconstruction to date.

Revenue receipts to-day $452,000.

The indebtedness of southern railroads to the government is between six and seven millions.

Admiral Porter's steam launch exploded in the Severn river, killing Chief Engineer Hoyt, Engineer Clark, Cockswain Shea, and a negro fireman, and injuring others.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, October 21.—This afternoon, in a speech in the capitol square, Hunnicutt denounced Northern men here. One of them in the crowd said he was a d—d liar, when the negroes attempted to mob him. They caught an unoffending Dutchman and were about to kill him, when the police rescued him. The negroes followed the officers to the stationhouse, throwing stones, and behaving in a very disorderly manner. All is quiet now, but much excitement in regard to the election exists.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, October 21.—A radical mass meeting was held here to-day, about four thousand negroes and a few whites being present. The meeting was addressed by C. R. Hopkins and a few other whites, and Bradley Sims and other negroes. No disturbances occurred until after the meeting, when there were several collisions between the country and city negroes, which were promptly suppressed by the police, and a few arrests made.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—The *Enquirer* presents the name of Geo. H. Pendleton as the choice of the Democracy of Ohio, Kentucky and the Northwest, for the next president, upon the platform of the constition, equal justice to all sections of our common country, with equality to all and special privileges to none; the same currency for the bondholders that the people are compelled to receive; the prompt payment of the public debt as it falls due in the legal tender of the nation; the immediate restoration of the Southern states to the Union with their full share of representatives in both branches of the government, guaranteed by the constitution, and universal amnesty for all political offenses.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 21.—The synod, after a long discussion, referred the matter of the the union of the old and new schools to the union committee, with the resolutions of its presbyteries. The synod hopes this action will lead to the reunion of the church, not only in doctrine, but in spirit, truth, and love.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, October 21.—The steamship Sappho, from New York, arrived below with one of her boiler flues blown out, extinguishing the fires in the furnaces. She will be towed to the city in the morning. No serious damage done.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, October 21.—Six interments from yellow fever for past two days.

Foreign News.

FLORENCE, October 21.—Reports that Garibaldi has disappeared from the island of Caprera are reiterated, and seem to meet with no contradiction.

Ratazzi has resigned, and will be succeeded by General Alensbra.

Some bands of insurgents remain in the papal territory. The evacuation is not as complete as was previously reported.

PARIS, October 21.—No answer has yet been returned by Italy to Napoleon's ultimatum.

BERLIN, October 21.—The North German parliament has passed the federal military service bill.

The new postal treaty between the North German confeceration and the United States was signed, and parliament has adopted a domestic postal law which contains a clause declaring private letters inviolable.

LONDON, October 21.—Accounts from the States of the Church are very conflicting. Telegrams from Florence represent that Menati Garibaldi not only maintains his position in the Roman territory, but his command has been reinforced and is hourly growing larger, but a dispatch, originating in Rome asserts that he, with his followers have fled from the Papal dominions and abandoned the attempt on Rome.

WASHINGTON, October 22—*Cable Summary.*—The Royal bank of Liverpool has suspended. Its debts amount to £4,500,000. It is throught the bank will resume.

The Italian people, suspicious that the new ministry will be formed in the interest of Napoleon, are pouring in petitions protesting against the desertion of the national cause by the government. Reports from the papal states are conflicting.

Secretary McCulloch authorizes the statement that his resignation is at the disposal of the president.

Foreign News.

LONDON, October 21.—The Italian situation is better. It is said Italy will satisfy the demands of France.

Transportation of troops to Toulon has been stopped. Those ready to sail have disembarked.

French war preparations countermanded. General Cialdini succeeds Ratazzi as prime minister. He will form a new cabinet, whose policy will be anti-revolutionary.

ROME, October 19.—The French minister informed the pope in the name of Napoleon that whatever might happen, the aid France to maintain the pope's temporal power would not fail. The garrison of Rome has been reinforced.

TOULON, October 21.—General Dumont has arrived. Troops are now embarking in six ships, including two iron-clads.

PARIS, October 21.—The *Moniteur* is silent in reference to preparations for intervention. *L'Etandard* says everything is ready at Toulon for the expedition to Rome, but the order to go is withheld until the reception of the final reply, which may be delayed some hours on account of the ministerial crisis at Florence.

The *Patrie* publishes a telegram that 20,000 troops have been sent from Lyons to Toulon. Another *corps d'armee* will be prepared to operate in another direction.

The *La France* says it is certain in any event that French troops will arrive at Rome before Italian. It is stated that the Italian government declares itself powerless to arrest the bands of the invaders or to protect the Holy See.

PARIS, October 21, Evening.—The French fleet with troops intended for Rome had left Toulon.

PARIS, October 22—Noon.—The *Moniteur* announces definitely that the expedition to Italy has been countermanded because Italy pledges herself to observe the treaty.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, October 22.—The Commercial bank of Canada has suspended specie payment. The directors think the claimants will be protected.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The cabinet held a two hours session to-day. Grant was absent.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $245,000.

General Asboth, minister to Buenos Ayres, is very sick.

United States Marshal Goodloe, of North Carolina, who is now here, reports no impediments now to processes of federal courts.

Secretary Seward writes that he will arrive Thursday.

The election in Alexandria, Virginia, passed quietly. No definite returns received.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, October 22.—The election today passed more quietly than was anticipated. Two incipient riots and two other disturbances were quelled by the military. The difficulties were caused by attempts of radical negroes to mob colored conservatives. Troops were in reserve in capitol square, and stationed at all the polls in the city. Cavalry patrolled the streets.

The result of the first day's polling is 567 white majority. Canvassing is active; 2000 whites have not yet voted. The ex-

the polls kept open three days instead of two. The military under Gen. Granger, and the city police will be kept on duty all night. The polls reopen in the city tomorrow.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 22.—The members of the congressional committee on Southern railroads addressed a meeting of citizens at Hibernian hall to-night.

General Canby has ordered that the regular election for municipal officers be not held, and thal the notice provided by city ordinance be not published.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 22.—Wm. Murphy, the steamboat burner recently released from the penitentiary by the United States circuit court, was ordered to be taken to the western district of Tennessee, there to await such proceedings as may be instituted against him by the civil court.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 22.—John Bowers killed Elisha Brady, a well-known ward politician to-day. The quarrel originated from cutting the halyards of a Democratic pole erected on the 20th.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 22.—General Weitzel's surveying party are surveying the Louisville and Portland canal.

The Portland and New Albany ferries have laid up on account of the channel filling up, and skiffs are now plying in their places.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, October 22.—No deaths from yellow fever to-day.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—In Prince William county, Va., Lewis, conservative, is elected by 161 majority. In Culpepper, John Minor Botts is beaten by 61 votes. Stafford gives 340 against a convention. Fredericksburg 126 against a convention. Loudon, conservative majority 72. Fairfax, radical majority 100.

The president has pardoned General Marmaduke.

Admiral Davis, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, under date Rio Janeiro, August 29, reports the health of the squadron good. The ram Stonewall arrived in Brazilian waters September 26, after a fine run.

Otterbourg has arrived from Mexico.

Col. Parker has returned from the Dismal Swamp canal investigation.

Revenue receipts to-day, $433,000.

General Grant was too ill to attend to business to-day.

The state department has official advices from Rotterdam, that the cattle plague has entirely disappeared. The cholera has also almost entirely ceased.

The National Democratic resident executive committee issued a call to-day for a meeting in Washington on the 1st of November, as a preliminary movement to the presidential campaign.

Chief Justice Chase has written to Judge Underwood that he will be present at the opening of the United States court in Richmond in November. He refers to the fact that Mr. Davis's bail bond expires on the fourth Monday of November, but says if Davis is willing he will take up the case before that time. He adds that he will, however, remain in Richmond after the United States supreme court meets in December.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, October 23.—The second day of the election in this city passed without any disturbance.

The radicals and conservatives were both active throughout the day in bringing voters to the polls. After the announcement of the results of the first day's polling the conservatives were much encouraged, and are still confident of victory.

Many negroes forgot the names by which they registered, and many more had left the city since registering.

The polls closed to-night with a white majority of 521.

It is estimated that the number of white radicals and colored conservatives in the city is about the same.

The city vote upon the question of calling a convention can not yet be ascertained, but nine-tenths of the whites voted against it.

At the solicitation of the radicals Schofield has ordered the polls to be opened in three wards to-morrow. The conservatives are much dissatisfied thereat.

The military were on duty all day, but their services were not called for by the city police.

Returns from the country indicate that the negroes have voted *en masse* for the radicals and in favor of a convention. The line between the blacks and whites is distinctly drawn.

Nelson county gives 1148 for and 590 against a convention. Appomattox—872 for and 456 against.

The conservatives have a majority in the valley.

From Augusta.

AUGUSTA, October 23.—The Republicans nominated the following ticket for the 18th senatorial district: Foster Blodgett, R. B. Bullock, B. Conley, J. E. Bryant, Simon Bird, John Neal, and Alex. Stone, five whites and two blacks. Their party seem confident of carrying the convention question. The conservatives or anti-conventionists seem to favor the policy of neither voting for or against the convention, but of voting only for delegates. Several papers advocate this plan, while others strongly urge the people to keep away from the polls and take no part in the election.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, October 22, 8 P. M.—R. H. Perry, chief of police, was suspended by the mayor last night in accordance with a vote of the board of aldermen, grave charges being made against him. The case is referred to the commanding general, but in the meantime Lieutenant Krebbs, commanding this post, has reinstated him.

No yellow fever interments to-day. The Island City is again open. Absentees are slowly returning, and, it is thought, imprudently.

The fever in the interior is abating from exhaustion of material.

The Republican association last evening unanimously approved the suspension of Perry, and urgently petitioned the commanding general to remove him.

From New York.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The executive committee of the National Republican committee met to-day, Governor Ward of New Jersey, chairman, and called a meeting of the whole committee at Washington, December 11, to name the place and time of meeting of the National Union Republican convention.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 23.—General Canby has issued an order providing for a session of registration boards for final revision of registration lists, to commence November 5. Also, an order authorizing post commanders to release on bail all persons not subject to the articles of war held in arrest by military authority.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, October 23.—Cotton sales 400 bales; market dull and declined ¼c., middlings 17½c.; receipts 1440.

Interments from yellow fever two.

Colonel Charles Healey, brother of General Healey, United States marshal for Alabama, died this morning of yellow fever.

From Havana.

HAVANA, October 22.—The Austrian frigate Navara is here from Vera Cruz for orders.

The Mexicans, in the absence of official documents from the Austrian government or the family of the deceased emperor, persist in holding Maximilian's body.

the war against the rebels. The government has issued an order that all foreigners arriving in the country be considered liable to bear arms. Brazil sustains Venezuela against the rebellion.

Barbadoes advices to the 10th instant say abundant rains have fallen, and the harvest prospects are promising. Health excellent.

Demerara advices to September 30 report the black vomit raging.

Sugar market dull. Buyers offer 8@8½ reals per arrobe for No. 12 D. S. Exchange unchanged. Potatoes $5. Apples $9@10. Onions $4.

Sailed, steamer Cuba for New Orleans. Weather very warm.

JAMAICA, October 19.—The ripening crops all over the island promise an excellent yield.

From Europe.

FLORENCE, October 22.—Garibaldi landed at Leghorn, and has since eluded the Italian police.

PARIS, October 22.—The emperor of Austria has arrived at Nancy on a visit to Napoleon. He stopped a few minutes at Baden, where he had a brief interview with King William of Prussia.

FLORENCE, October 23.—The official *Gazette* says a satisfactory change in the ministry will be made.

Fear of French intervention is past, and the people must sustain the king.

It is reported that Cialdini is planning a *coup d'etat*.

FLORENCE, October 23, Evening.—A cabinet has been formed, with Cialdini at the head. A deputation of Romans beg the king of Italy to intervene for the liberation of Rome. Menotti Garibaldi is still in possession of Umbria.

LONDON, October 23.—Bread riots are reported in Britanny, France.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The Philadelphia cotton merchants have voted to request a reduction of the cotton tax.

Hayes' official majority is 2910.

The Indians and peace commissioners held another council at Medicine Lodge creek. The Indians talked in favor of peace.

A special dispatch says the Wilderness put into Savannah leaking.

On an informal ballot of the Tennessee legislature for senator, the house voted for Crownlow and the senate for Stokes. The joint session will be held to-day when Brownlow will probably be elected.

The steamer Wateree has arrived at Panama from Callao. All well.

In Philadelphia ward meetings are being held in favor of Grant for president, and ward clubs are being formed to support him.

General Howard says the negro population has decreased over a million and a quarter since the emanicipation.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Louisa, Orange, Fairfax, Culpepepper, and Hampton counties, Virginia, have gone radical. Norfolk county goes conservative. The negroes carried Alexandria county by 504 majority.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, October 23.—The vote yesterday has been heard from as follows: Lynchburg—whites 653, blacks 761, being 372 less than the number registered. Terry's precinct—for convention 355, against convention 205; for the conservative ticket 206; for the radical ticket 332.

Amherst county, whites 190, blacks 313. Norfolk, whites 1384, blacks 1692, being 514 less than the number registered. Petersburg, for the convention 211; against the convention 191.

At Lynchburg the lives of the negroes who voted the conservative ticket were threatened by the radicals, and a disturbance was created during the afternoon in which three negroes were wounded. Order was restored by the military and civil authorities.

Paulett's precinct voted 455 for a convention, and 285 against a convention. Conservative ticket, 295; Radical ticket, 455.

Foreign News.

PARIS, October 22.—The *Moniteur* this morning in an official article announcing the cessation of warlike preparations against Italy, says:

"France beheld the spectacle of an invasion of the Papal states by armed bands from the neighboring provinces of Italy. She could not, consistently with her duty, dignity, and national honor, suffer the September convention to be thus violated, so she prepared to send an army across the Alps and a fleet to Rome, but Italy has since given ample pledges to fulfill on her part the obligations of the treaty in the largest sense; consequently all hostile preparations have been suspended by France."

FLORENCE, October 22.—It is reported that Garibaldi has not only eluded the vigilence of the government in making his escape from Caprera, but has succeeded in joining Menotti.

The ministerial crisis is not yet ended. Cialdini, unable to form a new cabinet, has given up the task. It is possible Ratazzi may remain in office, with, perhaps, a few changes in the ministry. The popular agitation is very great, and an extremely bitter feeling is shown against France, while the government is loaded with reproaches for yielding to the dictation of Napoleon.

Several demonstrations of indignation have occurred in Florence. The populace in great crowds beneath the windows of the government offices shout for Rome as the capital of Italy.

RECONSTRUCTION.—The Houston *Telegraph* is mistaken in one point in the following editorial. The conservatives might have carried one or two municipal districts in this city. They could not have elected the entire list of delegates to the convention:

Returns nearly complete from the late election in Louisiana show that a majority of about 15,000 of the registered voters participated in the election. This secures the convention. The radicals and negroes will have a large majority in that body, resulting to a great extent from the general abstention of the conservatives from the polls. Had they not refused to vote they might have carried the entire delegation from New Orleans, as well as twelve or fifteen of the country parishes. A very pretty example this of biting off the nose to spite the face. We presume the convention will be ordered to assemble very soon, and Louisiana become again a full sovereign in the Union before the end of winter, with the right to regulate her state affairs as the majority of her people may elect. The provisions of the military bills are merely temporary and do not extend beyond the present anomalous condition of the Southern states. With the full restoration of Louisiana to the Union of course her right to regulate her domestic affairs in her own way is revived.

GIPSIES.—There are now encamped on the farm of Mr. Clark Mills, near Bladensburg, a band of gipsies, numbering about twelve. A number of persons have visited "these relics of olden times," and a number of them have been victimized to the tune of one dollar each to have "their fortune told." The handsome tents which these rude people erect receive high praise from their visitors. Among the band is said to be a very handsome female, whose appearance would seem to imply that she is the queen of the gipsies.—*National Intelligencer.*

Belgians claim that they were the first to discover the use of coal, a blacksmith

From the New Orleans Republican.

REPUBLICANISM IN PENNSYLVANIA—CAUSES OF THE LATE DEFEAT.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15, 1867.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

If ever the loyal Pennsylvanian had reason to be ashamed of his state, it is now, when he contemplates not only the loss of the 17,000 majority which in '66 made Geary his governor, but also the pitiable 802 votes which a week ago to-day constituted the opposition majority for Sharswood. It is a sad enough reproach that the figures of last October should have been canceled, but the disappointment is embittered in that the chief judicial office of the state must be resigned to such a paltry Democratic excess as 800 votes. I observe without surprise that your rebel organs exult over the defeat here as a signal token of Republican disaffection, so indeed, do some timorous adherents of our party through the North.

That the mass of the voters practically denied a national import to the late struggle here, I think was satisfactorily shown in my last letter. That local and personal biases should have dissuaded the citizen from his duty—that a candidate should have been considered as not integral with an issue, is as unfortunate as it was manifest on the 8th instant. There was a virtual but unwilling apostasy in the people; on the morrow of the election they discovered it in the announced returns, and I do not hesitate to say that admonished by the consequences of their recent blunder, and chastened by the humiliation their incaution has entailed upon our party, they are more resolute than ever.

Your exchanges daily convince you that the recent mishaps in other sections have likewise proven a most valuable spur to our party sloth; the disappointment has been shared by our ranks at large, and has clearly impressed them anew with the fact that neither selfish greed for office, as in California, nor illegitimate issues, as in Maine, consist with the duty which the radical organization owes to history. While, therefore, we chafe under our late permitted discomfitures and are eager to retrieve them, should we not confess our indebtedness to the opposition for its clamor of "reaction?" That clamor will but provoke us to greater candor and more earnest action by its severe but deserved taunt upon our recent neglect. It will cheer the opposition in both sections to advocate measures, especially of finance, that will insure its utter ruin by repelling the conscience of the loyal mass.

It may and probably will urge the president into some new development of his insane myth called policy, and thus especially assist our Republican interests. For let us be frank enough to admit that Mr. Johnson has done more for us by his clumsy, pot-valiant antagonism than has any one of our own recognized champions during the past two years. It may be less convenient than just to admit this, but the fact stares us sternly in the face. For one, I confess to have been in common with you impatient for impeachment, because I felt that it became us as a people, jealous of our titles, to resent every material infraction upon those titles, whether made by a traitor on the battle field, or a traitor in the executive chair. That chair does not afford immunity from constitutional punishment, but rather more violent reason for it, inasmuch as the treason there enjoys an authority it could not elsewhere boast.

But were our party content, as it was last autumn, to fall back upon its military achievements as its chief claim upon the people—were it to put forth another instrument as negative as that paltry constitutional amendment for a platform—were it again to decline the open challenge of the opposition on the negro issue as it certainly did again in Pennsylvania lately—were it in fine again to derive its best capital from the shameless course of the president alone then it is obvious that as a party measure, we should forego our congressional scheme of impeachment. He would then venture to other rash extremes so subversive of national interests as still to array the people around our platform—were it no more than a timid protest against his misdemeanor. It would at least be the best by contrast as it was once before, and that would suffice until the public voice loudly demanded more as it had already done when congress put forth its military bill last February.

But the very fact that we have so often equivocated as a party upon the vital question of suffrage has brought its natural results—we have been timid; the Democrat has seen it, and with too much truth charged us with inconsistency. That we are now equipping for the national campaign of 1868 with the determination to meet every need, to despise every jeer, and to win a triumph upon each and every issue is patent to all who seek to observe the internal workings of our national organization or to ascertain the popular temper. We are going into the fight with not only a heavy charge rammed down our gun barrel, but with fixed bayonets. We intend not only to decimate the opposition, but to dislodge it from the positions which under a false sense of security we have lately lost. We shall address ourselves to the purpose of reconstruction as bearing as much upon the old prejudice against color at the North as upon the Republican adjustment of the classes South.

In a month Congress will have met, and, persuaded by the demand of the masses, will enter upon its initial step of a more impulsive progress—the decapitation of Johnson. A fortnight ago and I was apprehensive that he would never be arraigned; since then I have been rejoiced to see that our complete defeat here and our partial defeat in Ohio were dangerous fagots to throw upon the smouldering yet live Republican embers.

Great interest is expressed here on all sides as to your constitutional convention. In response to daily inquiries upon the subject, I assure our friends that Louisiana will yet teach the North sterling radicalism; that she looks under and not at the complexion of manhood; that she will prepare a constitution in which every man can have an equal property; that black men have brains and hearts, and that our new charter will attest it. J. R. G. P.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* writes: I have endeavored to and out what colored hair and eyebrows will be worn this year. The artists in hair have met and agreed that dark eyebrows are to accompany golden tresses, and golden eyebrows black hair. Brown or chestnut locks and curls are not to be tolerated. It is not quite settled if the chignon is to be maintained; it is believed not, if a more expensive and complicated decoration can be invented. The complexion is to be dead pearl pale, the lips very light pink, and the mouth to be worn slightly open.

The Cuba Cable.

The Cuba telegraph is now complete and in working order, and messages are sent to and fro between New York and Havana. Thus one more step is taken in that great march of progress that is girdling the earth with electric fire, and promises soon to put the life and thought of the remotest districts in active sympathy and real contact with that of the great centres of civil

German Commercial Enterprise.

THE HAMBURG STEAMERS

Arrangements for the Reception.

In our columns of last Wednesday it was announced that an experiment was being tried by the merchants of Hamburg toward the establishment of a line of steamships between their city and New Orleans. The steamship Bavaria, belonging to the line, had arrived at Southampton, which place she left for this city on the fifth instant. The Teutonia will follow at the beginning of next month. These voyages are merely experimental. Should the scheme succeed—as every citizen of New Orleans hopes it will—the company will continue the service between Hamburg and New Orleans by way of Southampton.

In order to celebrate the occasion and give a proper reception to the officers of the Bavaria, on her arrival at this port, arrangements are being made by our citizens of German origin. A meeting of such was held last evening in the Mechanics' Institute. James C. Kathman, chief of the bureau of immigration of Louisiana, presided, and G. G. Koschel acted as secretary.

Mr. Kathman, in a few words announced the object of the meeting and called on the gentlemen present to give their views and suggest proper resolutions. Thereupon Mr. P. J. Kramer addressed the meeting, appealing to their love of the land of their birth and childhood, and their devotion to the country of their adoption, to co-operate in measures for tendering a hearty welcome to the officers and sailors of the Bavaria. She comes to us from a land we all love, and of which we may be proud; a country formerly constituted of many principalities of antagonistic interest, but which within the last twelve months has been formed into one great and powerful country—the greatest in Europe—a united Germany. He hoped every German would take a part in the proposed reception, and that all due respect should be shown the new flag of Germany. He proposed the formation of a committee of twelve to raise subscriptions and make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. R. Mogel seconded the motion, and made some excellent remarks in its support. He regretted to see so small a number of Germans present at this meeting. Those present were, however, the right sort of men. They were honest and hard-working men. Why are not the German merchants with us to-night? Where are the members of the German society? Perhaps the event we desire to celebrate is of no importance to them. At any rate, the true industrious Germans of the city will attend to this matter and see that proper honors are paid to the officers and sailors who are expected at our landing in two or three days. Let us engage a band of music, let us appoint a speaker, and when the steamer is telegraphed let us give notice throughout the city, so that a large and appreciative crowd may meet the steamer and give her officers and employes such a hearty reception as Germans are able to give.

The motion for the appointment of the committee was carried. The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed:

Judge Keubbe, P. J. Kramer, R. Mogel, William Pfaff, M. Chanac, William Pehr. H. Heidenhain, J. Kathman, W. Sommer, Ph. Holzel, G. G. Koschel, and G. Hanning.

The committee is to meet this (Tuesday) morning at the German *Gazette* office, to agree upon a programme.

We learn that in addition to this proposed demonstration, the German merchants intend getting up a grand dinner in honor of the captain and officers of the Bavaria. She is expected in the river to-morrow.

DECLINES.—Hon. E. J. Davis, in a letter to Judge C. B. Sabin, of Houston, gives his reasons for declining the appointment of chief justice of the state of Texas. He says:

There are several objections to my acceptance, which I find insuperable. After my return home from the North last fall, I set myself regularly to work, practicing law for a living, which in case of my acceptance I should have to abandon. I would besides feel bound to return several hundreds of dollars received in advance, or by way of retainer. This I could not now well afford to do. Further, this office would take me away from home next week, and would keep me away nine months to come, (if the state were not previously reconstructed) at a most interesting time, and when the services of every Unionist are "required in the field." During this period members of the convention have to be chosen, the constitutions formed and state officers elected.

At this time I consider it a duty to take part in the reconstruction of the state and to recognize the legality of the provisional government, and with this view would willingly have accepted any position that did not interfere with personal obligations.

CURIOSITY OF PHOTOGRAPAY.—Photographers have taken "the sun himself," when in eclipse; they have caught an impression of a shell whizzing through the air, discharged from the mouth of a 32-inch mortar; they have caught the wave as it broke on the shore, the sun depicting even the drops falling from its toppling crest; more, they have not failed in getting a "good impression" of the head of a criminal executed by the guillotine, catching the head in mid-air as it fell into the basket below. Photographic book marks and visiting cards are sold by the thousand, while photographic shirts studs and waistcoat buttons, ornamented with microscopic miniatures, are now being daily produced in countless numbers at the button manufactories in Prussia; portraits of a popular person, Garibaldi for instance, being ordered by the hundred thousand at a time. On the authority of a careful English writer, all this photographing requires the use of no less than twenty tons of silver per annum.

The Richmond *Whig* asserts that a strong tide of northern emigration is now enriching Virginia, and that it is accomplishing great benefits for the planters who have "too much land and too little money." The *Whig* wisely adds: "If we treat the new settlers kindly, and if we secure restoration and tranquillity by going through the reconstruction process without delay or disturbance, we may at once begin to reap the benefits of an immense immigration, with all the capital, skill, enterprise, and development that will accompany it. If we pursue an opposite policy we must linger on indefinitely in poverty, weakness, and stagnation." This brief extract powerfully illustrates the advantage to both North and South of a strong indorsement of the congressional policy.

A modern Amazon on her way to a convention asked for a seat in a crowded car. An old gentleman with keen eyes inquired: "Be you one of the woman righters?" "I be," answered the undaunted heroine. "Do you believe that a woman has the same rights as a man?" "I do," (emphatically.)

A BRUTAL MURDER.

A Colored Man Kills His Mistress with an Ax.

JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.

One of the most cool-blooded and brutal murders that has occurred in this city for a long time transpired at No. 131 Perdido street, between Franklin and Liberty streets, at about two o'clock Wednesday morning.

The murderer, Anderson Johnson, a full blooded negro, about twenty-five years of age, had enjoyed domestic relations with a young woman named Celia, since March last. Their relations, it seems from the best information we can gather, had latterly been rendered very unpleasant by the frailty of the woman and the jealousy and recrimination of the man. On Tuesday night affairs came to a crisis, and a serious quarrel arose between them, the man accusing his mistress of her unfaithfulness, and she telling him to go away from her, and that she could get along without him, and refusing to permit him to come to bed with her. At about two o'clock the woman had fallen asleep, and the man stepped out into the yard, obtained an ax, came in and fastened the door behind him, and then, standing over her as she lay asleep upon a pallet spread upon the floor, deliberately broke open her head and beat out her brains with the but of the instrument. The blow was heard by a man in the adjoining house, who gave the alarm, and the murderer was speedily taken in charge by Officers Wilson and Delaney.

The murder occurred in a small room or cabinet in the rear of the house at No. 131 Perdido street—a room only six or eight feet square. The same room was occupied by another colored man and woman, the former a brother of the unfortunate woman. It seems the man was not awakened at all, but the woman was aroused by a blow on the wrist from the murderer, and she alleges she heard the blows upon the skull of the sleeping woman.

The man is of less than medium size, and his face does not indicate the brutality which his action evinced. He speaks freely of the murder, declaring it the only opportunity he had of getting even with her. He was arraigned before Recorder Neville Wednesday morning, and his case fixed for examination on the 11th of November. The ax was produced in court, its blade completely dyed with the blood of the murdered woman, which also covered several inches of the handle.

The coroner was summoned to hold an inquest on the body of the woman, but up to eleven o'clock he had not arrived.

From the New Orleans Republican.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE AND SOCIAL EQUALITY.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Perhaps you remember not being fully prepared to adopt the views presented in my article, signed "Discriminator," published in your truly loyal paper on the 15th ult., because they were rather unique. But as further returns from the Northern elections have proved their correctness, probably ere this you have been satisfied that it is at least impolitic for any party to hold on to the plank of indiscriminate commingling of white and black children in the same schools by force of law. And that if this plank is not ignored by the Republican party it will be seriously weakened, and perhaps overthrown by the old Democrats or some new organization that shall adopt a platform more congenial to the feelings of abolitionists generally, and other white people in the United States.

All citizens may now be ranked (though in different degrees) as abolitionists. And we think a majority of the white people in the United States are in favor of universal suffrage, but not of social equality. For far back into the past dates the prejudices of race, and so firmly interwoven are they in all the conventionalities of Southern society, that even were it desirable they could not be eradicated at once without extinguishing one or the other of the races. We therefore hope that the radicals will see the propriety as well as necessity of discrimination with regard to the powers to be conferred upon the black man. Our Northern brethren, foreseeing that universal suffrage conferred upon the negroes in the South would give them the power (under the constitution) to force their children into the schools with the white children, and that they might advance a step further, and place them in the back seats under black teachers, a degradation imaginary to a certain class but real to them, with this view of the prospective effects of negro suffrage, and in a conciliatory spirit have they in Ohio, by a majority of 50,000 votes, condemned it. Not that they have a particular repugnance to admitting the blacks into their own schools where they number only from one to five per cent of the population, and where the negro could never gain an offensive control, but out of sympathy for us. And yet should social reconstruction once be established so as to give satisfaction to the white people of the South, I would have no hesitation in prophesying that suffrage could be carried for the blacks in the North, especially in a state that has for years ignored color in one of its most popular colleges.

The North has spoken. It means to provide for its own cast first, while at the same time it is ready to do justice to all others. Cheerfully would they grant the negro equal political privileges with their white brethren whenever the former shall give assurance that they will make a more sensible use of them than the arrogant resolve to force their children on the same benches with white children, however distasteful it may be to the latter.

In conclusion I would beg leave to say that when the Republican party shall have ignored the mixed schools, repealed some of the oppressive and injudicious internal revenue laws, prohibitary tariffs, laws exempting bonds and other capital from taxation, that then, and not till then, will the dissatisfied return to the fold of the party which they love for its many good qualities, and again swell the Republican majorities at elections which may follow such just measures.

Will not the honest Republicans go to work at once and without delay erect a platform that shall enlist the sympathy and support of every intelligent suffragan in the nation? And may Providence enable them to forego any selfish or sectional interest in its construction. DISCRIMINATOR.

The *Bulletin* is responsible for the following very clever take off, which by the way is playing with an edged tool:

THE PRESS CHALLENGED.—An ex-leaderof the left wing of the party just now in power has recently returned from Washington with an assortment of dangerous cutlery and put his foot down in New Orleans. A humble individual claimed his acquaintance, but his highness did not remember him. The humble individual gently reminded him that he used to visit a certain newspaper office where the humble individual was employed. His highness broke forth in an oratorical anathema against the infamous, degraded, and abominable press of New Orleans. He knew nobody connected with it, the press of New Orleans, which he held in detestation and contempt, it and its conductors, and had no desire to make the acquaintance of any one belonging to it directly or indirectly, as it was impossible for him to associate with such without contracting their universal habit of distorting the truth and ignoring the presence of great men in this great city, and abusing their fair fame by a studied and dogged silence. "Avaunt, I know you not! Leave my presence, and

THE CONVENTION.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GENERAL MOWER.

Delegates to Assemble on the 23d November.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS ELECT.

We have just received the following order appointing a day for the assembling of the delegates elect to the convention:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., October 21, 1867.
Special Orders No. 165.
[Extract.]

1. In compliance with the third and fourth sections of the supplementary act of congress, passed March 23, 1867, the commanding general hereby declares the total vote cast in the state of Louisiana, at the election held September 27 and 28, 1867, on the question of a convention "for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the state, loyal to the Union," to be as follows: Seventy-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-four, (79,174). Of these votes, 75,083 were cast for a convention, 4006 against a convention, and 85 were blank.

A majority of the whole number registered in the state having voted, and a majority of the votes cast being "for a convention," as prescribed by acts of congress, the delegates elected at said election, as hereinafter named, are notified to assemble in convention at the Mechanics' Institute hall, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, Saturday, November 23, 1867, for the purpose of framing a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the acts of congress of March 2 and 23, 1867.

The following named persons having received a plurality of the votes cast for delegates to a convention, as fixed and apportioned among districts and parishes by special order No. 119, current series, from these headquarters, are hereby announced as elected:

P. F. Valfroit and Milton Morris, Ascension parish.

O. H. Hempstead and Robert Poindexter, Assumption parish.

Fielding Edwards and Henry W. Fuller, Avoyelles parish.

George W. Ragan, Louis Francois and Victor M. Lange, East Baton Rouge parish.

William H. Cooley, Emile Bonnefci, and Theophile Myers, West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee parishes.

M. H. Twitchell, Bienville parish.

L. W. Baker and John Pierce, Bossier parish.

J. H. Ingraham, Benjamin McLearn, and C. C. Antoine, Caddo parish.

Adolphe Bernard, Calcasieu and Vermillion parishes.

John T. Ludeling and Thos. S. Crawford, Caldwell and Ouachita parishes.

John Lynch, Thos. P. Harrison, and W. L. McMillen, Carroll and Morehouse parishes.

James G. Taliaferro, Catahoula parish.

W. Jasper Blackburn and Wm. R. Meadors, Claiborne parish.

John S. Harris and James H. Landers, Concordia parish.

J. B. Lewis and G. Snider, De Soto and Sabine parishes.

J. P. Newsham, Richard Lewis, and John Gair, East and West Feliciana parishes.

Curtis Pollard and Henderson Williams, Franklin and Madison parishes.

P. G. Deslonde and William Brown, Iberville parish.

G. W. Ferguson and John Scott, Jackson and Winn parishes.

J. H. A. Roberts, Thomas M. Martin, R. G. Gardner, and N. W. Daniels, (died since election), Jefferson parish.

Fortune Riard, Lafayette parish.

Daniel H. Reese and William Murrell, Lafourche parish.

William Butler, Gustave Duparte, and D. D. Riggs, Livingston, Washington, St. Helena, and St. Tammany parishes.

Charles Leroy and W. H. Hiestand, Natchitoches parish.

Charles Smith, David Wilson, R.' H. Isabelle, Simon Jones, W. R. Crane, H. Bonseigneur, Thomas Isabelle, Solomon Moses, and L. Rodriguez, first district; S. Belden, G. M. Wickliffe, R. S. Cromwell, P. B. S. Pinchback, and E. D. Tinchant, second district; C. B. H. Duplessis, David Douglass, A. Bertonneau, O. C. Blandin, and J. A. Massicot, third district; Rufus Waples, James Mushaway, and Charles Dupassau; fourth district; S. B. Packard, (right bank), Orleans parish.

Leopold Giuchard and Charles A. Thibaut, Plaquemine and St. Bernard Parishes.

George W. Dearing, Jr., Samuel E. Curry, and George Y. Kelso, Rapides parish.

Dennis Burrell, Joseph Deslonde, and Peter Harper, St. Charles and St. John Baptist parishes.

Joseph C. Oliver and Napoleon Underwood, St. James parish.

Auguste Donato, Jr., George H. Jackson, Michael Vidal, and J. G. Drinkard, St. Landry parish.

Sosthene L. Snaer and John B. Vandergriff, St. Martin parish.

J. R. Esnard and A. J. Demerest, St. Mary parish.

Hiram R. Steele and Abraham N. Gould, Tensas parish.

Frederick Marie and Ulger Dupart, Terrebonne parish.

John L. Barrett, Union parish.

By command of Brevet Major General Joseph A. Mower.

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A Runaway Husband.

Information was given at the office of the chief of police yesterday morning that Conrad Shuld, the keeper of a beer saloon on Circus street, near Perdido, absconded Monday evening, carrying with him $9000 in greenbacks and $500 in gold, the property of his wife and stepchildren. Mrs. Shuld, before marrying Shuld, had been married twice before, and has several children by her first two husbands.

Mrs. Shuld is twenty-eight years of age, and this is her third husband; the first husband started the beer saloon and acquired the property which has been carried off. Shuld, who is about thirty-five years of age, married the widow about two years ago, and with the exception of occasional squabbles when he was inclined to drink too much, they seemed to live happily together. A few months ago, during a spree, he left his wife for three days.

Last Sunday night he quarreled with his wife while under the influence of liquor, and up to the time that he left Monday they had not become reconciled. The money taken was kept in an iron safe, of which each had a key. On Sunday during their quarrel he took from her her key and kept both, and thus

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Headquarters Fifth Military District.

Jos. A. Mower, Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding, corner of Camp and South streets.

Geo. L. Hartsuff, Brevet Major General U. S. A., Asst. Adjutant General, corner of Camp and South streets.

George Lee, 1st Lieut. U. S. A., Acting Asst. Adjutant General, corner of Camp and South streets.

Wm. T. Gentry, Bvt. Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., A. A. Insp'r Gen'l, corner Camp and South streets.

James E. Harrison, Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Special Insp'r of Cav., corner Camp and South streets.

C. G. Sawtelle, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, corner Carondelet and Girod streets.

A. Beckwith, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Chief Com. of Subsistence, corner Thalia and Annunciation streets.

T. A. McParlin, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Medical Director, corner Camp and South streets.

Morris J. Asch, Brevet Major U. S. A., Attending Surgeon, corner Carondelet and Girod streets.

Daniel McClure, Colonel and Assistant Paymaster Gen., U. S. Army, corner Julia and Carondelet streets.

William Hoelcke, 2d Lieut. U. S. A., in charge of Engineer's Office, corner Camp and South streets.

J. W. Todd, Major U. S. A. Chief of Ordinance, Baton Rouge.

G. N. Lieber, Bvt. Lieut. Colonel U. S. A., Judge Advocate, corner of Camp and South streets.

P. H. Moroney, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Commissary of Musters, corner of Julia and Carondelet streets.

Nathaniel Burbank, 2d Lieutenant U. S. A., Ass't Sec'y for Civil Affairs, corner of Camp and South streets.

H. E. Brown, Bvt Major U. S. A., Attending Surgeon, corner of Camp and South streets.

District of Louisiana.

Joseph A. Mower, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding, corner Julia and Carondelet streets.

George Baldey, 1st Lt. U. S. A., A. D. C., nd A.A. A. G., corner Julia and Caronelet streets.

A. J. McGonnigle, Brevet Lieut. Col. and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., corner Carondelet and Girod streets.

J. C. DeGress, 1st Lieut. U. S. A, A. A. I. G., Secretary Civil Affairs, corner Julia and Carondelet streets.

Post of New Orleans.

Frank Wheaton, Lt. Col. and Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A., corner Julia and Carondelet treets.

G. W. Roby, 2d Lt., Post Treasurer and Post Inspector, corner Julia and Carondelet treets.

B. B. Keeler, 1st Lt., Regimental Quartermaster 39th Infantry, and Post Quartermaster, corner Julia and Carondelet streets.

Luke O'Reilly, 1st Lt., Adjutant 39th Infantry, and Post Adjutant, corner Julia and Carondelet streets.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

Joseph A. Mower, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner, 154 Julia street.

William H. Sterling, Captain, U. S. A., Act. Ass't. Adj't. General, 154 Julia street.

Frank R. Chase, 1st Lieut., V. R. C., Gen'l. Sup't. of Education, 154 Julia street.

E. H. Harris, A. A. Surg., U. S. A., Surgeon-in-Chief, 154 Julia street.

Miscellaneous.

W. G. Hodges, Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A., Jackson Railroad building.

M. D. McAiester, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., in charge Permanent Fortifications—Gulf Coast, Jackson Railroad building.

C. B. White, Brevet Major U. S. A., Medical Purveyor, 101 Magazine street.

Charles Barnard, Captain A. Q. M., U. S. V., in charge of Cemeterial Operations, corner Carondelet and Girod streets.

Judicial Officers of the United States in the State of Louisiana.

Edward H. Durell, judge United States district court.

Samuel H. Torrey, United States district attorney.

Frank J. Herron, United States marshal.

J. Rodman West, deputy United States marshal.

Deputies.—H. J. Samson, J. J. Preis, Gustavus Hollander, Philip McKenna.

Clerk.—William T. H. Preis.

Charles Claiborne, clerk United States district court.

K. Loew, deputy clerk.

D. Urban, clerk United States circuit court.

F. B. Vinot, deputy clerk.

All the above named officers, as well as the registers in bankruptcy for the first, second, third, and fourth congressional districts, keep their offices in the rooms adjoining the United States court, in the custom-house building.

Registers in Bankruptcy.—First district, C. S. Kellogg; second district, A. J. Hamilton; third district, E. E. Norton; fourth district, J. R. G. Pitkin; fifth district, W. J. Q. Baker.

United States Commissioners.—Charles Claiborne, D. Urban, K. Loew, Robert H. Shannon, John E. Holland, D. Augustin, Robert J. Ker.

THE UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Collector's Office.

William P. Kellogg, collector.

Sidney A. Stockdale and Charles H. Shute, deputy collectors.

Charles C. Tracy and Horace F. Hardy, corresponding clerks.

John Timberlake, cashier.

Charles A. Harrison, assistant cashier.

John D. Crawford, entry clerk.

John S. Nixon and John S. Marsh, assistant entry clerks.

C. O. T. Stevens, invoice clerk.

A. L. Benedict, permit clerk.

Albert J. Stockdale, clerk.

John D. Harde, bond clerk.

Theodore Meeks, register clerk.

Andrew J. Young and James H. Wright, assistant register clerks.

John W. Farr, entrance and clearance clerk.

Fred. K. Sturgis, abstract clerk.

Auditor's Office.

Edgar K. Whitaker, auditor and bookkeeper.

Peter E. Becktel, general clerk.

Orlando L. Gardner, clerk.

Alfred Russell, clerk.

G. O. Goodwin, clerk.

Charles E. Ingalls, appointment clerk.

George H. Abbott, clerk.

Otis Remick, in charge of warehouse division.

John E. Neelis, warehouse clerk.

Frank Gee, warehouse clerk.

Daniel G. Baker, warehouse bookkeeper.

John H. H. Taylor, assistant warehouse bookkeeper.

F. B. Bernard, in charge of impost division.

Arthur L. Pettitpain, assistant impost clerk.

William Hollemback, assistant impost clerk.

William B. McGaughy, assistant impost clerk.

Frank H. Green, in charge of liquidation.

Theodore Roux, liquidating clerk.

William W. Daily, liquidating clerk.

Thomas F. Neice, liquidating clerk.

William G. Vallentine, liquidating clerk.

John H. H. Houston, abstract clerk.

Leon Prats, abstract clerk.

Henry J. Black, abstract clerk.

Robert C. Cleburne, abstract clerk.

Richard H. Hall, abstract clerk.

Adolphus Pincon, abstract clerk.

Henry Gormly, in charge of lighthouse desk.

Philo Hard, in charge of files.

William A. Nunnally, assistant in charge of files.

Phillip Winfree, in charge of records.

Henry Post, superintendent of custom-house.

Surveyor's Department.

E. T. Parker, surveyor.

J. A. DeBlanc, deputy surveyor.

E. T. Brazier, John P. Gore, E. E. Colquhon, G. A. Caldwell, Jules Dossat, Jr., Geo. Hartwell, clerks.

Robert Flynn, gauger.

H. H. Comfort, weigher.

Wm. B. Hall, admeasurer.

A. C. Stanton, captain night inspectors.

Naval Office.

James B. Sullivan, naval officer.

Jona. C. White, deputy naval officer.

Wm. Starr, general book keeper.

J. H. Stevenson, entry clerk.

P. O. Labatut, warehouse clerk.

S. M. Scott and O. L. Taylor, liquidating clerks.

Sosthene Andry, warehouse book keeper.

M. Fillmore White, manifest clerk.

G. Douglass, messenger.

Appraiser's Office.

James Jackson, appraiser.

John D. Park, assistant appraiser.

Lucien D. Kellogg, assistant appraiser.

Samuel Nutt, examiner.

Frederick C. Rogers, examiner.

Charles A. Carrigee, examiner.

David D. Smith, examiner.

Warren Starr, clerk.

Charles W. Ringgold, clerk.

James S. Harrison, examiner of drugs.

Henry S. Bartlett, inspector of cigars.

Warehouses.

James McK. Richards, warehouse superintendent.

Frank T. Hatch, storekeeper at No. 6, corner Fulton and Delord streets.

John French, storekeeper at appraiser's store, customhouse.

Gustave Guel, storekeeper at No. 1, customhouse.

Elijah B. Guion, storekeeper at No. 3, New Levee, between Julia and Notre Dame streets.

George O. Reinecke, storekeeper at No. 5, Toulouse, between Old Levee and Charral streets.

James B. Murtagh, storekeeper.

Henry S. LaTourette, storekeeper at Algiers warehouse.

George L. Smith, storekeeper at No. 5, Tchoupitoulas street.

George P. Carr, storekeeper at Nos. 8 and 9, Tchoupitoulas street.

Patrick R. Hennessy, storekeeper at No. 7, corner Magazine and Julia streets.

James Wilder, storekeeper at No. 6, 205 Old Levee street.

Albert F. Hunt, storekeeper at No. 2, Front Levee, between Julia and Notre Dame streets.

George O. Beares, storekeeper at No. 1, corner Girod and Commerce streets.

Alexander W. Hodge, Nos. 10 and 11, 37 Old Levee street.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

First Collection District of Louisiana.

First District—The parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Jefferson, Orleans, (including the city of New Orleans), Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Charles, Ascension, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Livingston, St. Tammany, St. Helena, and Washington.

Assessor, James Ready; private office room No. 1, customhouse.

Chief Clerk, A. D. Pickens; office room No. 4, customhouse.

Assistant Assessors—First Division—Bounded by Felicity, Washington, the river, and Rampart street; C. W. Killborne, office No. 514 Camp street.

Second Division—Bounded by Felicity, Erato, the river, and Rampart street; J. M. Burchard, office No. 514 Camp street.

Third Division—Bounded by Erato, Julia, the river, and Rampart street; J. H. Cornell, office No. 186, Magazine street.

Fourth Division—Bounded by Julia, Poydras, the river, and St. Charles street; Henry Able, office No. 186 Magazine street.

Fifth Division—Bounded by Poydras, Gravier, the river, and St. Charles street; John G. Chadwick, office No. 13 St. Charles treet.

Sixth Division—Bounded by Gravier, Canal, the river, and St. Charles street; W. Silverthorn, office No. 13 St. Charles street.

Seventh Division—Bounded by Canal, Union, St. Charles, and Rampart streets; C. H. Keese, office No. 13 St. Charles street.

Eighth Division—Bounded by Canal, Conti, the river, and Rampart street; Victor Souterre, office No. 97 Exchange alley.

Ninth Division—Bounded by Conti, Main, the river, and Rampart street; A. Commagere, office No. 97 Exchange alley.

Tenth Division—Bounded by Lafayette avenue and United States barracks; John K. Durno, office No. 719 Craps street.

Eleventh Division—Cotton and Sugar; J. E. Tewell, office room No. 4 Customhouse.

Twelfth Division—Parishes of Jefferson and St. Charles, left bank; John R. Beals, office corner Annunciation and Louisiana avenue.

Thirteenth Division—Bounded by Main, Esplanade, the river, and Rampart street; A. Rougelot, office No. 183 Rampart street.

Fourteenth Division—Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, and Orleans, right bank, and Algiers; William M. Batchelor, office on Bartholomew, between Peters and Patterson streets, Algiers.

Fifteenth Division—Bounded by Esplanade, Marigny, the river, and lake; C. W. Boothby, office No. 460 Greatmen street.

Sixteenth Division—Bounded by Marigny, Lafayette avenue, the river to lake; Ben. Jacobs, office No. 460 Greatmen street.

Seventeenth Division—Bounded by Canal, Esplanade, Rampart streets and lake; F. F. Trinchard, office No. 186 Rampart street.

Eighteenth Division—Parishes of St. John Baptist, St. James, and Ascension; Geo. E. Bovee, office Convent landing.

Nineteenth Division—Parishes of St. Tammany and Washington; J. H. Arthur, office Covington.

Twentieth Division—Parishes of St. Helena and Livingston; C. J. Bradley, office Pontchatoula.

Twenty-first Division—Parishes of Lafourche and Terrebonne; James A. Sullivan, office Thibodeaux.

Twenty-second Division—Successions; E. E. Adams, office No. 24 St. Anthony alley.

Twenty-third division—Parishes of St. Charles and Jefferson, right bank, and from Washington to Toledano streets; H. F. Morse, office in Annunciation and Louisiana avenue.

Twenty-fourth division—City front, Basins, etc.; H. H. McLean, office room No. 4 customhouse.

Twenty-fifth division—Bounded by Rampart, Lake, Canal, and Felicity streets; J. L. Herring, office No. 13 St. Charles street.

Twenty-sixth division—Bounded by St. Charles, Rampart, Union, and Julia streets; John McNair, office No. 13 St. Charles street.

Office Collector of Internal Revenue.

James B. Steedman, collector, room 3, customhouse.

James G. P. Sumner, chief deputy collector, room 5, customhouse.

Lewis Wolfley, deputy collector, room 5, customhouse.

A. L. Gurney, deputy collector, room 5, customhouse.

James Beggs, deputy collector, room 5, customhouse.

W. B. Cummins, deputy collector, Jefferson city, council hall.

S. F. Siskron, deputy collector, Convent landing, La.

N. S. Torrey, deputy collector, room 5, customhouse.

Hiram Torrey, deputy collector, room 5, customhouse.

R. W. Francis, deputy collector, Houma, Louisiana.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

CITY COUNCIL.

Mayor's Office—Room No. 9, City Hall.

Ed. Heath, mayor.

George T. Childs, secretary.

Theodore Marks, assistant secretary.

Lucius I. Wilder, clerk.

J. O. Harris, assistant clerk.

Controller's Department—Room No. 1.

D. E. Mandell, controller.

Sidney G. Brower, deputy controller.

John Kelty, bookkeeper.

Peter Hart, assistant bookkeeper.

Charles Black and Randall McDonnell, clerks.

Treasurer's Department—Room No. 2.

Stoddard Howell, treasurer.

Francis Mouney, assistant treasurer.

J. William Davis, bookkeeper.

P. A. Guyol, license clerk.

E. Legendre, E. E. Livaudais, and Henry Durel, tax clerks.

J. G. Berry, license inspector, first district.

A. Morel, license inspector, second district.

M. Egan, license inspector, third district.

S. S. Hatch, license inspector, fourth district.

Street Commissioners Department—Room No. 7.

William Baker, street commissioner.

Samuel H. Brown, chief clerk.

Edward Baker, assistant clerk.

James McArdle, messenger.

Robert Stanley, deputy street commissioner, first and fourth districts, office Erato street, between Baronne and Dryades.

Louis C. d'Homergue, deputy street commissioner, second and third districts, office 35 St. Peter street.

I. ert B. Boutcher, superintendent of bridges.

J. H. Meilleur, assistant deputy street commissioner, first ward, Erato street depot.

James Gillthorpe, assistant deputy street commissioner, second ward, Erato street depot.

J. W. Menard, assistant deputy street commissioner, third ward, No. 7 city hall.

John H. Bukup, assistant deputy street commissioner, third ward, No. 7 city hall.

John Gerrard, assistant deputy street commissioner, fourth ward, 35 St. Peter street.

L. A. Snaer, assistant deputy street commissioner, fifth ward, 35 St. Peters street.

J. A. Raynall, assistant deputy street commissioner, sixth ward, 35 St. Peter street.

Arnold Bertonneau, assistant deputy street commissioner, seventh ward, 35 St. Peter street.

Henry Schultz, assistant deputy street commissioner, eighth ward, 35 St. Peter street.

W. E. Kinsella, assistant deputy street commissioner, ninth ward, 35 St. Peter street.

Frederick J. Stokes, assistant deputy street commissioner, tenth ward, Erato street depot.

S. C. Schreiber, assistant deputy street commissioner, eleventh ward, Erato street depot.

Robert Dillon, keeper, Erato street depot.

P. A. Hebrard, clerk branch office, St. Peter street.

John Nelson, city gardener, No. 1, city hall.

Edmond Camparlel, park keeper.

William Halpin, keeper first district pound.

Angel Martin, keeper second district pound.

Alexander Chevalon, keeper third district pound.

Frederick Bahncke, keeper fourth district pound.

William Downes, keeper nuisance wharf, Robin street, first district.

Francis Marks, keeper nuisance wharf, Independence street, third district.

Hugh McNeil, keeper nuisance wharf, Toledano street, fourth district.

Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph—Room No 3.

Superintendent, Samuel Weeks,

Assistant Superintendent, Edw. Flynn.

Operators, F. Welshhaus, W. Cummings, Christian Lindauer.

Lineman, G. W. Packard.

Batteryman, J. B. Castile.

Surveyor's Department—Room No. 19.

William H. Bell, surveyor.

J. H. Brown, assistant surveyor.

L. C. Westerfield, chief clerk.

J. H. Van Antwerp, assistant clerk.

Edward George, draughtsman.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Board of Police Commissioners.

Hon. Edward Heath, mayor, president ex-officio.

D. E. McCarthy, T. J. Earhart, A. Shelly, C. J. Courcelle, A. Lanusse, police commissioners.

B. Cire, secretary to board police commissioners.

Police Force.

J. J. Williamson, chief of police; corner Lafayette and St. Charles streets.

E. V. Hitch, chief clerk.

George D. McClellan, Emile Hilborn, clerks.

Smith Isard, M. J. Farrell, Theodore G. Lane, Robert L. Bradley, aids to chief of police.

LIEUTENANTS OF POLICE.—First district, Wm. H. Manning; second district, L. O'Donnell; third district, J. W. Shonecker; fourth district, Davis W. Cheek.

————, recorder first district.

John Tobin, chief clerk.

Stephen O'Leary, Jas. E. Tate, C. S. Keaghey, assistant clerks.

Arthur Gastinel, recorder second district.

C. O. Flechier, chief clerk.

Chas. Maillot, A. De Armas, M. Marigny, assistant clerks.

J. A. Letten, recorder third district.

H. W. Westholz, chief clerk.

St. P. de Bague, C. Meister, assistant clerks.

H. T. Vennard, recorder fourth district.

J. S. Badger, chief clerk.

G. B. Phelps, P. C. Monaghan, J. T. Burkitt, assistant clerks.

Board of City Assessors.—Room No. 15

J. G. Campbell, first district.

M. Eastman, second district.

L. Ferrier, third district.

J. P. Walden, fourth district.

A. C. Van Benthuysen, fifth district.

S. P. Harper, (secretary) sixth district.

A. Roux, seventh district.

G. W. White, eighth district.

E. Marin, ninth district.

J. B. Leefe, (president), tenth district.

J. Kreiger, eleventh district.

J. J. Burnett, twelfth district.

Board of Aldermen.

James Graham, Pres't,	E. W. Burbank,
John R. Clay,	D. S. Dewees,
F. E. Dumas,	A. Carriere,
A. D. Grieff,	E. Stapleton,
	F. A. Woolfley.

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S. Straight,	A. Mary,
S. Thezan,	C. S. Sauvinet,
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Charles E. Carr, secretary finance committees.

G. R. Rockfeller, secretary streets and landings committees. Room No. 14.

S. D. McNeil, secretary standing committees. Room No. 12.

Miscellaneous.

S. S. Fish, city attorney. Room No. 13.

E. Hiestand, assistant city attorney.

J. M. Howell, clerk city attorney.

H. C. Dibble, city notary. Room No. 19 Commercial Place.

Charles Delery, Coroner, Jackson square.

F. Barnes, city physician first and fourth districts.

W. H. Hire, city physician second and third districts.

Auguste Leblanc, keeper of courts.

S. S. Doyle, keeper of city archives, city hall. Room No. 20.

E. Campanelle, keeper of city park.

J. F. Callieo, sexton of fourth district cemeteries.

Juste Trudeau, superintendent of Insane asylum.

J. E. Dutillet, clerk to superintendent of Insane asylum. Old Levee, near Marigny.

Samuel Jackson, porter of city hall.

F. C. Mahan, wharfinger first and fourth districts.

Thomas Clark, William Wickware, assistants.

E. T. Haskill, wharfinger second and third districts.

J. G. Brashwood, E. Dupre, assistants.

William Halpin, pound keeper first district.

Angell Martin, pound keeper second district.

Alexander Chevalon, pound keeper third district.

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MAKER—KNOX.—On Saturday, October 12, 1867, in the parish of Jefferson, by Rev. Eugene P. Royal, Mr. JOSEPH MAKER to Miss MARTHA KNOX.

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INFORMATION WANTED—BY ANSLEY Moore, from Pitt county, North Carolina, who did belong to one Mr. Able Moore, a farmer. Ansley Moore was sold from North Carolina about forty years ago; her mother's name was Silvia Moore, and she also belonged to the said Mr. Moore. Her father, two sisters, Julia and Ellen, and two brothers, Stephen and Lewis, belonged to a Mr. Joseph Daniels. She has uncles named Dublin, Prince, Pompe, and Jermey, all out of the Moore family.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HARRISON ANDERSON or York Emanuel Anderson. Harrison formerly belonged to Mr. G. W. Squires of New Orleans, La.; also his mother. Harrison was taken away from here a day or two before the Federal army arrived before this city. He is supposed to be in some part of Texas. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his mother, Rosanna Anderson, New Orleans, La. se27

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NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS.
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.
2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.
3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will please address
JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains will address
WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will address
ABNER C. HARDING, M. C.,
Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address
AARON F. STEVENS, M. C.,
Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address
WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C.,
Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
WILLIAM A. PILE,
ABNER C. HARDING,
AARON F. STEVENS,
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Committee.

JOHN D. LARRABEE, Clerk.

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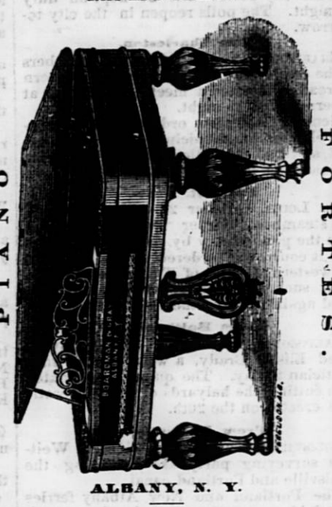
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A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. II. NO. 44. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1867. WHOLE NO., 93.

NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE

The Watcher at Gate.

BY DR. GUTHRIE.

I'm kneeling at the threshold, weary, faint sore;
Waiting for the dawning, for the opening of the door;
Waiting till the Master shall bid me rise and come
To the glory of his presence, the gladness of his home.

A weary path I've traveled, 'mid darkness storm and strife;
Bearing many a buden, struggling for my life;
But now the morn is breaking, my toil will soon be o'er;
I'm kneeling at the threshold, my hand is on the door.

Methinks I hear the voices of the blessed as they stand
Singing in the sunshine in the far-off sinless land;
O! would that I were with them, amid their shining throng,
Mingling in their worship, joining in their song.

The friends that started with me have entered long ago;
One by one they left me struggling with the foe;
Their pilgrimage was shorter, their triumph surer won:
How lovingly they'll hail me when alll my toil is done!

With them the blessed angels that know no grief or sin,
I see them by the portals, prepared to let me in.
O Lord, I wait thy pleasure; thy time and way are best;
But I'm wasted, worn and weary; O Eather, bid me rest.

[For the the Orleans Advocate.

Mississippi Items.

We have been spared the visit of the yellow fever, except at Vicksburg and one or two isolated cases at one or two other places. In Central Mississippi there has been generrl complaint of chills and fever, while in the extreme northern part of the State it has been very healthy. We have had very little rain for a long time, and only slight frosts, but the varied colors of the autumn foliage remind us that summer is passing away. For cotton picking the season is all that could be desired, and the crop will be saved in good order without loss. The crop will be fair in quantity, and good good in quality, but the low prices are very discouraging to the planters. The general impression seems to be that cotton raising will no longer pay expenses, which we suppose is a correct opinion unless it can be produced in a more economical manner. Many of the old plantations have been so exhausted by former cultivation that they will no longer yield anything like a fair crop, and the people have not got to the point of improving land. There is any quantity of unimproved land but it is too expensive to clear it as things now are. There is a fair corn crop for this country, but very little meat will be made. So far as we can now see times are to be nearly as hard next year as this. We doubt if Mississippi has made expenses this year. The vital question whether we shall eat or starve is yet an open one, with the probabilities strong in favor of the starving side.

We are glad to give a more favorable account of the spiritual interinterests of our people. Our last quarterly meeting at Holly Springs was one of interest. Good attendance and a large number of seekers of religion. The revival spirit has continued with them for many months, and they have new converts nearly every week. Brother Butler, aged and infirm, goes in and out like a patriarch among his people, and has an excellent influence among them. Mrs. Gill and Miss Dyer are laboring faithfully in the good work of educating the children. They have remained at their posts all the summer. The health of the people has been good—no deaths for the ast quarter among the members.

At Oxford the people have succeeded in buying and paying for a lot in a good location for a church, and we made contracts for the immediate erection of a house of worship. At a previous visit we licensed Bro. Alex Phillips as a local preacher and put him in charge at Oxford. He has been eaching without a house, and amid persecutions and difficulties enough to have driven off any man who was not of good pluck, but he has overcome his enemies and much of the prejudice that was against him.—He held a meeting under his "bush arbor," where he has been teaching, at which they had a good revival influence, and they had an organization of ninety members, and good prospects of a large increase.

At Grenada the church is doing well. They have a good congregation and a lively interest and frequent additions to the church. The people there have suffered from sickness somewhat, but there was only one death reported for the past quarter.

At Canton we made a contract for the building of a church in the early part of September, they had it ready to worship in October 13th. It is 40x60 feet, and one of the best churches we have in the district. It cost the Missionary Society $1210. Great credit is due the brethren who had charge of the building. They now have a membership of about 150 and congregation enough to fill the house. The preachers on the Jackson circuit report continued prosperity. The preacher we sent out in the country near Grenada at a previous quarterly meeting was sick and could not come in to report, but we were informed that he had met with good success.

The Church at Corinth is now doing much better than at any time before this year. They have been favored with a good revival during the past quarter. On last Sabbath we baptised 20 adults and one child. Monday night we had a very good love feast. A brother who is teaching at Guntown has organized three Societies, embracing a membership of 150.

The builders of the Macon church have completed their contract, and the house will be dedicated at the next quarterly meeting, November 10th.

We are able to report encouraging prosperity on every mission in the district. As near as we can now estimate our additions to the church this year will reach at least two thousand. The schools have not generally been opened yet on account of the Northern teachers remaining away through fear of the yellow fever.

D.

Colinth, Miss., Oct. 22, 1867.

The Pan-Anglican Synod.

The following is the pastoral address which has been adopted by the synod, and signed individually by the bishops:

"To the faithful in Christ Jesus, the Priests and Deacons, and the Lay Members of the Church of Christ in communion with the Anglican Branch of the Church Catholic:

"We, the undersigned bishops, gathered under the good providence of God for prayer and conference at Lambeth, pray for you that ye may obtain grace, mercy and peace from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ our Savior.

"We give thanks to God, brethren beloved, for the faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love toward the saints, which hath abounded among you; and for the knowledge of Christ which through you hath been spread abroad among the most vigorous races of the earth; and with one mouth we make our supplications to God, even the Father, that by the power of the Holy Ghost He would strengthen us with His might, to amend among us the things which are amiss, to supply the things which are lacking, and to reach forth unto higher measures of love and zeal in worshiping Him, and in making known his name; and we pray that in His good time He would give back unto His whole Church the blessed gift of Unity in Truth.

"And now we exhort you in love that ye keep whole and undefiled the faith once delivered to the saints as ye have received it of the Lord Jesus. We entreat you to watch and pray, and to strive heartily with us against the frauds and subtleties wherewith the faith hath been aforetime and is now assailed.

"We beseech you to hold fast, as the sure Word of God, all the canonical scriptures of the Old and New Testament; and that by diligent study of the oracles of God, praying in the Holy Ghost, ye seek to know more of the Lord Jesus Christ our Savior, whom they reveal unto us; and of the will of God which they declare.

"Furthermore, we entreat you to guard yourselves and yours against the growing superstitions and additions with which in these later days the truth of God hath been overlaid; as otherwise, so especially by the pretension to universal sovereignty over God's heritage asserted for the See of Rome, and by the practical exhalation of the blessed Virgin Mary as mediator in the place of her Divine Son. and by the addressing of prayers to her as the intercessor between God and man. Of such beware, we beseech you, knowing that the jealous God giveth not his honor to another.

"Build yourselves up, therefore, beloved, in your most holy faith; grow in grace and in the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ our Lord. Show forth before all men by your faith, self-denial, purity, and godly conversation, as well as by your labors for the people among whom God hath so widely spread you, and by the setting forth of His Gospel to the unbelievers and the heathen that ye are indeed the servants of Him who died for us to reconcile His Father to us, and to be a sacrifice for the sins of the whole world.

"Bretheren, beloved, with one voice we warn you; the time is short; the Lord cometh; watch and be sober. Abide steadfast in the communion of saints, wherein God hath granted you a place, Seek faith for oneness with Christ in the blessed Sacrement of His body and blood. Hold fast the creeds and the pure worship and order, which of God's grace ye have inherited from the primitive church. Beware of causing divisions to the doctrines ye have received. Pray and seek for unity among yourselves and among all the faithful in Christ Jesus, and the good Lord make you perfect, and keep your bodies, souls and spirits, until the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ."

Intelligence from our Mission Rooms.

SERMON FOR THE CRISIS.—We are in receipt of a sermon preached for missions at Ypsilanti, before the Detroit Annual Conference, which the audience requested the minister, Rev. J. S. Smart, to publish. He says in his preface: "What I have felt in uiew of the decline in our missionary efforts in this conference cannot be printed. We have certainly come to a crisis in our missionary affairs. We cannot go back; we must go forward, or betray the cause of Christ." The discourse is founded upon Romans i, 14, 45. We understand from one who heard it that it was an uncommonly effective sermon. Here is the concluding paragraph: "Let the sound go down through all the ranks of the great army of God; and with firm and steady tread, keeping step to the music of the Gospel, let us make our charge upon Paganism among our Indians, upon fetichism in Africa, upon the Buddism and Brahminism of China and India, upon the Mehommedanism of Turkey, upon the formalism and infidelity of Germany and Scandanivia, upon the Romanism of South America, and upon the kingdom of Satan generally in our Southers States and in our midst. Let us charge unitedly, promptly, generously, heroically, and for the love of Christ. What do you say, bretheren? Shall we fail for the want of supplies? What are you willing to do for the conquest of the world in the name of Christ? Let your missionary offerings answer. When the battle is over and the victory won we shall all pass in review before Him that cometh in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory, May our deeds be such as we shall rejoice to have rehearsed before an assembled universe! Amen."

THOUGHTFUL AND BROTHERLY.—A. L. Long, D. D., our missionary from Constantinople, being on the eve of leaving the port of New York for his mission field, has received same attentions for his wife and children, adapted to this season of the year and a long sea voyage, which missionary families can appreciate.—Blessing on those who consider the sons and daughters of the Church who go to distant lands!

BALTIMORE.—A pastor in the monumental City writes: "I want to increase our collection 25 per cent. at least. We ran up to that figure ast year. Our Sunday-schools will ncrease this year 40 per cent"

MONROE CHAPEL.—In the year 1808 the name of Joshua Monroe appears for the first time in the minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—Turning to the Minutes of 1867, we still find his name on the roll. Now, after having brought many sons and daughters into the Church in this country, there is a prospect that he will hear a "house for the Lord, a dwelling for the mighty God of Jacob," in the empire of China, to be called the "Monroe Chapel," and this as the fruit of his pious conception and earnest désire. Though his eyes see it not, yet it is likely to come to pass, for at this office (the Mission Rooms) we have received $1,110 67 in order to build such a house.

DEBT OF THE MISSION TREASURY.—As the probability of a heavy debt upon our mission treasury at the close of the year becomes more and more apparent, the active and benevolent members of the Church are beginning to manifest concern, even alarm. A brother writes from New Albany, Indiana, proposing that each member of the whole Church shall contribute at least a quarter of a dollar toward the extinguishment of the debt, and says truly that this would meet the case. We do not notice this suggestion now with a view of bringing on such a general collection to extinguish the debt, but to note to the Church the incipient uneasiness on account of this debt. But this uneasiness will lead to more liberal and elevated missionary action in the various Churches and congregations, and thus prevent any serious injury to our vast missionary work. But there will be serious iujury unless there is a largely increased liberality in the missionary collections.

AN INSPING NOTE.—Rev. N. Peterson, superintendent of the Sweedish Mission district of the Central Illinois Conference, reports that he took up to his conference, at its late session above seven hundred dollars, which was twenty-five per cent. in advance of any former year. He also makes this remark: "I shall rejoice when we can give more than we receive, believing it to be 'more blessed to give than to receive.

The Girls of Two Cities.

[Extract from the Prospectus of Mme. Delacoste's Boarding School.]

Dr. Holmes draws the following pictures of the girls of Boston and New York—boarding schoool girls:

"Don't you think she's vurry good good lookin?" said a Boston girl to a New York girl. "I think she's real pooty."

"I dew, indeed. I didn't think she was half so handsome the fee-est time I saw her," answered the New York girl.

"Whot a pity she hadn't been bawn in Bawston!"

"Yes, and moved very young to Ne-York!"

"And married a sarsaparilla man, and lived in Fiff avenue and moved in fust society."

"Better dew that than be strong minded, and dew your own cook'n and live in your own kitch'n."

"And don't forget to send your card when you are Mrs. Old Dr. Jacob."

"Indeed I shant. What's the name of the alley, and which bell?" The New York girl took out a memorandum book as if to put it down.

"Hadn't you better let me write it for you, dear?" said the Boston girl. "It's best to have it legible, you know."

"Take it," said the New York girl, "Ther's tew York shill'ns in it when I hand it to you."

"Your whole quarter's allowance, believe—ain't it?" said the Boston girl.

"Elegant manners, correct deportment and propriety of language, will be strictly attended to in this institution. The most correct standard of pronunciation will be inculcated by precept and example. It will be the special aim of the teachers to educate their pupils out of all provincialisms, so they may be recognized as well bred English scholars wherever the language is spokn."

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—We remind all persons entitled to relief under the bankrupt act that the fifty per cent. clause wi l come into operation on the 2d of March next, and only about 115 working days remain before that time in which they can claim exemption. In all proceedings commenced after the 2d of March, the thirty-third section of the law provides that "no discharge shall he granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per centum of the claims against his estate, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their claims, is filed in the case at or before the time of application for the discharge." *N. Y. Tribune.*

How a Revival Begins.

As churches are again filled with returned worshippers, and the routine of religious labor has begun, it may be as well for all to remember how an increased interest in the cause of Christ manifests itself. Rev. T. L. Cuyler says:

And as a church has no surer indication of decline than a declining prayer-meeting, so nothing marks the approach of a revival so unerringly as the place of prayer. A revival begins there generally. The deserted seats are filled, and so are the deserted hearts. Those who "could not leave their business" manage to close up their shops or their ware-rooms and hasten to the attractive spot. Absent Thomas is on hand punctually. There is a magnet in the prayer room, and it draws. Those who come have something to say, both to each other and to the prayer-hearing God. The "gift of tongue" has descended. The timid grow bold to ask; the slow of speech become eloquent; the frozen souls melt into penitence; conversions multiply; old wounds and quarrels heal up; and the pastor rejoices to see a latent power of faith and activity developed that he had hardly dreamed of. The church is kindled to its farthest extremity, and from all the central penetrating heat of the prayer gathering.

Fashionable Amusements.

The late Dr. Alexander gave some very pertinent reflections on the tendency of our age, and of human nature generally, to cross the border line which separates the world from the church, and engage in fashionable amusements. He says:

The growing laxity of the age gives peculiar meaning to the exhortation, "Be not conformed to this world." The rule of most is corrupt and dangerous; it is to do as others do. The consequence is mutual injury and perpetual declension in the church. You will find professors who, as they increase in wealth, constantly enlarge their license. It requires a keen eye to discriminate between their pleasures and expenditures and those of the ungodly. If they abstain from the theatre, they go freely to the opera; or, if they scruple at this, they linger at the midnight ball. The step is so easily taken from apparently innocent dancing to that which is free, indiscreet, amorous and licentious, that a tender conscience will find it safest to reject all. Apply, if you can, to such assemblages, however elegant and however common, the Divine maxim, "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world: if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." That young communicant is near his fall who is often asking how near he may go to the brink of sin and yet be safe. Observe the families which have made this passage from ancient strictness to fashionable Christianity, and you will find their children, one by one, sliding away to looser forms of religion, if not to utter carelessness. The same principles apply to expenditures in dress, furniture, equipage, and luxurious living. "Let your moderation be known unto all men."

Letter from Mobile.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

MOBILE, October 23d, 1867.

DEAR ADVOCATE:—On or about the 5th day of November the Constitutional Convention of the State of Alabama will assemble at Montgomery, in the very building where, in 1861, the "nest egg" of treason and rebellion was hatched, for the purpose of framing a Constitution based upon the principles of even and exact justice, freedom and equality for all. A difficult task is before that body—it is truly the time that "tries men's souls." This is the turning point in the history of the colored race of Alabama, and just before us lies the mountain of difficulties. Actuated by the principles of Christianity, there is a disposition on the part of some of the colored members of the Convention to extend the olive branch to our political enemies, to bury the hatchet, to forget the past, and declare for universal, or manhood, suffrage; to let bygones be bygones, and both races taking a new start in the race together; but there is danger right here, judging from the tone of the city press, which is always considered to express the sentiments of the community, and by the threats so frequently made on the streets, and the wholesale proscription of colored and white Union men, we dare not trust them with the great lever power, the ballot. The burning of the Mission African Baptist Church, after several unsuccessful attempts, and the attempt to burn on the same night (Saturday night last) the A. M. E. Zion and the A. M. E. churches, has convinced these well disposed persons that the Southern white conservatives are *indeed "our best friends" (?)* We should by all means give them back the ballot, but not until they have given some evidence of true repentance for the past. When the fire was first discovered in the baptist church, several colored men, we are told, on reaching the spot tried to get some buckets; had they succeeded the church would have been saved without much damage being done it; but the neghbors, *all* more or less conservative, actually refused them the loan of a bucket to put out the the fire with.

The church was large and nearly new. The Pastor, Rev. Charles Leavens, is a man of influence, a true, open radical Republican. During the summer several Republican meetings were held in the church, and in it the county nominating convention was held. This exasperated Henry St. Paul, the "loyal" editor of the Mobile ("flunky") *Times*, by whose advivce (implied) in his paper, the dark deed was done, still he and others of his kidney think hard of the "Rads" for their unwillingness to admit them to power, to be used against us. God save us from our *"best friends" (?)* We'll trust them—but it will be after they are dead. Don't think hard of us, friend St. P., we have only swopped positions, we have only got you where, prior to the war, you and your ilk had us, while you were a member of the Louisiana Legislature.

The five Conservatives implicated in the powder magazine robbery are beginning to tremble in their boots ever the prospect of a speedy trip to the unknown "bourne," "true bills" having been found against them by the Grand Jury. With the ghost of the scaffold and the halter haunting their midnight slumbers, their position is anything but enviable. Thank God for a loyal jury at last—one of the fruits of the reconstruction bill—the work of a Republican Congress.

"King" cotton is once more raising his hoary head, and it is thought by the knowing ones here that quite a respectable crop will be made, but owing to the unjust 2½ cents cotton tax, not a fortune will be realized by the planter. A small farmer with about five bales of cotton, after paying freight, draying, storage, insurance, internal revenue taxes, for weighing and commissions together with *"stealage,"* will not have more money than he wants.

"Yellow Jack" still lingers in our midst, acknowledging no master but "jack frost." The universal prayer is that the said J. F. will hasten his advent, and thus by the aid of Divine Providence, spare us the sad afflictions that have been visited upon the city. More anon.

SADDLE BAGS.

Menotti Garibaldi, to whom his father Guiseppe Garibaldi, has intrusted the authority of generalissimo of the forces operating against Rome, was born in Uruguay, about the year 1839, and is therefore twenty-eight years old. His mother was a South American lady of great energy of character, and the friend and companion of her husband in all his wanderings. She died in 1849 in consequence of fatigue undergone during the exciting and disastrous march of her husband from San Marino to Cesenatico. The young Garibaldi was left with his grandmother until his father, having lived on Staten island, New York, returned to Nice. In the war of 1859, between Italy and Austria, he was with his father in the Cacciatori delle Alpi, in the various battles in which that famous corps was engaged during the war.

Repudation.

There is no mistaking the fact that wise and sagacious men are looking forward to breakers on what is fast becoming the all engrossing topic of American politics.

Political leaders of no small acumen and foresight are taking positions upon the subject of the puhlic indebtedness, which are calculated to awaken uneasiness and startle the unreflecting. A great discussion is coming on the carpet, which we predict will divide parties for several years, and during its progress we look to see several questions raised and discussed *de novo*, which will deeply interest the whole financial world, and probably exert more influence upon the world at large than all previous contests in American politics together.

When the question of the moral and legal right of a political corporation to mortgage the industry of succeeding generations for debts of its contracting, shall come up for the first time in the history of the world before the great court of final resort, the people themselves, to be tried and determined upon first principles; when the precedents and legal maxims borrowed from feudal ages and class governments come to be sifted and questioned, and perhaps altogether uprooted, it will be a question of intense interest not only to United States bond holders, but to the great dealers in government securities all over the world. It will involve questions of trusteeship, of the nature aud powers of governments as agents of the governed, all of which will finally merge themselves into one great issue, that of the moral right of one generation to bind succeeding ones indefinitely for the payment of debts which they had *no* agency in contracting.

No more important question can arise in our generation. No one more intimately connected with the corruption and fraud so characteristic of modern governments.

One thing is certain, if the financiers of the world shall be taught the force of the great maxim, *caveat emptor*, in their future bargains with governments, and restrict their advances to the present capabilities of a government to pay, the mischievous power of war will be incalculably decreased, and we may look to see governments, like individuals, submitting their differences to the arbitrament of enlightened judgment and dispassioned reason, and restricting their expenditures within the bounds of their incomes.

We say let the discussion come.

AN ESSAY ON MAN. By Alexander Pope. With fifteen original illustrations, and Notes by S. R. Wells. One vol., 12mo, fancy cloth, beveled boards, gilt, $1; paper 50 cents.

Whatever may be said by theologians concerning the orthodoxy of this great poets' religious views, his ESSAY ON MAN will continue to be regarded one of the master pieces of English verse, and will attract the attention of, and instruct the intelligent and thoughtful.

The views of Pope on the Great Creator and his wondrous works, as enunciated in this poem, are unsurpassed for grandeur and deep-toned thought; and no writer, either of ancient or modern times, has so infused his sentiments and spirit into the literature of his nation by a single production, as Alexander Pope. The publisher of this new edition, appreciating the lack of an illustrated Essay on Man, and willing to do the public a substantial favor, has caused the work to be carefully illustrated, annotated from the Phrenological point of view, and printed in an attractive style on superior paper. A succient biography of the poet, and his highly esteemed "Universal prayer are published with the "Essay," making, together, a desirable volums for the library or the center-table.

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1867.

Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Chapel of his church to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock. All are invited.

The fourth quarterly meeting for the year will be held in our new Chapel, to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock. Rev. N. L. Brakeman will preach.

Some five hundred German emigrants have reached this port within a week. Some of them remain in New Orleans, but the majority go West.

The yellow fever has so far abated that it is no longer epidemic. The number of deaths daily declined to eight on the 30th ult. Friends and strangers may soon return.

The *Mexican Standard* is the name of An American paper just started in the City of Mexico, and is ably edited by Wm. I. Pritchard, formerly of this city. It is another illustration of American enterprise. Mexico will soon be *American*. The better classes are waiting for the coming of the "blue coats."

All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day were observed with an interest and solemnity rarely manifested in our city. The dead were rembered.

Conference Reports.

As the session of our Annual Conference is near at hand, we beg to remind the preachers of the importance of making neat and accurate reports on all points required by the Discipline. We say neat and accurate. Let us consider the first point. Neatness refers to the mechanical part of the report, such as clean paper and legible handwriting. This is not difficult, for it is as easy to prepare the report in such a manner as otherwise; but like everything else which we are called to do, it requires attention. But accuracy is more important than neatness, as your statements and figures will go before the church. Do not guess at your numbers, nor take "say so" for your authority, but know yourself that what you report is correct. Do not be tempted, for instance, to report a larger number of members and probationers, than you know are reliable. Let us in the South commence right, and although it may be high sounding to report a great increase, yet it is better to report the *wheat* than the *chaff* If this rule obtains among us, we will be more apt to watch over the growth of our flocks, and lead them into green pastures; for every pastor will still be ambitious to report an increase of the Lord's people.

Each preacher is required to report the number of members and probationers; the deaths which have occurred during the year; the adults and children baptized; the number and value of churches and parsonages; the amounts collected for the cause of missions, the Bible and Sunday schools; the number of Sunday schools, scholars, officers and teachers, volumes in library, papers taken, and conversions; the number of the *New Orleans Advocate* taken, and the total amount of money raised on each station and circuit during the year.

Mrs. Roberts, of Franklin, La., has been elected Matron of our Orphan's Home. She is eminently fitted for her new position,

Mrs. Alexander Robinson, of the First Street Church, died on last Monday. Her last words were: "Jesus, Jesus, Jesus!"

We received a private letter, just before going to press, from the parish of Franklin, stating that Mr. Elias Carter, United States Assistant Assessor, cotton weigher and also one of the members of the Board for the registry of voters for that parish, was shot and killed while on his road to weigh some cotton according to appointment.

Mr. Carter was an uncompromising Union man, and during the war fled from his home in Franklin parish, where he had been a resident for a long time, and came within the United States lines.

The fact of his being a Union may account for his murder, as many of the people in that vicinity seem hardly to know that the war has closed.

The Lesson of the Elections.

Our contemporaries of this city and elsewhere have severally "improved the occasion," each according to his gift, and their exhortations, we presume, have been more or less edifying to their readers. We propose to add our mite to the solemnities of the hour, by calling the attention of our readers to a few pertinent facts which are in active working operation, and which no elections, nor "ground-swells of the people," nor "popular verdicts," can annul or impede.

The *Round Table* says that the elections are a verdict of the people against negro suffrage. A contemporary quotes the demagoguical utterance of Stephen A. Douglas, that "this is a white man's government," as the fundamental canon of American politics re-affirmed by the elections.

And Gov. Seymour, of New York, thunders forth "that it is the will of God that the political control of these States must be confined to the German, Irish, French, Swedish, and Anglo Saxon races."

It is never safe to despise any political dogma on account of its folly, especially when it has for a leverage some paramount popular prejudice, no matter how temporary or how unreasonable.

Therefore we will not seek to underestimate the potency of the new war cry under which it is sought to muster the piebald clans of aristocracy, caste, color, and repudiation in hostile array against the progress of the great natural events which are attending the birth of a new nation.

We accept this prejudice of color as a fact, and are willing to accord to it all the power which our opponents claim for it.

Popular prejudice is as much a fact as mist or fog is a fact; yet, while mist can prevent people from seeing the sun rise, it does not keep the sun from rising, no matter how prevalent nor how long it lasts. So this prejudice of color, while it may dispose people to wish certain other facts out of existence, and may prevent them from seeing them, does not certainly destroy their existence, and cannot delay the operations of the laws of nature one solitary instant. Now, we present to our opponents the following facts, and array them against the fact upon which they have chosen to take their stand. The question as to which is to prevail is simply a question of computation of natural laws and forces:

First, "God hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on the face of the earth, and *(He)* hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation." This, we take it, to be the law of the distribution, the equality and the right of domicil of all races on the globe, as laid down by supreme authority. When we plant our foot on this we touch bottom rock. Forty elections will not alter it.

Second, That over four millions of the black race have had their "times appointed, and the bounds of their habitation determined" on this soil by the same irreversible decree, as that which has planted here the Saxon, the French, the German or the Irish race. They are not strangers or emigrants, but natives "to the manor born" for generations. It is not a question of whether we shall invite them here, but of the rights that belong to them, now that they are fixed here by the same hand which planted our forefathers here.

Third, That it is a law of the life of nations as demonstrated by the growth of every great and enduring nationality which has ever existed, that a solid, lasting, healthy nationality has only been produced by a complete intermixture of every race that has taken root upon its soil, and that every instance where such intermixture has been prevented by artificial barriers, has been an instance of premature national decay and imbecility.

Fourth, That these men in ten States have already demonstrated their capacity and desire to participate in their own government, and have exercised the rights of freemen, or soon will do so, at the ballot box, and that it is contrary to human nature and to the lessons of history to expect a race of men who have once grasped the weapons of freemen to lay them down.

We hold, therefore, that so far as the question of negro suffrage in these States is concerned, the late elections have no significance whatever. That the negro shall vote in the ten rebel States is *un fait accompli*. No elections can reverse it. Like slavery it is a dead issue, not to be fought over.

As to the question of the fate of the Republican party as affected by the elections, we regard it as of very little importance.

The great questions of the contest now closing are all decided for us of the Southern States. The fate of the Republican party can in no wise alter that decision. With the new era will arise new questions, and upon the wisdom and justice with which the Republican party shall take its position on these questions will depend not only the fact whether it shall continue to exist, but whether it is desirable that it should exist.

The Personnel of the Constitutional Convention.

We will begin, in our next number, a series of brief biographical sketches of the members elect of the Convention. We expect these to have an interest for our friends both at home and in the North. We are desirous to have our shakey brethren of Pennsylvania and New York see the result of the experiment of impartial suffrage, which has been made such a bugaboo to them.

We will compare records with New York to-day, and venture to predict that in honesty, good hard sense, average intelligence, industry and sobriety, the personnel of the Louisiana Convention will fully equal that of New York.

We also predict that they will make a better constitution in shorter time and at less expense. And if the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, elected on the basis of impartial suffrage, equal rights and exact justice to all men, shall excel in all the most important qualifications of legislators, that of one of the oldest, most wealthy and intelligent States, elected on a narrower and less republican basis, will not the nation be able to see in such a result only the fulfillment of one of the foundation laws of the universe, that "*Righteousness* exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people?"

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

Tidings from the Country Churches of the Opelusas District.

Rev. Mr. Bryan writes in September:

"There is much excitement in St. Martinsville about yellow fever, but they still go on in sin, they fear death but not judgment.

"Our Church is in good condition. We had a large meeting on the 22d. No mails reach us on account of fever in New Iberia. It grieves me much that the clubs meet Sunday; it calls the people from place to place; but most of the population is Catholic and irreligious. The school mistress has been sick for four weeks. I and my son have taught the Sunday-school regularly. Times are very hard. Planters and laborers are disagreeing about wages. There is great complaint of injustice. The cotton worm has been here, too, and cleaned out the fields in two weeks. On my last visit to Lafayette I found the people much excited about the fever, and could not gather a congregation. Mr. Stephens, a good old Methodist man, encouraged me greatly. He built a church some years ago in Lafayette, but the white people will not not worship God in it; he wants the colored people at work to overthrow Satan's kingdom."

He writes again October 7:

"The yellow fever attacked my little boy the first of the month. I took it next day, then my wife fell—we were all down at once. I suffered all but death. We are better now, but not able to sit up. We have every attention; the Doctor comes every day. We had good nursing, but as for me I did not know whether I would live or die, but God has spared me. The fever is increasing here, and there is great suffering among the poor people."

Rev. Edward Jackson writes from Washington, La., under date of September 30:

"I am now living in this town; times seem sad here; the yellow fever has taken a great many of our people. Mr. Talbot, the schoolteacher, died; also, our friend Lieut. Brown. Last week I attended the funeral of an old Indian woman, in their settlement near by. It seemed to affect them very much. We have a great work to do among these poor people. Our Church matters are hindered by no one being allowed to go or come from the neighboring plantations, where most of our members live. My wife was on Pickett's place, staying with a friend, and wishing to join me here, had to come out on the road where I found her under a tree, with two bundles, and she sick; then I had to change my clothing in the road. Poor people are in much suffering here; some have lain sick twenty-four hours without care or medicine, and some have died for want of attendance. Rev. G. W. Steptoe of New Orleans is doing much good among our yellow fever sufferers. He has great skill and fearlessness in treating patients."

He writes October 7:

"My wife and I have been down with yellow fever and are now quite unwell. I removed from Opelousas because the quarantine laws would not let me visit the churches. Since, I have had much to do, attending the sick and funerals. Yesterday (Sunday) I had a beautiful Sunday-school at Prescott's, and preached after dinner to a large audience. The epidemic is ceasing; no new cases occur. Our Washington church looks beautiful. It only needs the covering finished. The property here and in Opelousas is well taken care of. Edward looks after it here until Mr. De Lacy can return and complete it. I have placed a good bell in the church; it can be heard three miles, I am told. My wife had not seen me for two weeks when she came out on the road, and she began to weep with sorrow, not being admitted to any house for fear of fever."

Rev. Mr. Small writes from Alexandria September 23:

"My wife has been sick near two months, but is better. I have made some improvements on the parsonage, school-house and church, and whitewashed the buildings and fences again. It has been very sickly here, but no deaths among our members. There is much excitement about the elections. Because of my wife's illness I have not gone away much, but will soon get about my circuit. We have class regularly and good meetings, but suffer for want of leaders. Brothers Wallace and Gregory and Henderson have helped me a great deal. The Sunday-school is doing well. We need books but are not able to buy them."

He writes again under date October 5:

"There is a great deal of sickness here yet, but not many deaths; every body is much excited. Loss of crops, voting matters, and sickness together. Thank God the day-school and Sunday-school are doing very well. Miss Jones, the teacher, was very sick last night. Sister Carnal has been very sick; brother Exel is very sick; brothers Kitchen and Cephas are getting better slowly. The election went off very quietly. No one attempted to harm or insult us, and all of our people behaved well."

Rev. E. Hayward writes from Natchitoches, La:

"I have been in the country and had a fine time. Received seven members. Brother Alfred is getting on well with his society. The Sunday-school has thirty children.—Many of his people have moved to the hills on account of the high water Brother Apley is doing well with his class; he has a good Sunday-school. Brother LeRoy has been called to the convention and cannot give us much of his labor in the day school now. There is much sickness and the times are hard. Everything is high. We have had six converts lately and I have baptised thirty-nine persons. My wife is slowly getting about and I am improving after our sickness. The Church is doing well."

R. K. D.

Political.—The Houston *Telegraph* says we frequently hear the names of gentlemen mentioned in connection with the next congressional election in this district. Prominent among these are Hon. Hamilton Stuart, editor of the *Civilian*, Galveston, and Judge C. B. Sabin, Houston.

Letter from Rev. James Lynch.

The M. E. and African M. E. Churches.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 22, 1867.

Editor New Orleans Advocate—Having been for some years a minister of the African M. E. Church, and editor of its official organ, the *Christian Recorder*, in view of the criticism on my change of ecclesiastical relation to the M. E. Church, which has ever and anon timidly and censurably been made during the past few months, and the importance of the issue now, unfortunately, made between these two branches of Methodism in the South, I beg leave to offer the remarks contained in this communication.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church came into existence by the violent exercise of prejudice against color, in some portions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which many of the colored brethren thought they could not correct by staying in it, and therefore, formed a separate organization. These abuses resulted from the influence of the political and social status of the colored man in the United States. There was not, however, a unanimity of feeling among the colored members of the M. E. Church; many chose to remain, on the same principle that they would not leave the United States and go to Africa, believing that they had a battle to fight inside of the communion of the hallowed M. E. Church, and that they had only to bide their time to enjoy the fruits of victory. The African M. E. Church went on, growing in numbers, intelligence and wealth, finding sympathy on account of the bitter prejudice which hunted the colored man, even around God's altar, to brand him as an inferior being. Strange as it may seem, the colored members of the M. E. Church continued to grow in numbers, intelligence and piety, keeping ahead of the brethren of the African church in the States of Maryland and Kentucky, and in the District of Columbia. A faith in the purity of the principles of Methodism nerved them to go forward when the dark sky and heaving billows had frightened their brethren of the African church, and caused them to take another course.

I have ever rejoiced in the prosperity of the African M. E. Church, and if anything in my connection with it renders me liable to criticism, it is that my unbounded zeal had caused me to exercise ecclesiastical strategy to promote its interests, especially while defending it in the *Christian Record* from the censure bestowed upon it by loyal men and ministers in the North and South, on account of its strange affiliation.

When the war commenced, I saw emancipation for the slave in the glare of cannon and musket, drawing along with it political equality. I felt that distinction on account of color had received the brand "*Mene Tekel Upharsin*," and I wrote a series of articles in November of 1863, (when no intimation had been given by the M. E. Church of a desire to carry on its work among the freedmen,) entitled "Let the word *African* be stricken from the denominational title of our church." At that time I was laying the foundations of the present work of that church in South Carolina. These articles appeared in the *Christian Recorder*, and brought upon my head the anathemas of the church. The cry went up, "He would have us go back into the M. E. Church!"

At the General Conference of 1864 I urged that the A. M. E. Church exhibit *an inclination* to unite with the M. E. Church on a *practical basis* that would respect right and justice. I urged that if by our course we declared that it was impossible for us to enjoy ecclesiastical equality in a church with white men, because they were white, we thereby declared it was impossible for us to enjoy political equality under the government of the United States, because of its white element.

But from the meeting of the General Conference of both churches in 1864, up to 1867, the African M. E. Church has exhibited no signs of affiliation with the M E. Church, and has viewed and stigmatized its enormous appropriations, its stupendous exertions, and the heroic sacrifices of its ministers for the evangelization and education of the freedman as hypocritical, and prompted only by a desire of aggrandizement. They have found fault that the missionary treasury of the M. E. Church was not unlocked to them to distribute its funds.

Against this course from beginning to end, my protest stands recorded. I told the brethren on the floor of the Baltimore Conference that "I loved the A. M. E. Church—the organization that had tended to the development of my talents and usefulness, but I loved my race and my God better; and in the grand fight to release ourselves from the thraldom of American slavery and caste, selfish motives and prejudices should not cause us to spurn those who could lead ns to victory."

Shortly after the surrender of the rebel armies, the A. M. E. Church, for the sake of extending its influence and increasing its power, was found at the feet of the M. E. Church South, in the manner in which its delegates negotiated on its behalf with the Southern General Conference. A more humiliating spectacle—a more expressive want of manliness was never witnessed than the bearing of the delegates of the A. M. E. Church to the disloyal conclave of ministers assembled in a General Conference of the M. E. Church South.

No freedman on a Louisiana plantation would treat the resolutions of these African Methodist Episcopal delegates to that conference with anything else but contempt. The files of the *Christian Recorder* contain my protest against their course, and an attempt to relieve the A. M. E. Church of its responsibility.

But the A. M. E. Church said "Amen" to their conduct; "by that course we will get the people," and led on by the same insane policy that throws it at the feet of the Unitarian Church to-day, and enables that Christless body to boast that it has found a conducting pipe to convey its heresies to the colored people of the South; the conferences went into jubilation over it, and the communications of the preachers in the *Recorder* teemed with praises of the M. E. Church South.

Though this strange conduct of the A. M. E. Church was so inconsistent with its historic record, and well nigh imperilled the highest interests of our race; though it was regretted seriously by statesmen who had planned for our welfare; though it was criticised by the leading journals of the M. E. Church, and even other denominations, no disclaimer was ever made on behalf of the church, except that which I, as editor of the *Christian Recorder*, made in spite of the lack of sympathy with my course among my bishops and brethren. There is one exception, however; about eighteen months after the African M. E. Church had fallen into this terrible abyss, and the incense which she was offering to the enemies of the Government and of Liberty rested like dark and ominous clouds over her semi-centenary head, Bishop Payne wrote letters to the *Central Christian Advocate*, saying that the A. M. E. Church was not responsible for the position apparently assumed! The excellent Bishop's letters were *good*, but *too late*.

Interpreting the continuedly expressed suspicion and ridicule by the A. M. E. Church of every step of the M. E. Church towards the recognition of the brotherhood of man, and its persistent course in exhibiting a preference for the church South, as a desire to keep up a separate organization based on color at all hazards, and knowing that on that rock our hopes as a race for political equality might split, knowing that the two hundred and fifty thousand Methodists of the South might be thereby kept from that aid which the M. E. Church can alone afford, I ceased to be zealous for the extension of the African M. E. Church, and incidentally made my feelings known to leading characters in the M. E. Church, and shortly afterwards joined that denomination.

The *Recorder* of July 20th insinuates that I did not leave the church as I should. Well, let us see. I resigned my office as editor of the *Christian Recorder* to the bishops and book committee; they reluctantly accepted it, and passed resolutions highly commendatory of my services and integrity. I resigned the charge of Bethel Church, Philadelphia, the largest in the connection, to which I had been appointed at the Annual Conference a few days previous, and the presiding bishop declared, "I find no fault in him." After this was done I sent to the presiding bishop my letter of withdrawal; it was accepted. Having joined the M. E. Church with the highest testimonials that the A. M. E. Church had accorded, I was astonished that my former colleague could reach the depth of penning the article of July 20th.

I replied to said article; he did not publish the reply, nor would he state that he received it, and boast was made that I did not do so. The editor of the *Home Journal*, Rev. A. Wallace, who knows every step in my change of relation, called on the editor of the *Recorder*, and asked for my reply, and was gravely informed that it had been received, but could not be found.

On September 24th, while I was patiently awaiting the appearance of my reply, the organ of the A. M. E. Church oracularly informed the public that I was "fixing a halter around my neck," because I had joined the M. E. Church. The editor of the *Home Journal*, in its issue of the 28th inst., impliedly challenges the *African M. E.* organ to show fairly that I was censurable in my course of changing my church relation. Whereupon the *Christian Recorder*, with its characteristic muddy "clearness" and maleability, says it "never had said anything against Brother Lynch"

While I honor the A. M. E. Church for what it has done, and claim an equal interest with any other colored man in the noble ministers it contains, I firmly believe that its mission as a separate organization is near at a close; that it has not the ability to carry on the great work of Methodist reconstruction in the South.

The M. E. Church is dotting the South with temples, where white and black can meet as equals around God's altar, while its biblical institutes, institutions of learning, the common schools which follow in its wake, its numerous periodicals, pleading for our religious, civil and political equality—these make me believe that it is God's chosen power to lift up my race from degradation. Every day increases my attachment to the "old mother church." When I know that only the other day Bishop Kingsley had white and colored kneel together at the Holsten Conference in Tennessee, to receive ordination and holy communion, thus giving the death blow to caste, my soul leaped for joy, and I say as did millions who have crossed over Jordan, and millions who are on the way: "God bless the Methodist Episcopal Church."

JAMES LYNCH,
Presiding Elder South Mississippi District.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

Correspondence from Texas.

Galveston, Texas, Oct. 24, 1867.

Editor Advocate—"We are out *(in)* an ocean." "All boundless we" *stand still*—not ride. The only connection we have ever had to main land, viz, the railroad bridge, has been swept away by the recent flood, and as a city we are at a stand-still. The trains to the interior stop and start from the other side of the bay, seven miles distant, and all persons and freight must be ferried to and from that point.

The railroad company is too poor to rebuild the bridge; the city scrip goes begging at 25 cents discount on the dollar. The Mayor and Council are not in sympathy—the first inefficient, and the latter of strong rebel proclivities, while the military power consists of a lieutenant commanding the post of Galveston, who, according to rumor has no more brains than is actually necessary to perform the functions of his office.

Yesterday the Chief of Police (who was appointed by General Griffin, and, by the way, imported from your city,) was suspended by the Mayor on the charge of brutality, and the above mentioned lieutenant issues an order disannulling the same, and declaring the chief in full exercise of the duties of said office. Politically we are in a *muddle*.

Religiously, there is but one white church open on the Sabbath (the M. E. S.) The temporary pastor of the Episcopal church died suddenly last week. The colored churches are kept open, and services are held three times each Sabbath in them all. Respectfully, G. W. H.

The Iberville *South* is discussing the question in regard to the degeneration of sugar cane in Louisiana. This question was discussed many years ago, and wound up with the general conclusion that the alarm on this question was groundless. We have no doubt the burning of the baggasse has proved detrimental to the crop, and that if all the leaves, tops, and baggasse could be returned to the soil it would be of immense advantage. If the sugar lands of this state had not been the richest and most inexhaustible on earth the severe cropping which they have had to endure would have long since ruined them.—*Planters' Banner, Franklin.*

The Thirtieth of July Murderers.—The Pittsburg *Gazette* copies a portion of an editorial in this paper relating to the charge of Judge Thomas and the 30th of July murderers, and adds:

We agree with the Republican that the murderers of Dostie, Loup, Henderson, Horton, Hurst, and the other patriots who fell in the riot should be brought to condign punishment.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

Foreign News.

PARIS, October 23.—At a grand banquet to Napoleon, Eugenie, and Francis Joseph, the Hotel de Ville was splendidly decorated. Francis Joseph, in a speech, thanked the people, and invoked closer amity. In this ovation he saw a new pledge of peace. Many in the streets cheered lustily.

ROME, October 24.—There has been fighting within half a mile of the city. Great excitement prevails within the walls. The revolutionists are preparing for a second rising. A proclamation forbids the assemblage of over four persons, and requires all persons to retire within their houses and close their shops on the signal of alarm.

ROME, October 25.—One thousand Garibaldians attacked Viterbo yesterday, firing one of the gates, but were repulsed with a heavy loss of men and material, and their leader was killed.

The Roman citizens including the aristocracy are armed and patrol the streets.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—It is stated the government has agreed to part with its interest in the New Orleans and Carrollton railroad to Beauregard and others for $280,000.

A new panel of twenty six white jurors has been drawn to try Surratt.

Governor Austin, of Honduras, has been removed by the British government for illegally selling the crown lands to Southern emigrants.

The Haytien rebellion has been suppressed.

The correspondence relative to the Nashville elections will be published Monday. Grant instructed Thomas that his duty was to prevent collisions.

If Brownlow should issue a proclamation declaring insurrection or invasion to exist too formidable for the forces at his command and called upon the United States to aid it should be given.

His mission was to preserve peace, not to take sides in political differences until called upon according to law.

He was to prevent mobs from aiding either party, and if called upon legally to interfere his duty was plain.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The secretary of the Indian commission telegraphs, October 23, that a treaty has been made with the Comanches and Kiowas, and the prospects are good for peace with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches.

Secretary McCulloch issues this following: Merchandise intended for ports and places in the interior of Mexico, may be duly withdrawn from warehouse and transported by sea in bond to Galveston, and from thence via Alleytown and Gonzales to San Antonio, and from thence by way of Eagle Pass, Presidio del Norte or San Elizario to its destination in Mexico under the restrictions and requirements provided in section six, chapter three, of regulations.

The Election in Virginia.

WHEELING, Va., October 25.—The returns on the legislative elections in West Virginia are meagre, but indicate a diminishing vote. The Democrats make large gains so far as heard from.

The city of Wheeling and Ohio county give 700 Democratic majority. Brooke county elects the entire Democratic ticket. Wood, Marshall, Wirt, Beakley, and probably Harrison counties have gone Republican.

Foreign News.

FLORENCE, October 25.—Garibaldi, without regarding the prohibition of the Italian government, left Foligno and pushed on to the south. At last accounts he had arrived at Riclia, a town not far from the Papal frontier, and forty-two miles from Rome.

General Bixio has accepted a position in the new cabinet as minister of marines.

LONDON, October 25.—Additional advices from Rome say the Garibaldians have not all retired from the territory of the church, but represent that the pontifical troops have recently had encounters with remnants of insurgent bands, in which they have been uniformly successful.

Intelligence has been received from China that a great battle was fought between the rebel army and the Tartar forces of the Chinese emperor. The Imperialists were defeated. The battle took place thirty miles from Pekin, which city was in great danger.

PARIS, October 25.—The reception of the emperor of Austria has been most cordial. His visit is popular with the Parisians, and wherever he appears he meets with enthusiastic manifestations of welcome. Sympathy for the brother of the unfortunate Maximilian heightens the esteem with which the emperor is regarded by all classes.

FLORENCE, October 23, 9 P. M.—The news to-night is glorious for the cause of Italy. The government deems it best to suppress the details for the present.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, October 25.—The whites are taking more interest in the approaching elections since the result of the Virginia election became known. Five days more are allowed for registration.

From New York.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The *Tribune* takes the ground that the attorney general should lead the prosecution in the Davis case.

The steamer Amsterdam went ashore and bilged at Montauk Point.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 25.—Brownlow is elected senator by twenty majority.

From Havana.

HAVANA, October 25.—The weather continues stormy. The steamer Marsella, from Vera Cruz, 20th, has arrived. She brings news from the capitol to the 11th instant. The election of Juarez is certain. Miramon gets only seventy-five votes. The success of the amendment to the constitution is improbable.

Admiral Tegethoff is still here. No certainty of getting the emperor's body soon.

The Marsella brings the captain and crew of the British schooner Village Belle, from Cozumel island, where she was lost on her trip from New Orleans.

M. Emile Lagere, of New Orleans, has obtained from the Mexican government the exclusive right to use the Tehuantepec route for the purpose of opening a line of transportation from Minatitlan by steamer to the head of navigation, on the Coatzacoalcos river, and thence by rail to Ventosa or some other point on the Pacific coast. The New York company, which was also seeking to obtain control of the route, did not succeed in effecting their object.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—A recent dispatch announcing that Mr. Davis would certainly be tried at the approaching term in Richmond gave the impression that this determination was arrived at after consultation with the attorney general. It is reiterated that the federal executive has taken no interest in the case since Mr. Davis was delivered to the civil authorities. Mr. Stanbery has given the prosecution officially neither direction nor advice.

Reliable information has been received here that Juarez has issued a new grant for opening the Tehuantepec route to Elozere.

Official papers at the bureau of statistics show 5,067,028 acres planted in cotton this year, yielding about 1,568,357 bales of 450 pounds each.

Revenue receipts $450,000.

The matter of the Georgia university was presented to the president, who referred it to General Grant, by whom it was referred to General Pope.

All matters connected with the districts take the same course, neither the president nor General Grant taking any responsibility beyond referring to the district commanders.

Georgians here are hopeless of any change in General Pope's election districts.

From Europe.

PARIS, October 25, Evening.—The Paris official press says that the Italian affairs are worse than when Napoleon planned the expedition to Rome. Cialdini renounces the formation of the cabinet, and advises the retention of Ratazzi. Garibaldi, heading a strong force, is ready to pass the frontier. Civita Vecchia is in a state of seige.

PARIS, October 26, Noon.—The Garibaldians are marching on to Rome in two columns. They are at Monte Rolondi, in sight of the city. The Papal forces retire fighting. Rome is in a state of seige.

The *Moniteur* says the Toulon fleet has been ordered to sail.

LONDON, October 26.—A mine fired under the barracks of the Papal zouaves shattered the building, and injured several of the zouaves. A simultaneous outbreak was quickly suppressed.

FLORENCE, October 26.—News has been received here that Garibaldi was victorious in a fierce battle with the Papal troops, capturing one hundred prisoners and their guns.

Many were killed and wounded on both sides. Garibaldi had four battalions.

PARIS, October 27.—Garibaldi's force is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand. The Papal forces are concentrated before Rome, with instructions to act on the defensive.

The troops which sailed from Toulon are expected to reach Civita Vecchia this afternoon.

ROME, October 26.—The Pope in a letter to the Roman Catholic bishops throughout the world, says the patrimony of the church has been assailed by revolutionists, and asks them to order prayers in all the churches for the holy see.

The police, on Friday, in searching a house, met with resistance, when they attacked the house with bayonets, killed fifteen Garibaldians, and took thirty-six prisoners and a quantity of arms and bombs.

TOULON, October 27.—Ten thousand troops have arrived from Africa.

PARIS, October 27.—A council was held at St. Cloud to-day, the emperor presiding. The Cherbourg squadron was ordered to Italy.

FLORENCE, October 27.—The Garibaldians continue to cross the frontier. The telegraph is cut and Rome is isolated from the rest of the world.

MADRID, October 26.—Spain has decided to join any action of the Catholic powers if favor of the Pope.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Bishop Wilmer is here in good health.

It is estimated at the bureau of statistics that the districts unreported will add one-sixteenth to the crop figures telegraphed last night.

The president has proclaimed the 28th of November a day of national thanksgiving.

Grant has gone to West Point. He will return Tuesday.

The treasury holds $378,898,000 as security for national bank circulation and public deposits.

The total national bank circulation is $299,107,000.

Revenue receipts to-day, $403,000. Receipts for the week, $2,290,000. For the fiscal year to date, $67,788,000. Customs receipts for the week ending 19th instant, $2,895,000.

It is stated that three counterfeit $50 compound interest notes passed through three branches of the treasury, and were finally stoped in the register's office. It is stated also that a $100 counterfeit compound interest note passed into the New York sub-treasury.

In consideration of recent disasters the Republican congressional committee have deemed proper to issue an address to the people. The document, which is an earnest appeal to Republicans to show their strength, is published to-day.

In the absence of definite returns from West Virginia, the following from this evening's *Tribune* is telegraphed:

"West Virginia voted on Thursday for legislative officers. The canvass was quite tame and no special effort was made on either side. Outside influence worked against the Republicans, and we hear of considerable Democratic gains in the river districts."

Foreign News

TOULON, October 26.—The fleet of iron clads left at six o'clock this morning. The transports with troops will follow immediately. The shipment of war material progresses vigorously.

TURIN, October 26.—A grand popular demonstration to-day favoring Rome for the capital adopted an address to the king.

PARIS, October 27.—The *Moniteur* says: "The fleet was kept back at the request of Victor Emanuel, but subsequently sailed because no cabinet could be formed, and Garibaldi was moving on Rome." The *Moniteur* adds that France and Italy are both interested in maintaining law and order. M. Rouher, in a dinner speech, hoped that Italy under bad passions would not fight France, but would emerge from this trial purified.

Garibaldi with 10,000 men was before Rome after the battle of Monte Rotundo

LATER.—Prince Humbert leads the troops against the French. It is said that Victor Emanuel abdicates.

Garibaldi was checked at Monte Rotundo by the reinforced Papal troops.

PARIS, October 27.—The *Moniteur* issued yesterday evening announces to the public in the official column that in view of the fresh invasion of the papal territory, and the renewal of the attempts of the revolutionists on Rome, the Emperor Napoleon has repeated his order for the force of expeditionary troops already mustered at Toulon to embark for the Roman waters.

From Albany.

ALBANY, October 26.—Senator W. J. Humphrey, of the thirtieth district, has been indicted for corruption in the legislature and held to bail in $2000.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.—Charles P. Bayard, stock broker, has suspended.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Money easier for call loans than for a long time—easy at 6 per cent.

The bank statement Monday will be favorable.

Governments took a sudden and marked rise at the close, with improved demand.

Sterling dull and nominal. Gold closed firm at 141¾. Stocks lower at the last open board and subsequently.

Bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $743,000; decrease in specie, $157,000; decrease in circulation, $98,000; decrease in deposits, $374,000; increase in legal tenders, $2,036,000.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, October 26.—Two interments from yellow fever to-day. Raining this evening.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, October 26.—Official returns of the late election indicate the election of thirty conservatives and sixty radicals, eighteen of the latter colored. Sixty-five counties give 70,777 for and 44,925 against a convention. A number of counties are yet to be heard from.

The polls closed in Richmond at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning with a majority of 406 for the Hunnicutt ticket. J. H. Gilmer, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, has filed with Schofield a formal protest against counting the votes received after sunset on Wednesday. He holds that the clause of the supplemental bill which provides that thirty days public notice shall be given of the time of holding the election limits the general to the time designated in his order. He also urges shameless frauds and the overawing of conservative voters by colored police in the employ of Colonel Rose, superintendent of the election.

Considerable excitement is caused by the fact that two citizens of Richmond, one a prominent tobacco manufacturer, have been ordered by a negro vigilance committee to leave the city in forty-eight hours. Their offense was violent opposition to the radical ticket.

From Omaha.

OMAHA, October 27.—The five hundredth mile of the Union Pacific railroad was made yesterday. Seventeen miles more will carry the track to the eastern base of the Rocky mountains.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Pope declines to change the Georgia districts. He reports to Grant that he reflected two days before adopting the present plan. It is fair to say that the president's indorsement on the complaint amounted to a strong protest.

Grant's answer to the president mildly agreed with the president's views, but expressed the apprehension that it was now too late to make changes. Grant's endorsement on referring the papers to Pope has not transpired.

The British government having declined to release Colonels Warren and Nagle, they will be tried immediately, and the state department has ordered the employment of counsel for their defense.

It is not intended by the recent cotton regulations, series 3, number 5, to require permits and bills of lading for the removal of cotton from point to point within the district where the same is produced, as in the case of removal from such district. A collector should not exact a fee from the tax payer for marking his cotton.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—The treaty with the Kiowa and Comanche Indian tribes gives them about six thousand square miles between the north fork of the Red river and Red river, embracing the southwestern corner of the present Indian territory with a fraction from Texas. They promise to induce the Comanches of northern Texas to come into the reservation. If successful the government gives them more land.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $710,400.

It is stated that John Minor Botts received but eight white votes, all cast by native Virginians, and his successful competitor, Mr. Manz, received fourteen negro votes.

One hundred and fifty-four farms were added to the productive force of Mississippi during the month of September.

A special from Florence says Garibaldi had 4000 followers on crossing the frontier.

Proceedings were commenced to-day by Henry B. Taylor, who went South, to recover property from John D. Defrees, who purchased it at a confiscation sale.

Colonel Parker estimates the cost of putting the Dismal swamp canal in good condition at $350,000. He advises against further expenditure upon it by the government.

A screw pile lighthouse has been built at Somers' Cove, at the mouth of Little Annamessix river, Tangier sound. A light will be exhibited from it on the 6th of November.

Miscellaneous News.

MEMPHIS, October 28.—Eight yellow fever interments yesterday.

Weather cloudy and warm.

NORFOLK, October 28.—A storm is extending all along the Atlantic seaboard.

AUGUSTA, October 28.—The Republicans held a mass meeting to-night. Blodget, Bullock, Conly, and Beard, candidates for convention, made speeches indorsing the Atlanta platform. Steps were taken to prevent disturbances during the election. Freedmen are coming in from the country this evening to take part in the election. There is no opposing candidate, the conservatives apparently having determined to take no part in the election.

WILMINGTON, October 28.—Tremendous rain is falling with heavy winds, producing very high tide, and submerging wharves on the opposite side of the river. No serious damage is apprehended. There is a very heavy storm outside. No disasters yet reported.

SAVANNAH, October 28.—The election for delegates to the convention commences to-morrow, and lasts three days.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—It has been raining steadily since 1 P. M. Barometer falling.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—River rising slowly; twenty-nine inches in the canal by the mark.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, October 28.—Heavy rain yesterday; weather cloudy and cold.

Yellow fever interments for two days, twelve.

From Havana.

HAVANA, October 28.—Intelligence from Jamaica states that instructions have been received from England against the establishment of a line of steamers between Jamaica and New Orleans. The governor at the request of a number of Southerners will write to England to see if they can not obtain a reversal of the decision.

The steamer Red Gauntlet, w arrived at St. Thomas with a Southern emigrants, has been so

The steamer Juniata sailed fo leans.

Heavy rains prevailed yesterday and arrivals from sea report a hurricane and severe rain storm.

The ship Patmos, with war material on board for Chili, has again been embargoed.

The brig Sarah Newman, with a doubtful cargo from the United States, is also at St. Thomas, and possibly may be embargoed.

Latest advices from Hayti state that Salnave has issued a proclamation announcing his success in the recent fighting there.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The trotting stallion George M. Patchen is dead. He was valued at $10,000.

A hurricane swept the island of Porto Rico on the 13th instant, damaging shipping, causing rivers to overflow, and immense loss of property.

The cabinet held a two hours session to-day at which all the members were present.

General Grant has returned.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $397,000.

Joseph H. Bradley, disbarred by Judge Fisher at the close of the Surratt trial, has been ordered to show cause by the 4th of November why he should not be punished for contempt of court, and in the meantime his suspension from practice continues.

Ben Parkinson and Tom Kelly fought fourteen rounds at Acquia creek to-day. Kelly won by a foul. The second round lasted eight minutes.

From Georgia.

COLUMBUS, Ga., October 29.—The election to-day passed off quietly, no disturbances, and but little interest manifested; 658 polled, 400 for the county and 258 for the city, only a few whites, radicals, voting. Registered voters for the county and city about 3000. Conservatives take no part in the election.

MACON, October 29.—Election to-day passed off very quietly, no whites voting. The negroes had it all their own way. Four hundred and sixty-eight votes were polled in the city, and three hundred and thirty-seven in the country. Precincts heard from indicate no election on part of the whites.

AUGUSTA, October 29.—Returns from all parts of the state indicate that the conservatives took no part in the election, which passed off quietly. Nearly all the votes cast were for the convention. There was 1785 votes polled here—1073 for the city and 712 for the county, all for convention.

The following returns have been received from the interior: Rome, 700 votes polled, nearly all for convention; scarcely any whites voting. Marietta, 305 votes polled; mostly freedmen; nearly all for convention. LaGrange, about 500 negroes and one white vote polled; all for convention.

Excepting city and county officers no respectable white men are connected with the affair. In Griffin 675 votes were polled—550 for a convention. 175 to 200 whites voted at Fort Gaines. In Clay county 300 votes were polled, all for a convention; no white man offered or cast a ballot. Americus, from 500 to 600 votes polled, all colored. Albany, 399 negroes and 1 white, who voted for himself—all for a convention; the whites kept away from the polls altogether.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, October 29.—Hunnicutt addressed a large crowd of negroes in the capitol square this evening. In the course of his remarks he alluded to certain threats made to kill him, and said: "I will not leave. Don't you know, fellow citizens, that when the assassin's bullet passes my brain, or his dagger touches my heart more than one white man will fall upon that day." The assemblage responded "Yes, yes."

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 29.—River on a tand, with thirty-nine inches in the channel.

A trotting race over the Woodlawn course came off to-day between Mollie Buckner, W. K. Thomas, and Tom and John. Mile heats, best two in three to wagons. Mollie Buckner won the race. Best time 2:34¼. Track heavy.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, October 29.—The steamships W. P. Clyde and Rebecca Clyde, for New York, and Joseph A. Garey, of Baltimore, detained inside the bar several days by heavy weather, crossed the bar this morning. The Pioneer, for Philadelphia, and Fairbanks, for New York, will probably cross to-night or to-morrow. Weather clear. No material damage in this section by the late storm.

Foreign Intelligence.

FLORENCE, October 28.—The particulars of the engagement at Monte Rotondo represent the fighting to have been desperate. At one time during the day when the Papal reinforcements arrived the result seemed doubtful, but in the end Garibaldi, who led the volunteers in person, was completely successful. He immediately followed up the victory and vigorously pursued the Papals, who fell back on Rome.

At the last accounts the Garibaldians, ten or twelve thousand strong, had reached the outer fortifications of Rome.

LONDON, October 28.—Advices from Rome state that great agitation prevailed; the Garibaldian attack was hourly expected. The pope had retired from the Vatician and sought refuge within the castle of St. Angelo.

FLORENCE, October 28.—Menabrea has succeeded in forming a cabinet. A proclamation has been issued, signed by the king, denouncing Garibaldi, and declaring that the policy of France meets the approval of the Italian government.

MADRID, October 29.—Losandi has finally accepted the Cuban captain generalship.

LIVERPOOL, October 29.—The Fenian panic still exists. Armories and gunshops are guarded and patrols doubled.

MANCHESTER, October 30.—The trial of the rioters is progressing. The case is strong against them, and much excitement exists. The court is guarded by national troops. Dingley Seymour, counsel for the defense, moved to remove the trials to London on account of local prejudice.

PARIS, October 29.—The corps legislatif meet on the 18th.

Large bodies of troops have arrived at Toulon, and more are coming.

BERLIN, October 29.—Prussia declines receiving Bavaria in the Zollverein on the terms proposed by Bavaria.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 29.—Shippers instead of sellers must pay the cotton tax. This adds two and a half cents to the local quotations, and unsettles the market.

Seven interments of yellow fever cases yesterday.

From New York.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The brig John, from Norfolk, was lost on Barbadoes reef in the late storm.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The agent of the associated press is authorized by Dr. Bard, editor of the Atlanta *Daily New Era* to state that the report of the conversation between General Grant and himself, as published in the New York *Tribune* and other papers, was totally unauthorized by him, and is erroneous in several important particulars.

The Georgia Election.

SAVANNAH, October 30.—The elections passed off quietly. Total vote as far as heard from 25,000. Only one white vote polled to-day—making two whites who have voted. The negroes have it all their own way. The whites do not go near the polls; they regard the whole thing as a farce. Nearly all the votes cast are for the negro radical ticket.

General Pope has extended the time of election two days.

ATLANTA, October 30.—The total vote of Fulton county, including Atlanta, for two days, was 1810, four-fifths of which number are for a convention and the Union reconstruction ticket.

AUGUSTA, October 30.—General Pope has issued an order to the registration boards to keep the polls open until 6 P. M. Saturday, an extension of two days.

The returns for the first and second days indicated that a convention would be defeated had the time not been extended. It is not even now regarded as certain that the question will be carried. The conservatives generally throughout the state have taken no part in the election. City and county vote to-day 830; for two days 2615. Lagrange: Vote for two days about 1200; only four whites have voted. Griffin: 233 votes polled to-day; very few whites voting.

AUGUSTA, 10 P. M.—Nothing from other precincts up to this hour.

COLUMBUS, Ga., October 30.—Result of two days election. 1117 votes polled, all for convention. Only 25 whites voted. The number of registration in the county 2910—1150 whites and 1760 blacks.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 29.—The steamer Saragossa, from New York for Charleston, put in here with her smokestack blown away. The schooner Boston, for Baltimore, is on the beach below Cape Henry.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, October 29.—Two deaths from yellow fever to-day. Weather clear and warm.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 29.—General Canby has ordered the cessation of quarantine after November first.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Revenue receipts to-day $623,000.

Detectives profess to have information that but $150,000 of counterfeit seven-thirties were issued, that they were shoved by only three persons, and that none have been offered since the detection of the counterfeit.

The state department has Malta advices to October 4. Cholera of the most malignant character prevails. Nine priests died at St. Domingo convent in two days. The cholera had almost ceased at Leghorn after a prevalence of three months.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, October 30.—General Schofield in an official order explains the apportionment of delegates to the convention. The apportionment actually made gives forty-seven delegates from election districts having white majorities, and fifty-eight from districts having colored majorities.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 30.—Over the Greenlawn course to-day, there was a trotting match for $1000, two mile heat to wagon, between Mollie Buckner and Rolla Gloddust. Gloddust was the winner in 5:8¼—Bad track.

Death of Ex-Governor Andrew.

BOSTON, October 30.—Governor Andrew died of apoplexy to-day.

Large Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Blum & Co., and Proder, Bales & Co., 343 Broadway, New York, are burned out. Loss $200,000.

First Snow of the Season.

TOLEDO, Ohio, October 30.—First snow of the season now falling.

Foreign News.

PARIS, October 30.—Garibaldi is at Monto Morio. The Italian generals whose troops had passed the frontier bid Garibaldi to disarm. On Monday more ships left Toulon for Rome.

The entire press lauds Victor Emanuel's proclamation.

France will attack the insurgents as they fly over the border, and the Italians will disarm them.

On Tuesday, Moustier issued a note justifying the expedition to Rome. Italy failed to protect the pope. Honor and the opinions of mankind impel France to action. When the rebellion is crushed France will retire and ask a conference.

PARIS, Tuesday Evening, 10 o'clock.—Insurgents in Rome. Active outbreak momentarily expected. Garibaldi is six miles away organizing. His shells reach the city. The French fleet is unloading at Civita Vechia, where the pope is expected.

The bourse is firmer and rents are higher.

PARIS, October 30.—The emperor of Anstria returns via Berlin. It is said the pope tells the French he will leave Rome should Victor Emanuel enter the city.

LONDON, October 30.—Nothing further from Rome. Von Beust is shortly to visit London.

FLORENCE, October 28.—It is said that deputies Nicotra and Mosto were badly wounded in the recent fights.

The sale of church lands has commenced. La Mormora has been sent on a mission to Paris.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 30.—The assessor has rescinded the order requiring shippers to pay the tax on cotton.

Interments from yellow fever to-day, nine.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The district supreme court quashed the writ of error to-day in the confiscation case on account of informality of attest. It will be renewed.

The president has been talking more bosh diplomatically—this time to the Turkish embassador. "He was gratified to know that in Turkey as in this country, no matter how humble may be a man's position, he may aspire to the higher positions of the government." This means that in Turkey they have practically a democracy, which isn't true, nor is there the least similarity between the institutions of Turkey and those of the United States, as Blacque Bey, the Turkish minister, was pleased to assert. General Hassem Pasha, of Tunis, who was presented on this occasion, may have been formerly "a Circassian slave," but a government of the oriental description, under which favorite slaves rise to office is not by any means democratic. Joseph (*vide*, Genesis XXXIX.) was bought by Colonel Potiphar, of the household troops of Pharaoh, and after various adventures was made a confidential servant of the monarch, was "set over all the land of Egypt," was "made to ride in the second chariot," and would doubtless, have been sent embarssador to the United States if there had been any United States to send him to. Does it follow that the government of Egypt was a pure democracy? On the contrary, does not the fact that the king *could* advance a slave to be his private minister prove that it was a despotism? The advancement of low-born favorites (*vide* "Arabian Nights" *passim*) has always been a feature of oriental despotisms. We mean no disrespect to General Hassem Pasha, nor to any of the tails of his excellency, by this remark. May his shadow never be less! And may the time come when there shall be no Circassian slaves in the Turkish empire to pick and choose from.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Astonished Red Men.

A band of Indians made a sudden attack on a detachment of our soldiers in the mountains. The soldiers had a mountain howitzer mounted on a mule. Not having time to take it off and put it in position, they backed up the mule and let drive at the Indians. The load was so heavy that mule and all went tumbling down the hill toward the savages, who, not understanding that kind of warfare, fled like deers. Afterward one of them was captured, and when asked why he run so replied: "Me big Injin; not afraid of little guns or big guns; but when white man load up and fire a whole jackass at Injin, me don't know what to do."

DISTRICT COURT.—According to law the district court for this parish should open next Monday. So far as the jury question is concerned that is settled beyond a question. General Mower, under date of the 8th, telegraphs Judge Weems that the instructions sent by Colonel Gentry to the district attorney of Ouachita parish to draw the jury from the registered voters found on the assessment roll are official. The list of jurors published in the last *Southwestern* were drawn in conformity with the state laws, and recognized as legal jurors by the miltary authorities. The only drawback to our having a court seems to be the impossibility of getting together the men drawn for the first week, owing in a measure to the epidemic. Many of them reside in the country, and have a very strong aversion to visiting the city at this time. From present appearances we doubt very much whether the sheriff will be able to collect enough of the sovereigns together to form a grand jury.—*Shreveport Southwestern.*

THE VOTE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Some Southern journals assert that the whites mostly stayed away from the polls in the recent elections in Louisiana and Alabama, and insinuate that the vote does not in consequence show what is the popular will. So small a vote, these writers think, ought not to be regarded. Now it happens that in both these states the vote actually cast at the recent elections is larger than that cast by them in the presidential election of 1860, the last at which they voted. In Alabama, at the recent election, 93,357 votes were cast, while in the presidential election of 1860 the state cast only 90,357. In Louisiana, at the recent election, 79,174 votes were cast, while in the election of 1860 the state cast only 50,510.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

We learn from Mr. Theodore Whiteman, secretary of the Howards, that there were ten new cases of yellow fever and four deaths reported to that association on Wednesday night last. There have been about forty-five cases in all reported to the Howards. Not having received a report of the full number of deaths from yellow fever we are unable to vouch for more than eight all told to Wednesday night last.

Since the above has been put in type a man in the employ of Messrs. Reid & Johns has died of the prevailing malady. We did not learn his name.—*Bayou Sara Ledger.*

From the New Orleans Republican.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

ANOTHER CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

The Law of Registration.

THE LAW OF LOTTERY TICKETS.

General Rules for Finding Indictments.

Judge Thomas, in the first district court, yesterday addressed the grand jury again as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—In the remarks I had the honor to address you on the occasion of your first assembling I omitted to call your attention to two acts of the legislature which the court is therein directed to do.

The one is "An act relative to the registry of votes in the city of New Orleans." This act provides that the various sextons of New Orleans shall make monthly returns to the register of voters of the names of all white males above the age of twenty-one buried in their respective cemeteries, and directs the register to note on his original registry, opposite the name of such person the word "dead." The same return is required of the secretary of the Charity hospital. In making out the list of voters for the commissioners of elections, the register is directed to insert the word "dead" wherever it appears on the original.

These are the provisions of the first three sections of the act. In the fourth a penalty of not more than twenty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days is inflicted on those who violate those provisions, but the same section gives the recorders' courts of this city jurisdiction over such cases. I therefore charge you that you have nothing to do with such offenses.

The other two sections make it the duty of the register of voters to furnish information to the district attorney of persons voting on the certificates of dead persons, or otherwise fraudulently voting, and the district attorney is directed to prosecute all such offenders, who upon conviction are to suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than five years, or to be fined in a sum of not less than $250 nor more than $1000. For willfully failing to perform the duties provided for in the first three sections of this act, the register of voters is liable, on conviction before this court, to a fine of not less than $500, and imprisonment in the parish prison for not less than one year nor more than five.

The last section makes it the duty of this court to call the attention of the grand jury specially to this law at each term of the court.

The word "register," as used in this act, means the person appointed under the law of Louisiana, and has no reference to those lately appointed by the military authority of the government to carry into effect the election ordered by congress. Concerning the registry of the voters, or the frauds committed by them, or by voters in that election, they are matters which do not fall in my opinion, within the scope of your authority to inquire. The word "election" employed by the law giver refers undoubtedly to one ordered by the law of Louisiana, and the register who either fraudulently refused to register a person entitled to register under the act of congress ordering the late election, or who fraudulently admitted to registry a person not entitled to registration, is not amenable to the state law.

I have seen it stated in the newspapers that the office of register of voters of this parish has been declared by an authority having the power at his command to carry into effect his declaration a sinecure, and that the register has been ejected. If you should find such to be the case, it would seem strange how he could be held to any accountability, especially under the statute in question. Malice, you must remember, is the essence of all crime, and a man could hardly be called to answer for not performing a duty which he was prevented from doing.

Another act to which I did not direct your attention, and to which by law I was required, is the act of 1855 relative to lotteries, and that also of 1866 on the same subject. For many years our constitutions prohibited the establishment of lotteries and the buying or selling of lottery tickets in this state? The first act referred to was passed during the time of this prohibition. That act provides a penalty for selling lottery tickets or drawing lotteries—a penalty for setting up or promoting lotteries—a penalty for advertising the sale of lottery tickets, and it also provides that any money or property drawn as a prize shall be forfeited to the state.

It then provides that the court must call your attention to it at each term. But by the present constitution the sale of lottery tickets is permitted, provided the legislature should deem it proper, and the last legislature of this state did pass an act, approved February 17, 1866, authorizing the sale and purchase of lottery tickets.

Although this latter act makes no mention of the former, yet it undoubtedly repeals it in all essential parts. The principal provisions of this act are: first, the payment of a license before you are permitted to sell lottery tickets; second, the signing or stamping of them by the state auditor; third, the number of houses or places where tickets may be exposed for sale under the same license; and fourth, the penalty against buying tickets not stamped.

You will not understand me, gentlemen, as addressing or counseling you to indict any particular man for any particular offense, nor will you understand me as advising the contrary. I only speak of the law. The court has nothing whatever to do with the bringing of offenders to trial. It simply sits to decide questions of law between the citizen and the state, without interest on either side.

I ought probably to have made a remark in regard to the sufficiency of evidence to warrant you in finding a bill. You will remember that your examinations are made in secret, that the proceedings had in your jury room are entirely *ex parte*—that only the state is represented. There should, therefore, be no doubt in your minds as to the guilt of a party accused, in order to justify you in finding a true bill against him. Twelve out of your sixteen can find a bill, but when the party accused is brought here for trial before a petit jury only twelve are called. The accused may object to many of them. He is aided by counsel, and can call witnesses, yet all twelve must agree, and they must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused to justify a verdict.

In your deliberations you will have the benefit of the legal advice of the district attorney, and at times perhaps of the attorney general. They will advise you on questions of law, but on questions of fact you should be governed by the dictates of your own conscience.

The grand jury was then discharged until the 11th of November.

ANOTHER MEDAL FOR BENITO JUAREZ.—The *Mexican Standard* learns that Messrs. Tucker & Co., jewelers of San Francisco, California, have begun the Juarez medal, the cost of which is to be from three to four thousand dollars, and the workmanship is to be of the most exquisite and superior style possible; indeed it is said that this medal will be the richest, most elaborate, and most costly ever executed on the American continent. The design is by the Mexican artist, Felipe Gutierrez, and is a *chef d'oeuvre* of art.

HEALTH OF ALEXANDRIA.—The prevailing fever since our last issue has progressed with no abatement. We have to report about the same number of new cases as last week, viz: thirty-five. There have been only five deaths in town, and one in the country, five miles from town. The mildness of the type of the disease is still the same. The physicians are still very successful in their management of it, and from the start the deaths are far below the usual average in epidemics of the kind. From the incipiency of the fever up to the present writing there have been at least one hundred and twenty cases treated, and only fourteen have terminated fatally.—*Alexandria Democrat.*

From the New Orleans Republican.

INDIANS ON THE EL PASO ROAD.

A Mail Party Attacked.

GALLANTRY OF COLORED CAVALRY.

We learn from the San Antonio *Express* of the 21st instant that Major Bacon and Lieutenant Fred. Moore, of the ninth United States cavalry, with an escort of seven men on their way down from Fort Lancaster on the 11th instant, after nighfall met a white man running at full speed chased by a party of Indians.

He reported that he was traveling with the mail party when the Indians made the attack. These officers prepared for a fight and pushed onward. Some four miles further on they were hailed by Walton, another white man of the mail party, whom the Indians were after. Still onward they discovered the bodies of Corporal Wright and Private Irvine, colored, of the ninth, and the mail was found scattered along the road.

The mail party, numbering three privates and a corporal of the ninth, with two white men, left Howard springs about sunset. Some three miles from the springs they were surrounded by about three hundred Indians on horseback, who surrounded and began to close in upon them. Walton says the colored soldiers dismounted and acted very bravely, the corporal acting with great coolness. They fought the Indians for some time, when the corporal was shot through by a bullet and sunk to the earth; his last words were: "Take my gun, I am killed." Upon the killing of the corporal, Walton said to the men: "Now we must escape"—the Indians gathering around the mules which carried the mails, they having broken loose. In attempting to force their way through, one of the other colored soldiers was killed along with his horse. Walton abandoned his animal and took to the rocks and bushes, where he was found by Major Bacon's party; and the white man first met got through with a slight wound. The two other colored soldiers have since reported at Lancaster, one wounded through the lungs, and one through the shoulder.

The *Express* says: It is very unfortunate that our first mail under the new contractor should meet such a fate. The troops along this line are insufficient, as they are now occupied in escort and post duty. A military telegraph is the important necessity of this line of defense, and the establishment of detachments of troops at every water station and even building stations, and making cisterns for water so as to have the troops every twenty miles along the route, and then with the aid of a telegraph such occurrences as the above would never happen, and the Indians would be cut off.

GREAT STORM ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Bagdad Entirely Destroyed.

Matamoras and Brownsville Damaged.

LOSS OF LIFE—DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

A private letter was received in this city by a well-known citizen, from Mr. Lovenskold, a lawyer of Corpus Christi, and formerly of New Orleans, bearing date of the 14th of this month, in which are given some horrible details of the gale of the 8th inst. The news came by courier to Corpus Christi from Point Isabel.

The city of Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande on the Mexican side, was entirely washed away during the gale, so that not a vestige of that once thriving city remains. The loss of life it is impossible to calculate, but it is presumed that almost all of the inhabitants perished. The gale also extended its devastating effects far up the river, and the cities of Matamoras and Brownsville were both badly damaged by the gale.

The wife of Judge Bigelow, of Brownsville, was drowned.

Three steamers were reported sunk in the Rio Grande.

The damage done to the settlement at Brazos Santiago could not have been less severe.

The steamer Pisano, bound for New Orleans, had left Bagdad on the 29th of last month and has not since been heard from. The gale evidently caught her in the gulf not far from the river. Mr. Cooper, the Bagdad agent of the boat, was on board of her coming to New Orleans.

The schooner Mary Francis, Captain Charles Liddell, of New Orleans, was blown about four miles up on the beach at the mouth of the Atchafalaya river, and will be a total wreck. She was in ballast, and bound for Pensacola.

A CHILD'S QUESTION.—A sweet little girl named Sarah had been to chapel, and went home full of what she had seen and heard. Sitting at the table with her family she asked her father, who had been to chapel, but who was a very wicked man, whether he ever prayed He did not like the question, and in a very angry manner replied:

"Was it your mother or Aunt

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES,

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, 1867.

	Stamp Duty.
Accidental injuries to persons, tickets, or contracts for insurance against	exempt.
Affidavits	exempt.
Agreement or contract not otherwise specified: For every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written	$0 5
Agreement, renewal of, same stamp as original instrument.	
Appraisement of value or damage, or for any other purpose; for each sheet of paper on which it is written	5
Assignment of a lease, same stamp as original, and additional stamp upon the value or consideration of transfer, according to the rates of stamps on deeds. (See Conveyance.)	
Assignment of policy of insurance, same stamp as original instrument. (See Insurance.)	
Assignment of mortgage, same stamp as that required upon a mortgage for the amount remaining unpaid. (See Mortgage.)	
Bank check, draft, or order for any sum of money drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company at sight or on demand	2
When drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, for any sum exceeding $10, at sight or on demand	2
Bill of exchange, (inland), draft or order for the payment of any sum of money not exceeding $100, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note, or any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated: For a sum not exceeding $100	5
And for every additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100	5
Bill of exchange, (foreign,) or letter of credit drawn in, but payable out of, the United States: If drawn singly same rates of duty as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes.	
If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $100 or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency	2
And for every additional $100, or fractional part thereof in excess of $100	2
Bill of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place	10
Bill of lading to any port in British North America	exempt.
Bill of lading, domestic or inland	exempt.
Bill of sale by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons: When the consideration shall not exceed $500	50
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1000	1 00
Exceeding $1000, for every additional amount of $500, or fractional part thereof	50
Bond for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money: When the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1000 or less	50
When in excess of $1000, for each $1000 or fraction	50
Bond-administrator or guardian, when the value of the estate and effects, real and personal, does not exceed $1000	exempt.
Exceeding $1000	1 00
Bond for due execution or performance of duties of office	1 00
Bond, personal, for security for the payment of money. (See Mortgage.)	
Bond of any description, other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection with mortgage deeds, and not otherwise charged in this schedule	25
Broker's notes. (See Contract.)	
Certificates of measurement or weight of animals, wood, coal, or hay	exempt.
Certificates of measurement of other articles	5
Certificates of stock in any incorporated company	25
Certificates of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company: If for a sum not less than $10 and not exceeding $50	10
Exceeding $50 and not exceeding $1000	25
Exceeding $1000, for every additional $1000 or fractional part thereof	25
Certificate. Any certificate of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such	25
Certificate of deposit of any sum of in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such: If for a sum not exceeding $100	2
For a sum exceeding $100	5
Certificate of any other description than those specified	5
Charter, renewal of, same stamp as on original instrument.	
Charter party for the charter of any ship or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing relating to the charter, or any renewal or transfer thereof: If the registered tonnage of such ship, or vessel, or steamer does not exceed 150 tons	1 00
Exceeding 150 tons, and not exceeding 300 tons	3 00
Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons	5 00
Exceeding 600 tons	10 00
Check. Bank check	2
Contract. Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, exchange, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such: For each note or memorandum of sale	10
Bill or memorandum of the sale or contract for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, or other securities made by brokers, banks, or bankers, either for the benefit of others or on their own account: For each hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, of the amount of such sale or contract	1
Bill or memorandum of the sale or contract for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, or other securities, not his or their own property, made by any person, firm, or company not paying a special tax as broker, bank, or banker: For each hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, of the amount of such sale or contract	5
Contract. (See Agreement.)	
Contract, renewal of, same stamp as original instrument.	
Conveyance, deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value does not exceed $500	50
When the consideration exceeds $500 and does not exceed $1000	1 00
And for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1000	50
Conveyance. The acknowledgment of a deed, or proof by a witness	exempt.
Conveyance. Certificate of record of a deed	exempt.
Credit, letter of. Same as foreign bill of exchange.	
Customhouse entry. (See Entry.)	
Customhouse withdrawals. "	
Deed. (See Conveyance—Trust deed.)	
Draft. Same as inland bill of exchange.	
Endorsement of any negotiable instrument	exempt.
Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any customhouse, either for consumption or warehousing: not exceeding $100 in value	25
Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value	50
Exceeding $500 in value	1 00
Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse	50
Gauger's returns	exempt.
Indorsement upon a stamped obligation in acknowledgment of its fulfilment	exempt.
Insurance (life) policy. When the amount insured shall not exceed $1000	25
Exceeding $1000, and not exceeding $5000	50
Exceeding $5000	1 00
Insurance (marine, inland, and fire) policies, or renewal of the same: If the premium does not exceed $10	10
Exceeding $10, and not exceeding $50	25
Exceeding $50	50
Insurance contracts or tickets against accidental injuries to persons	exempt.
Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof: Where the rent or rental value is $300 per annum or less	50
Where the rent or rental value exceeds the sum of $300 per annum, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof in excess of $300	50
Legal documents: Writ or other original process, by which any suit, either criminal or civil, is commenced in any court, either of law or equity	exempt.
Confession of judgment or cognovit	exempt.
Writs or other process on appeals from justice courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record	exempt.
Warrant of distress	exempt.
Letters of administration. (See Probate of will.)	
Letters testamentary, when the value of the estate and effects, real and personal, does not exceed $1000	exempt.
Exceeding $1000	5
Letter of credit. Same as bill of exchange, (foreign.)	
Manifest for customhouse entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer, for a foreign port: If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons	1 00
Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons	3 00
Exceeding 600 tons	5 00
[These provisions do not apply to vessels or steamboats plying between ports of the United States and British North America.]	
Measurers' returns	exempt.
Memorandum of sale, or broker's note. (See Contract.)	
Mortgage of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable or movable, whatsoever, a trust deed in the nature of a mortgage, or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money; exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500	50
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1000	1 00
And for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1000	50
Order for payment of money, if the amount is $10, or over	2
Passage ticket on any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, not exceeding $35	50
Exceeding $35, and not exceeding $50	1 00
And for every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50	1 00
Passage tickets to ports in British North America	exempt.
Pawners' checks	5
Power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon	25
Power of attorney, or proxy, for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries	10
Power of attorney to receive or collect rent	25
Power of attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same	1 00
Power of attorney for any other purpose	50
Probate of will, or letters of administration; where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate or letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of $1000	exempt.
Exceeding $1000, and not exceeding $2000	1 00
Exceeding $2000, for every additional $1000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2000	50
Promissory note. (See Bill of exchange, inland.)	
Deposit note to mutual insurance companies, when policy is subject to duty	exempt.
Renewal of a note, subject to the same duty as an original note.	
Protest of note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft, or any marine protest	$0 25
Quit-claim deed to be stamped as a conveyance, except when given as a release of a mortgage by the mortgagee to the mortgagor, in which case it is exempt; but if it contains covenants may be subject as an agreement or contract.	
Receipt for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of any court	exempt.
Receipts for any sum of money or debt due, or for a draft or other instrument given for the payment of money; exceeding $20, not being for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of court (See Indorsement).	2
Receipts for the delivery of property	exempt.
Renewal of agreement, contract, or charter, by letter or otherwise, same stamp as original instrument.	
Sheriff's return on writ, or other process	exempt.
Trust deed, made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage.	
Warehouse receipts	exempt.
Warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, if the bond or note is stamped	exempt.
Weigher's returns	exempt.
Official documents, instruments, and papers issued by officers of the United States government	exempt.
Official instruments, documents, and papers issued by the officers of any state, county, town, or other municipal corporation, in the exercise of functions strictly belonging to them in their ordinary governmental or municipal capacity	exempt.
Papers necessary to be used for the collection from the United States government of claims by soldiers, or their legal representatives, for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the service	exempt.

Cancellation.

In all cases where an adhesive stamp is used for denoting the stamp duty upon an instrument, the person using or affixing the same must write or imprint thereon in ink the initials of his name, and the date (the year, month, and day) on which the same is attached or used. Each stamp should be separately canceled. When stamps are printed upon checks, etc., so that in filling up the instrument the face of the stamp is and must necessarily be written across, no other cancellation will be required.

All cancellation must be distinct and legible, and except in the case of proprietary stamps from private dies, no method of cancellation which differs from that above described can be recognized as legal and sufficient.

Stamping of Instruments by Collectors.

Any person having an instrument about to be issued, may present it to the collector, who, under the authority conferred upon him by section 162, will so stamp it as to place the sufficiency of that particular instrument beyond all question so far as stamp duties are concerned. The provisions of the section can in no case be applied to an instrument after it has been issued or used. The collector should decline to stamp or impress an instrument, under this section, until the stamp duty with which he thinks it chargeable has been paid. In cases of reasonable doubt he is recommended to obtain the opinion of this office before affixing his stamp, unless immediate action is essential to the interests of the parties concerned.

Penalties.

A penalty of fifty dollars is imposed upon every person who makes, signs, or issues, or who causes to be made, signed, or issued, any paper of any kind or description whatever, or who accepts, negotiates, or pays, or causes to be accepted, negotiated, or paid, any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note, for the payment of money, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the tax chargeable thereon, canceled in the manner required by law, with intent to evade the provisions of the revenue act.

A penalty of two hundred dollars is imposed upon every person who pays, negotiates, or offers in payment, or receives or takes in payment, any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money, drawn or purporting to be drawn in a foreign country, but payable in the United States, until the proper stamp has been affixed thereto.

A penalty of fifty dollars fine is imposed upon every person who fraudulently makes use of an adhesive stamp to denote the duty required by the revenue act, without effectually canceling and obliterating the same in the manner required by law.

General Remarks.

Revenue stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps can not be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

The law does not designate which of the parties to an instrument shall furnish the necessary stamp, nor does the Commissioner of Internal Revenue assume to determine that it shall be supplied by one party rather than by another; but if an instrument subject to stamp duty is issued without having the necessary stamps affixed thereto, it can not be recorded, or admitted, or used as evidence in any court, until a legal stamp or stamps, denoting the amount of tax, shall have been affixed as prescribed by law, and the person who thus issues it is liable to a penalty, if he omits the stamps with an intent to evade the provisions of the internal revenue act.

From the New Orleans Republican.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Golden Eagle Coming.

The Boston *Transcript* informs us that at Mason village, N. H., while some small children were at play an immense golden eagle swooped down and attacked one of the children, with the evident disposition to carry it off. A woman ran from the house with a broom, when the eagle let go the child and attacked her with ferocity. At this moment a man gunning in the vicinity came to the rescue and shot the eagle, breaking a wing and captured him. He is the largest bird seen within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The bird was purchased by Mr. George H. Danford, of New Orleans, who was visiting at the village, and will be taken to that city.

The Case of Hartley.

At the adjournment of the recorder's court this morning, Judge M. A. Dooley, counsel for E. S. Hartley, appeared, accompanied by Hartley, and after making a surrender of his security in open court called the attention of the recorder to the following facts in the case:

1. That the affidavit on which the accused is held to answer was made by Simon Jones on the 5th of October, 1867.

2. That on the 6th of October 1866, the same affidavit was made by the same party before the late Recorder Ahern.

3. On the 29th of March, 1867, Hartley charged Simon Jones with willful and corrupt perjury, and the said Simon Jones was fully committed to the first district court to answer the said charge, (all of which facts are shown by the record of the first district recorder's court).

4. Hartley avers that an indictment is still pending and undecided in the first district court against the said Simon Jones for the crime of perjury for having made the affidavit of the 6th of October, 1866, and notwithstanding this fact the petitioner is again imprisoned upon the same identical charge.

5. The said E. S. Hartley has been persecuted, imprisoned, wronged, and outraged by the said Simon Jones and others, his aiders and abettors, upon said pretended charge of embezzlement, and for more than one year they have utterly failed to sustain the same; and in consequence of all this he prays the protection of the law and asks to be finally and fully discharged.

Recorder Neville took the case under advisement, promising a decision to-morrow morning, meantime committing the accused to await his ruling in the case.

Story of the Diamond Button.

Josephine Ray, before Recorder Gastinel, told the story of the diamond button. It was the gift of a valued female friend, and was highly cherished for the sake of the giver. One evening some two weeks ago she was lying asleep on the sofa in her parlor, at the corner of St. Louis and Treme streets, the valuable button safely in her bosom, and when she woke it was in possession of a perfect stranger, who was standing over her and holding it in his hand.

She explained to the court how he obtained it and gave other information, which, together with her artless simplicity, provoked a smile from the spectators. She also explained how, when she asked him for the button, he grossly insulted her, and told the recorder what he said.

The accused in this case proved to be Eugene Leveritti. He was defended on the charge of larceny by able counsel, who declared him to be a very respectable gentleman, having no intention to steal the button, which the counsel asserted was not worth more than a dollar, but only took it for a joke. Upon this representation, and the assurance of the joker that he had no intention to steal anything, the latter was allowed to go out, accompanied by an officer of the court, after the diamond button, and upon its restoration to Josephine the charge of larceny was dismissed. And thus ends the story.

FICKLENESS OF COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.—The Brooklyn *Union* presents the point in this manner:

The failure yesterday of Robert L. Taylor, a merchant seventy years of age—of high standing—whose balance sheet thirteen months ago showed him to be worth two millions and two hundred thousand dollars, is a sad and signal illustration of the fickleness of commercial prosperity, and goes far to explain the general tone of depression which for some time has pervaded business

---

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.—The Galveston *Bulletin*, referring to the order of General Mower convoking this convention communicates in its closing sentence information of which we were not before possessed. It says:

Truly are we making history. It is but eighteen months ago in that very hall where soon shall assemble a convention to form a constitution for the state of Louisiana, composed of a majority of colored men as delegates, that another convention, assembled to form a constitution to give freedmen the right to vote, was dissolved in riot and bloodshed, and was certainly the very fulcrum to which was applied the lever of congress in passing the late reconstruction laws.

From the little we know of the *personnel* of the delegates elected we should say the conservative element of the Republican party and of Union men were ignored, and the most radical of radicals were chosen. The Grand Army of the Republic will control that convention.

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Information Wanted,

BY SUMANTIA FIELDS, LIVING IN THE town of Belton, Texas, of her two Sons, JAMES and DOLPHOS, who were living when last heard from with William Wells, near Pontchatula, La. Any information concerning them addressed to Rev. T. B. Ferguson, Belton, Texas, will be thankfully received. se26

INFORMATION WANTED—BY ANSLEY Moore, from Pitt county, North Carolina, who did belong to one Mr. Able Moore, a farmer. Ansley Moore was sold from North Carolina about forty years ago; her mother's name was Silvia Moore, and she also belonged to the said Mr. Moore. Her father, two sisters, Julia and Ellen, and two brothers, Stephen and Lewis, belonged to a Mr. Joseph Daniels. She has uncles named Dublin, Prince, Pompe, and Jermey, all out of the Moore family.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HARRISON ANDERSON or York Emanuel Anderson. Harrison formerly belonged to Mr. G. W. Squires of New Orleans, La.; also his mother. Harrison was taken away from here a day or two before the Federal army arrived before this city. He is supposed to be in some part of Texas. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his mother, Rosanna Anderson, New Orleans, La. se27

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NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS.
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnest y requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.

2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will please address
JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains will address
WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will address
ABNER C. HARDING, M. C.,
Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address AARON F. STEVENS, M. C.,
Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address
WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C.,
Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
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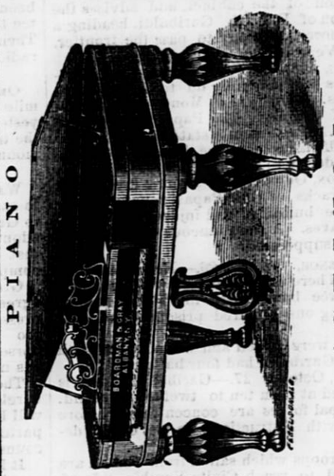
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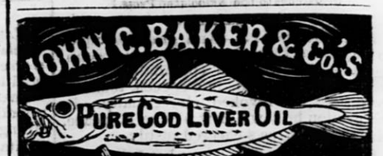
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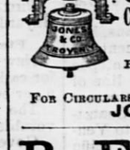
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The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

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Going Home.

BY J. E. R.

Call it not dying, when we cast
This mortal part away,
And plume our wide expanding wings
For realms of cloudless day.

Call it not dying, when we see
By faith, the open door
Alluring us to that bright world,
Where we can sin no more.

Call is not dying, when we break
Our prison bars in twain,
And our freed spirits soar above
The reach of care and pain.

Call it not dying when we go
To that dear home above,
To dwell with Christ the crucified,
Where all that life is love!

Call it not dying, when we'll meet
The loved of earlier years,
Where God's own hand hath guided them,
And wiped away their tears.

Call it not dying, timid ones
Who fear to cross the stream,
That lands you on yon beauteous shore,
Where heavenly glories beam.

No; call it going home to God,
Call it a peaceful rest:
Call it departing frbm this earth,
To live among the blest.

[Christian Advocate.

Organization of the Georgia Mission Conference.

ATLANTA.

The place designated for the meeting of this body is a marvel of enterprise. It was about utterly destroyed during the war, very few, indeed, of its buildings standing when Sherman struck out for the sea, and its business was completely destroyed. Now it is a great city, with its long avenues of fine brick stores, its rising opera house and public halls, its churches and beautiful villas, while its streets teem with the activities of business. Taking a ride one day, our carriage was actually blockaded in the main street of the city. We beheld with wonder Atlanta spreading itself out over the beautiful hills, and felt a rising consciousness of our powers of national recuperation that nothing can shake. We only need a loyal South, and they with us will soon rise to national greatness and prosperity far exceeding any in the past.

THE PLACE OF MEETING AND OPENING EXERCISES.

The brethren assembled at 9 o'clock A. M., on the 10th inst., in a new church erected for the use of the colored people, but never before occupied. We counted at the opening sixteen white and fourteen colored ministers present. When business began, about sixty persons were in the house. The church is a transept building, really tasteful in style, but plainly furnished, built with amazing economy, at a cost of $1300. Bishop Clark took the chair. He first read the 126th psalm, beginning, "When the Lord turned again the captivity," etc.; also, 2 Cor. iv., "Therefore seeing we have this ministry," etc. The 707th hymn, beginning,

"And are we yet alive," etc.

was then sung, after which Bishop Clark offered fervent prayer. After the singing of three verses of the 213th hymn, prayer was again offered by Dr. Reid. Bishop Clark then said:

"It is with no ordinary pleasure that I meet you this morning. A year ago last January I met a little band in this city, and organizing a mission district began this work. We felt our way along in the dark. We only wished to follow the leadings of God's providence, to do HIS work, to listen to the calls of the people for our services as ministers of the cross. The work has continued to grow. We then had no expectation of such results as have followed, and thank God and take courage. In accordance with the power given to the bishops, at the last general conference, I am here to organize a Mission Annual Conference, and I call upon Brother Chalfant to act as temporary secretary, and to make the following record:

Acting on the authority of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and with the concurrence of my colleagues, I now convoke the Georgia Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I recognize as members of it the following named ministers, they being in full connection, and in good and regular standing in the traveling ministry, namely, for purposes of organization: James F. Chalfant, Superintendent of the Mission District; J. W. Yarborough, John H. Caldwell, John Murphy, Wesley Prettyman, R. H. Watters, William Brewer, Jerome Spillman, and Charles W. Parker, elders; also, C. M. Caldwell and J. B. Powell, probationers. D. W. CLARK.

In the district formed a year ago, there were thirteen or fourteen ministers. Those now recognized are only such as are in full connection, and a portion to be formed next week into the Alabama Conference are omitted. The small beginning of a little more than a year ago, now results in a yield of not less than 16,000 members and sixty preachers. Truly, God hath wrought wonders. I look forward to the future with unspeakable emotions. As is said of one who climbing the Rocky Mountains, and looking out toward the Pacific, bent his ear as if to listen, and said he was listening for the tread of the coming millions, so I put down my ear and hearken for the footsteps of the hosts that are coming. We shall soon hear them. If we have the spirit of our Master, the spirit of Christ; if it penetrate all our ministry; if we have the spirit of the fathers, who planted old Methodism here, we will not long listen in vain for the coming generations. God grant us his blessing."

J. H. Caldwell, Wesley Prettyman, and H. Breckenridge were chosen Secretaries.

Brother Chalfant presented to the Conference a full set of books, consisting of record, report, and roll book, from the house of Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle, of Cincinnati, and the thanks of the Conference were heartily tendered to Brother Chalfant and this generous firm.

Brother Chalfant, in charge of the Mission District, was called out and said:

"I feel called upon to publicly thank God for his protection and help during the past twenty months of toil, sacrifice, and I am sorry to say it, of persecution. Little did I think, when in an upper room out here on the public square, eight or ten of us met to consult about beginning this work, we would so soon be able to enter such a beautiful temple as this, or that this heroic band, with our bishop in the chair, should now be here convened in annual conference, or that in so brief a period we should be able to count 90 traveling preachers, 125 local preachers, 16,000 members, ninety church buildings, all paid for, 156 Sabbath schools, 9000 scholars, with a number of day schools. But so it is, and behold the field is yet whitening unto the harvest. Little did I then think we would now report 16,000 souls in documents as accurately and as neatly prepared as the like reports in any annual conference. Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and thy truth's sake.

Is not this enough to encourage us? Will any man falter? Will any man's courage fail him? No! Four millions of sable men and women are accessible to us, and we will go to them. All over the land there are doors open and we will enter them We will go everywhere and preach the Gospel, only the Gospel, but we *will* preach it. It is our right to do so; it is our duty; and no man shall hinder us. So doing we shall not fail of success.

One asked me on the street, the other day, if we were in real earnest, if we meant to press this thing? Why shouldn't we press it, when we know that three thousand souls have been converted within the last three months, a greater number than have been converted in Georgia during the same time, by the labors of any other body of Christians. It may cost toil and suffering. Be it so. But the work must go on. If we suffer with Him, we will also reign with Him."

John W. Talley, James P. McGee, Joseph T. Smith, Alfred Dorman, John A. McCutcheon, James L. Fowler, and James M. Hall, from the Church South, were, during the session, re-admitted to the traveling connection. Reports were then made embracing statistics and most interesting statements.

One brother said, at first on his work, the people were very hostile, but now for the fifty days last past he had been in meeting—preachers are scarce—and he had preached nearly every night, having hardly seen his family for the whole time. The people heard the Gospel and were smitten by it, and fell under its power, and were converted. He had received 1500 members in the past nine months. The people had sometimes sat out of doors amid a rain storm to hear the Gospel. We *must* have more preachers, said he.

On another charge the preachers reported $30 missionary money; and another said that a month later he could have reported $100 missionary money. One circuit, feeling that as the Missionary Society was supporting their preacher, they should be doing something for others, took up a young man from among themselves and sent him to work beyond, and supported him well during the year, and his labors were greatly blessed. The people are everywhere poor, but our good crops will give us better exist everywhere. In one case the preacher and congregation were driven from their house of worship by violence, and shut out of it permanently. They built a brush arbor, as is frequently done in this region, and went on, their numbers increasing, and God, in the end, abundantly poured out his spirit. The Mayor of one city had anonymously notified the preacher to leave in fifteen days, but before the year was out had given his hand to the same preacher, and assured him of his friendship. In one case a thousand mourners were seen at one time seeking the Lord. Georgia never before saw such a scene, and shoutings filled the whole air.

Brother Caldwell, in giving an account of his work, said that he had not for twenty years seen such spiritual outpourings as during the last year, It brought back to his mind the old times of indescribable power that he saw when a boy at the camp meetings at Mossy Creek and Dry Pond.

The whole of the first session was of the deepest interest. Tears fell like rain, and glad responses often broke the stillness of the hour.

The following were on the second day admitted on trial: Fosh Burrow, Geo. Stanley, J. Thomas Johnson, Peter Groover, Wm. C. Walker, H. Breckenridge, Samuel D. Brown, Balus M. Hipp, Wm. D. Smith, Newton Trimble, Seaburn N. Tidwell, A. W. Caldwell, R. P. Lamsden, Albert N. See, George Kendall, Jos. Lane, Jacob Freeman, Henry Elder, John Walker, James M'Henry, Crockett J. Johnson, George Ainsley, and Anderson Talmadge. Quite a number were elected to orders, and the bishop addressed the conference on the importance of method and thoroughness in the business devolving upon the pastors. So ended the session.

On the third day the orders of Jos W. Bohanan, from the Baptist Church, were recognized. The Oxford district was represented by elder Yarborough. He said:

"We have succeeded everywhere and failed nowhere. I have traveled over 6000 miles, and preached faithfully, calling things by their right names, but have not had a cross word or look from any soul since last January. I have not been charged for entertainment but at two hotels, and members of the Church South have entertained me. It has been the happiest year of my life, and all has been harmony on the district. I have visited only about 250 families in this time, because I travel by railroad; but we must take to horseback. The people will not believe that we are going to restore old Methodism till they see the saddlebags. We must not run home every night. I have seen such revivals and such conversions as I never saw before. Everywhere a wonderful liberty has been given of God in preaching the Word."

This report produced much emotion in the conference.

The district was then called, and the preachers reported individually, as in the case of the Atlanta district, on the first day. One brother said he had used but $100 of his appropriation for churches, and had succeeded in erecting three. The logs cost nothing, and it did not take much to buy boards, sashes, and hardware.

The seat of the next conference was left to be determined by the presiding elders.

A very thorough report on the Freedmen's Aid Society was adopted, from which we extract the following:

1. *Resolved* by the Georgia Annual Conference, that we most heartily approve of the organization of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

2. That we respectfully represent to the General Conference, that the adoption of this society by that body, and hence its continuance, is imperatively demanded to the complete success of our work in the South.

3. That we, as a conference, will give to the Freedmen's Aid Society our cordial support, and, whenever practicable, we will take collections for its aid.

4. That this congress recognize with gratitude the aid this society has already afforded, and fully appreciate the energetic efforts made by the Field Superintendent of the society, Rev. Dr. Rust, in establishing and supporting these schools in our midst.

Dr. Rust addressed the conference on the subject. The doctor has, for weeks past, been actively and successfully engaged for the society in the South. He spoke with much fervor.

The report on the tract cause was

The report of the Committee on Education was a very able document, containing important suggestions with respect to a system of common schools for all the children of the State of Georgia, and to the establishment, also, of a normal school. While considering this report, President Cobleigh being called upon, addressed the conference on this subject, as did also Dr. Rust. The institution at Athens, Tennessee, and its normal department, was adopted by the conference till a similar institution shall arise within the bounds of the Georgia Conference. Reports on Sunday schools, the Bible cause, temperance, and books and periodicals, were read and adopted.

The afternoon session was occupied with the formation of a missionary society for the conference, and an election of a representative to General Conference. J. W. Yarborough was chosen representative, and a collection was ordered in each congregation for expenses. J. H. Caldwell was chosen alternate. A most flattering series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the conference, in parting with the Rev. James F. Chalfont, late Superintendent of the Mission district, were unanimously adopted. These we will hereafter publish; also like resolutions in reference to the labors of Bishop Clark in this region. Collections were taken to relieve a needy brother, and one also for printing the minutes, and the conference closed with the holy communion. The appointments were read on Sabbath evening, after a discourse by Dr. Pearne, of Knoxville.

THE STATISTICS

of the conference, in the aggregate, are as follows: 6886 members, 17 deaths, 2786 probationers, 61 local preachers, 691 adults, and 275 children baptized, 46 churches, $19,100 probable valuation, $88 50 missionary collections, $27 for church extension, $5 for Sunday School Union, 61 Sunday schools, 401 officers and teachers, 4671 pupils, 2440 volumes in library.—*Western Advocate, October 23.*

Leaving the Ministry.

At the late session of the East Maine Conference, a special committee reported on the subject of leaving the ministry. From that report we clip the following paragraph:

"If there are men in the ministry who are not fitted for it, and have not been called to it, their early retirement will be best for themselves and for the world. But those divinely called to the sacred office may not leave it till discharged or disabled. Other positions may be vacated, but not this. The call implies that the laborer must toil till the work is done, or he is unfitted to perform it. The hireling must not go from the field at mid-day, nor the unrelieved helmsman abandon his post till he has brought to land the foundering bark. Jonah Demas, and Mark, all left their work for a time, but neither their course nor its consequences challenge our approval or imitation. On the other hand, the ministerial constancy and success of Paul make his life both a model and a motive to all who come after him Under the heaviest pressure to give up his work, he declared, 'None of these things move me;' and, at the end of the race, he raised his victor shout, 'I have *finished* my course.' A man who, of choice, steps out of the sacred office, must have defective views touching its sacredness or its sanctions.

"But men do abandon the ministry, and in large numbers. Hundreds who have been set apart to the Christian priesthood are now ranging the country, engaged in secular pursuits. Many of these, it may be presumed, entered the ministry unbidden, and left when it suited their convenience. But many others have given up a service to which they are divinely called. Limited usefelness and scanty support have discouraged some; while occupations deemed more important, or thought more agreeable, have diverted others. Not a few have been drawn into employments more lucrative or less arduous than preaching the gospel. The evil prevails extensively, and seems to be increasing. The consequences of ministerial fickleness are far-reaching and disastrous.

"*It mis-educates public sentiment.* Men step suddenly into the ministry, claim that they are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon them this office in the Church of Christ, and step out as coolly as if they had never been set apart for sanctuary service. The effect of this is to make society confound sacred ing the sanctity of the holy calling, lessen respect for its incumbents. Our recent history furnishes an illustration. The American government was moral and humane beyond all historic precedent, even when armed rebellion was striking at the nation's life. But, while dealing tenderly with vilest traitors, and guarding sacredly the assumed rights of its worst enemies, it adopted the almost unheard-of usage of enrolling its clergy, and drafting them into its military service.

"The present lack of ministers is largely owing to men having left the work.

"Hundreds of moral harvest-fields are lying fallow. Many who are sent of God refuse to enter the vineyard; and others, already there, will not remain. The result is unsightly barrenness, where there should be fruitfulness and beauty.

"*To voluntarily go out of the ministry will lessen self-respect and forfeit the esteem of others.* One who does this stops dispensing the word of life, that he may vend patent medicines, or exchange a divine call to save souls for a human commission to insure lives.

"*To needlessly leave the ministry implies terrible delinquency, and involves fearful retribution.* It suggests unfinished work, and abused confidence, and evaded responsibilities. The ancient watchman might be at his post, and detect the coming sword; but if he did not also blow the trumpet, the wicked would die in his iniquity; but the watchman must answer for his blood. Thousands of God's chosen servants have ceased to warn, and even to watch. The watch-tower is empty. They have deserted it, and are now tilling farms, tending stores, or holding office. Men unwarned are dying in sin. Who must answer for the blood of the slain?

"*To leave the work is to grieve Christ and to injure his cause.* The Master is contending with Satan and with sin. The contest is fierce and the hour eventful. Defections are frequent and many fall away. When a minister deserts his post, a leader retires from the conflict. Does not the Savior plaintively inquire of all who remain, 'Will ye also go away?'"

The Catacombs at Paris.

Col. Forney has visited the Catacombs at Paris, the great Golgotha of France, and in a letter thus speaks of his visit·

The Catacombs are only opened for exhibition twice a month, and the anxiety to see them is so great that the authorities issue only a limited number of tickets to prevent a crowd. Placing ourselves in a line, like voters on election day, only in couples instead of singly, each of us armed with half of a sperm candle, costing three sous, to light our way, we began to descend in the vast charnel-house. The downward stair of ninety steps seemed to be endless, and as the French are the noisiest, though apparently the politest people in the world, their ridiculous laughter and curious cries seemed hideous mockeries to our untrained ears. When we reached the last step we found ourselves at the beginning of a series of galleries, cut through the solid earth, like the galleries in our collieries, and supported by huge stone pillars or abutments. Following our gnide, we passed through the main gallery for at least a mile, and finally came to the octagonal vestibule of the Catacombs. This vestibule introduced us into rooms lined from floor to roof with the bones of three millions of human beings. The arm, leg, and thigh bones are in front as closely and regularly arranged together as the best masonry, their uniformity being relieved by long rows of skulls at equal distances, the skulls sometimes assuming the shape of crosses, and always acting as if to relieve the otherwise hideous monotony. Behind this outer fortress of bones are thrown the smaller bones. At intervals, in the centre of the sides of the rooms or passages, Latin and French inscriptions on white marble slabs are placed—some from Lamartine, some from Livy, some from the Bible—reminding the spectator of the end of life and the folly of ambition. As we entered upon this revolting company, all were silent—the silly Frenchmen ceased their catcalls, dog-barking and laughter—the priests, (who, like the soldiers. you find everywhere in France,) crossed themselves with many a whispered *avé*, and the women huddled to the side of their protectors with a pretty pretence of alarm. It us the utter folly of selfishness, falsehood, and oppression, and the priceless value of giving our best efforts to the cause of humanity, justice, and freedom.

From the New Orleans Republican.

HOW THEY SELL GRAIN IN RUSSIA.

A writer in the London *News* describes the way in which the grain dealers of Russia do business. To their clever trickiness he ascribes the present high price of wheat in the European markets. This price, he thinks, will not be much reduced until the harvests of Podolia, Volhynia, and Kiev shall be brought directly to the seaports by railway, an event which can not be long delayed. We quote a few passages:

THE CARRIAGE OF GRAIN.

In the first place the corn was formerly bought of improvident landlords—and most Russian landlords are improvident—at something less than a fourth of its value. The landowner usually took all the risk of carting it; for although the risk and expense of carriage were really very great, no true Russian ever counted that, as the labor was performed by his own horses and his own serfs, and even the rude wagons in which the corn was conveyed were made upon his estate. The Greek merchant, however, counted all this, and was fully alive to the convenience and especially to the advantage which might be derived by shrewd management from the arrangement which provided that all the wheat he purchased should be delivered at the gate of his own warehouse before it was entirely paid for.

ARRIVAL OF THE CORN WAGONS.

The aspect of one of the great seaports of southern Russia from the close of the harvest to the beginning of winter is singularly interesting and picturesque. About the middle of July the first corn wagons begin to appear among the wonderful cloudscapes of the steppe. Toward the dawn, as the early horseman takes his canter over land which, if fit for nothing else, makes the best galloping ground possible, these carts will be seen toiling over the endless plain. They are all drawn by oxen, and they go so slowly that they hardly seem to move. When far off they look as small and pretty as the fairy carriage given to Cinderella by her godmother; when near they are curiosities of dirt and clumsiness. The cart which was within sight at daybreak usually arrives at the city gates about nightfall. The men at the octroi who collect the town dues are then gone, so the cattle are unyoked and the shaggy, uncouth drivers roll themselves in their sheepskins and sit down under their wagons to eat watermelons, which grow in great plenty throughout the corn districts, and form the staple food of the very poor in summer time. They are not left long to ruminate over this refreshing diet, for some of the most industrious and practiced thieves in the world surround them on every side.

THE GRAIN OPERATOR—A DEBAUCH.

Here, too, the peddler turns up again. He is the same peddler who bought the corn months ago, and who paid an installment of its price, partly in German jewelry, and minus his own commission. He is the same peddler yet not the same. When last seen in the country he wore a long coat down to his heels, thick knee-boots, and a long, ragged beard. Now he is a dapper little fellow, with a trim mustache, in a cut-away jacket and white wide-awake, who looks what he is, a sharp clerk, or perhaps a junior partner, and once poor relation of the prosperous firm of Birbantaki, of Mariopol. But he knows the chief butler, who has been sent to receive the rest of the money due; and the chief butler knows him.

One thing also the chief butler perceives, that he no longer speaks of the Boyard as "His Regal Munificence." He gave up that part of the business when he trimmed his beard, and has got a younger brother or an impecunious uncle who will take to it next year. Meantime, though abrupt and domineering in manner, he is not unkind. He treats the chief butler and all the shaggy party who came with the corn wagons very freely to vodki; and, indeed, they are the very pick of the farm lands in their miserable village, and they look like a little pack of faithful dogs. All but the chief butler, however, soon get drunk, hopelessly drunk, drunk as only semi-savages can get drunk—drunk till they can neither see, hear, nor move. They make no noise, they have no rows, no fighting. Such things are never seen in Russia. They merely drink themselves blind, speechless, and then fall insensible on the ground till the effects of the strong, bad spirit passes off.

THE CHIEF BUTLER—RURAL SIMPLICITY.

Only the chief butler does not get drunk. He is probably the prime favorite of his mistress, and love and respect for the Barynia, who is so kind to him, is perhaps the finest feeliug the poor fellow has. Now he has got a mission. The Barynia confided it to him with many earnest words and injunctions the very day he left home. She even called him back after he fairly started to repeat her wishes more precisely, and to give him a cup of tea and a piece of sugar to put between his teeth while drinking it; and she herself sat down with him for good luck and blessed him, and bade him Godspeed upon his distant journey. The chief butler does not forget these things, and immediately he has an opportunity he unbosoms himself to the smart young man into whom the peddler has been transformed. His modest errand is soon told.

The Barynia has found that all the German jewelry has turned black. He, the chief butler, frankly admits that he considers this circumstance to proceed from witchcraft, and adds that he strongly insisted on that view of the case to the Barynia. She, however, had maintained that the German jewelry, when worn, especially in a warm room, or when rubbed, emitted a cankerous smell, like copper, which she had never heard was a peculiar property of witches, as their fashionable perfume was always understood to be brimstone. The Barynia had therefore sent back the German jewelry, with a request that the peddler would obligingly return the price paid for it, which is then to be invested in the purchase of three new dresses from Mlle. Lacrotteuse, the local French milliner, and some tea, coffee, baize, flannel, robes from Mynherr Schnapsgelf, the German all-sorts shopkeeper.

GREEK RASCALITY.

After much simple talk to the same effect, and to which the transformed peddler listens with such grave attention as only a Greek can assume when he is making money, this personage informs the chief butler that he strongly inclines to the opinion that witchcraft has, as he supposed, really been at the bottom of the whole thing. The peddler has heard of many recent instances of the kind, and the best way of treating the present case will be to wrap up the German jewelry in my hands, over which a charm the peddler knows has been pronounced, and bury it under an oak tree in the first quarter of the new moon. It will then be restored to its pristine excellence. On no account, however, will the peddler return the money, as such a proceeding is known to be extremely unlucky. And so by this time the chief butler, being utterly puzzled and bewildered, gets drunk like the rest of his companions—perhaps not quite so drunk—but drunk, at least, to the tears and singing point; ready, at all events, to sign anything for his friend the peddler.

THIEVING, OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL.

Then begins the robbery of the corn wagons. All through the night active thieves, mostly boys trained for the purpose, pilfer small quantities of grain from the innumerable carts huddled in disorder. confusion, and darkness about the city gates. While the chief butler is drinking also comes the officer of the octroi or his delegate. This functionary, although officially absent after sundown, is personally present indeed. He now comes, attended by a following of hungry satellites, to bargain with insolence utterly shameless for the bribe which he expects to receive for letting the carts pass through the city gates unmolested in the morning. If the chief butler were quite sober he is a shrewd fellow enough, and would now bargain to some advantage, for a Russian officer of this class will at any time omit to charge ten roubles of lawful duty belonging to the state if he is bribed with one for himself. The chief butler is, however, far beyond bargaining; so the peddler does it for him, and nets the very considerable profit which is also to be derived from this part of the transaction.

THE CORN REACHES THE WAREHOUSE.

When day returns, our young men from the country, still dazed and half-tipsy, assemble round their precious charge, now considerably diminished in bulk, and the wagons move slowly on amid hundreds of other wagons, through a blinding dust which lies two feet deep on the road, and rises like a dense cloud or fog a hundred yards high in the air. Presently the corn has to be measured for the town dues. This work is always scamped, but still much corn is stolen, much is lost, and much is wasted. The town gates are situated a good six miles from the Greek merchants' warehouses, near the port, so one or two days more are consumed before the corn carts arrive there. Thieves constantly hover round them. Every now and then the axletree of one of the rudely-built trucks breaks, and the chief butler has to get down with his best man, and cut away with an ax at some spare wood till it is replaced, the whole party halting meanwhile in the street.

The writer adds, that, under the present system it often requires several days time of two peasants and two-score oxen to take the harvest of a single farm to the warehouse. When the railway is finished, corn will be trundled in a few hours straight to the whaves where the barges lie to take it on board the ships.

A Christian Association—General Brown Elected President.

It will be seen by the following report of the second annual convention of the Young Men's Christian association of Maryland and the District of Columbia, which met on the 30th ultimo, that General S. L. Brown, of the REPUBLICAN, has been elected president of that association:

The second annual convention of the Young Men's Christian association of Maryland and the District of Columbia met on the 30th ultimo. Among the delegates were three representing the colored Young Men's association of Washington. One, by a vote of nineteen to ten, was added to the list of vice presidents. This created much dissatisfaction on the part of some of the white delegates from Maryland, who earnestly protested against the act of the majority. They wished to secede, being opposed to whites and blacks mingling in the same body. The colored vice president regretted that the presence of delegates of an association formed for Christian purposes should produce discord. Several white delegates, looking at matters in a Christian light, said there could be no real cause for serious dissatisfaction. One of the objectors declared he had been a confederate officer, and could sincerely extend the right hand of fellowship to colored men, and to prove the truth of the utterance he stepped forward and earnestly shook the colored vice president by the hand. Notwithstanding this, he could not concede the propriety of making a special provision whereby a colored person should be made a vice president. Others declared similar views, adding they were friends of the colored man. The discussion was earnest on all sides, when a white delegate, for the sake of harmony, offered a resolution requesting the colored vice president to withdraw from that office. The convention, by two majority, refused to lay the resolution on the table, and by a majority refused to suspend the rule in order to allow a vote on the resolution. General S. L. Brown, formerly living in Washington, but lately residing in New Orleans, was made president.

Deaths This Summer.

We are indebted to Dr. George W. Dirmeyer, the secretary of the board of health, for the following compilation of deaths by epidemic diseases during the present season:

	Yellow Fever.	Cholera.	Total.
June, from 8th	3	4	661
July	11	36	551
August	255	39	1039
September	1631	15	2486
October	1072	57	1942
November, to 6th	28	8	119

New Orleans Advocate.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1867.

Rev. Dr. Newman

will preach in the chapel of his Church to-morrow morning, at the usual hour.

John Baldwin, Esq., of Berea Ohio, paid us a brief visit on his way to the Têche.

As the Board of Health has decided that the yellow fever has ceased to be an epidemic in New Orleans, therefore our absent friends can return with safety.

The Elections.

Going down Camp street last Tuesday evening, we met three Democrats, who said, as we passed: "Damn the Radicals, we'll hang them all." Such was the inspiring spirit of the results of the Northern election, and while yet the Democratic language sounded in our ear, we thanked God for the results of the elections in the North. The effect will be good. The Republican party needed a cathartic, and the Lord has given them one which will have a cleansing effect. But while the patient is under treatment, let not the Democrats swear too loudly, for the patient will again arise like a giant, refreshed with new wine, and will slay his enemies like Samson, with the jaw-bone of an ass.

Constitutional Questions.

THE POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Among the important reforms which we will be glad to see brought distinctly before the Constitutional Convention, is that of the proper distribution of the Executive, Legislative, and judicial powers of the government. The more distinct these powers are kept, the more strictly they are distributed among their appropriate branches of the government, and the more completely adequate powers to perform its functions are blended with full responsibility in each office, the better the government. One of the most important duties to be confided to the Executive of the State in Louisiana, will be the preservation of the peace. This is distinctly an executive duty, and the powers conferred should be ample, as the responslbility should be entire. The practical importance of the question is very great. In the resumption of civil rule in our State the peace and order of its communities, and every interest of society will depend upon the provisions made by the convention for this object. We regard it as very essential to the maintenance of law and order that this whole matter should be placed in the hands of the civil authorities, rather than in those of a State militia. A militia, while it is in some cases an important branch of the public service, is the poorest, most expensive, and least efficient means of preserving the peace and maintaining order. When confined to its proper function, that of keeping up a state of preparation for defense against foreign enemies, and forming the nucleus of an armed force in case of necessity, it may be of service; but even then we doubt its utility in a democratic government like ours. The military education of its officers is at best but superficial, and the training and discipline of the rank and file so imperfect as scarcely to deserve the name. The experience of the last war showed that better officers and soldiers were made out of men who had never handled a sword or a musket, than out of any of the holiday parade corps or militia companies of the days of peace. But to maintain the peace, perform police duties, and execute the law at home, experience everywhere has shown that a militia is the poorest of all means, and the most disorderly and offensive. In fact, these duties do not belong at all to the proper functions of a militia. Missouri and Tennessee are examples of the demoralization and chronic lawlessness induced by the employment of a militia to preserve the peace and enforce the laws. We trust sincerely that their lamentable example will not be followed in this State.

The Chief Executive of the State should be the head of the whole police force of the State. To secure uniformity and efficiency of action, he should be made immediately and personally responsible for the preservation of the peace in every locality in the State, and for the conduct of all his subordinate officers. His authority should be commensurate with his responsibility. To this end he should have the appointment of all these subordinates in every county, with the power of removal, and of issuing his orders directly to them, under the provisions of such regulations as the laws may prescribe.

The duties we refer to are such as are now performed by the sheriffs and constables. If it is thought best to let these offices remain elective, they can be confined to the duties which properly belong to them, as the ministerial offices of the courts, and the preservation of the peace can be entrusted to coroners and deputy coroners, as under the old English law.

These officers could be appointed by the Governor, and this arrangement would be a return to the old division of duties. This is the course advocated by many of the leading journals in New York. Let these officers be vested with the power now vested in the sheriffs of summoning posses, making arrests, and enforcing all laws relative to the peace and order of the State. Some such a provision in the constitution, embracing these general outlines, would give a peace force far more effective, more orderly, less expensive, and less odious to all law abiding citizens, than any militia force could possibly be. It would be, besides, in more complete harmony with our republican institutions, and with the principles of self government.

We earnestly commend these views to the attention of the convention, and of all citizens interested in the prosperity of our beloved State.

The Man Who Was Sheriff—Was Not—And Is.

Harry T. Hays must be a wonderful man. On November 1st he was Sheriff of the parish of Orleans; on November 2d he wasn't Sheriff, and on November 4th he was Sheriff. The St. Charles street Japs can't beat that. Such ins and outs would astonish all Japan. Barnum ought to send for Hays, and put him in the same room with "What-is-it" and the live Gorilla. Not only is Mr. Hays the most capable of all men living or dead, to go out and go in, but he excels all men, whether out or in, in staying in. Sleek and gentle in appearance, as a St. Charles spaniel, he holds on with the strength of a St. Bernard mastiff. He must be a near relative to Old Harry, who refused to leave Job until he had stripped the worthy Oriental of all his property, provoked him to call his wife a fool, and left him smitten with the smallpox. Young Harry is blessed with the grace of long continuance He has evidently been taught young to hold out to the end—but the grief of the Radicals is, Harry's end never comes.

Himself a gentleman of the most urbane manners, in which he is excelled only by Cuthbert Bullitt, who was, but is not his successor in office; a man of large reading and intelligence, a shrewd politician, a tireless worker, a warm friend, a bitter enemy—he is to-day as he has been for a year and a-half, master of the situation. Sheridan wouldn't touch him; Flanders was afraid to touch him, and Mower did touch him, and didn't touch him. There is no officeholder in Louisiana, whether State or city, who has had a greater pressure to resist than Sheriff Hays. Hated by our loyal men, because a traitor to his country and a rebel to his government, and despised by our Union men because he was one of the principal executioners in the St. Bartholomew massacre of July 30, he has been cursed and opposed as no other man of Southern sympathies. He was a shining mark at which the loyal ever fired, and like the tomb of that other rebel Absalom, in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, the loyal never failed to throw a stone at him as they passed. Sheridan was eloquently and fervently importuned to remove the offensive Sheriff, but stoutly replied: "I find no fault in him." Flanders was urged to demand his removal, but said "It wouldn't do." Mower was requested to act *instanter*, and he stamped the floor and slapped the table, and said: "By Jove, it shall be done;" and he removed him out on Friday, and removed him in on Monday.

All this is very curious, and most curious to the candidates who were in and who were not in. Of course, we cannot for a moment pay any regard to the flying rumors of the large sums said to have changed hands; of the splendid dinners given to quiet the qualms of conscience and the stomach, nor of the eternal debt of gratitude New Orleans would owe to the man who retained Hays. But the most curious of all the curious things about the Orleans sheriffalty is this: If Hays was an impediment to reconstruction on Friday, was he not on Monday? Has he become a Radical? This were impossible, for it is said of old, "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?" Nor can the people be gulled with the ridiculous assurance "that Cuthbert Bullitt is the only Union man in New Orleans worthy of the position;" for there are generals, and colonels, and privates in this city who fought side by side with Sheridan and Mower, and who are qualified for any position. But whatever the cause, the restoration of Hays is a dishonor to the loyalty of Louisiana, and reflects no credit on the man who put him out and put him in.

Thanksgiving Day.

Elsewhere we give President Johnson's proclamation for a National Thanksgiving Day; but in doing so we desire to make a few remarks. We think Mr. Johnson should have issued two proclamations for the self-same day—one for a day of thanksgiving in the North, and one for a day of fasting and prayer in the South. The stupid clergyman whom the President employed to write his proclamation of "sparkling generalities," was too far North to comprehend the situation of the South; or, like a stall-fed ox, was too full to realize that anybody else was empty. As individuals, we have reason for gratitude to the Divine Being, but as a community, what have we to be grateful for? Flood, and famine, and pestilence have rained their woes upon us, and there is not a reason assigned in the proclamation for gratitude applicable to the South as a people. We have not "abundant harvests;" "industry" has not prospered with us; we have not "multiplied ships upon our lakes and high seas," nor "extended our railroads;" nor have "our hearts been inclined to turn away from domestic contentions and commotions, consequent upon a distracting and desolating civil war, and to walk more and more in the ancient ways of loyalty, conciliation, and brotherly love." Our crops have failed us; our industrial interests lay prostrate; our commerce is dead; railroad and other internal improvements are suspended; domestic contentions are as rife as ever; the ancient ways of loyalty are hidden beneath the fallen leaves of a dead confederacy, while brotherly love has long since ascended to heaven. As to important "commercial treaties with foreign nations," they are to the South like stones to a man who asks for bread; and if by "our greatly enlarged national borders" Johnson refers to Walrussia, we respectfully inform him that we don't care a rush for it. We have no heart to go to God's house as a people with thanksgiving; it would be but lip service; a solemn mockery. But give us a day for fasting and prayer, that we may lament our sins, mourn over our own misfortunes, and pray God to forgive our iniquities—to restore to us commercial prosperity, and give us a sober President.

A good story is circulating this way about Brother Haven, to the effect that, at some convention lately, he was quartered with Brother Mars, a noble colored minister, but somehow it became necessary for the editor to go home every night. Come, now, let us go the whole figure. What say you, Brother Gilbert?

Dedication Sermon,

By Rev. Scott Chinn, (Colored.)

Preached at the dedicarion of the Camp Parapet M. E. Church, Sept. 22, 1867.

"Who can count the dust of Jacob, and the number of the fourth of Israel? Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!"—Number xxiii, 10.

(The minutes were first read, copious extracts from the 22d and 23d chapters of the Book of Numbers, commenting upon them, and then said:)

Had I looked from Genesis to Revelation, I could not have found a more beautiful text from which to preach this dedication sermon. It contains a prophecy and a prayer—the prophecy of a man whom God inspired to speak what He, the Almighty, should tell him, and it is the prayer of a pious heart.

It is a long story, about Balak and Balaam. I have read the most of it to you, and need not go over it again. But it is such a nice history I love to talk about it. It tells us that God is a righteous God, and that His people are a righteous people. Yes, and it tells us that God will take care of his people, and keep them alive, and make them prosper in spite of their enemies. Balak, son of Zippor, King of Moab, saw the multitude of Israel, and said: "Now shall this company lick up all that are round about us, as the ox licketh up the grass of the field." And he sent after Balaam and said to him: "Come now, I pray thee, and curse me these people; for they are too mighty for me: peradventure I shall prevail that we may smite them, and drive them out of the land: for I wot that he whom thou blessest is blessed, and he whom thou cursest is cursed." Let nothing, I pray thee, hinder thee from coming unto me. For I will promote thee unto very great honor, and will do whatsoever thou sayest unto me; come, therefore, I pray thee, and curse me this people."

And you know, children, how God said to him: "Balaam, don't you go and curse that people; they are *my* people, and they are a *good* people." And he would not go. But Balak sent again, and made greater promises of good, of honor, and wealth to him, and Balaam went. "And God's anger was kindled because he went!" And you know how the angel, sword in hand, met Balaam on the way to slay him, and how the dumb ass spoke and reproved him, and how Balaam said: "I have sinned—I will go back." But God said to him: "Go on—go with the men. But only the words I speak unto thee shalt thou speak." And that is what God says to his ministers now.

And he went. "And Balak took Balaam up to the high places of Boal, that he might see the people of Israel;" and he says to him: "There they are! now curse them for me." Balaam stood silent and gazed in wonder! He saw a beautiful sight! It was like a great camp meeting, or like some of you may have seen the Union army among the mountains of old Virginia. They lay in the valley a million strong, their white tents shining in the sun, and the people all worshiping and shouting, and singing praise to God! And as he stood gazing, God's angel came (but Balak didn't see him) and stood beside Balaam, and *whispered in his ear*, and touched his heart, and loosened his tongue, and said to him: "*Now speak!*" And then Balaam spoke, and here is what he said: "And he took up his parable and said: Balak, the King of Moab, hath brought me from Arnsam, out of the mountains of the East, saying, 'come curse me, Jacob, and come and defy me, Israel.' *But how shall I curse whom God hath not cursed, and how shall I defy whom God hath not defied?*" For, from the top of the rocks I see him, and from the hills I behold him. Lo! the people shall dwell alone, and shall not be reckoned among the nations." And then he spoke the words of my text: "Let me die tee death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!"

And I reckon those words went like a dagger to the heart of Balak, for he got very angry and said to Balaam: "What hast thou done? I brought thee here to curse me this people, and lo! thou hast blessed them altogether." Balak thought, may be, that Balaam was afraid to curse them, because there was such a mighty army of them; and so he *took Balaam around behind the hill*, where he could see only a *few* of them, and said: "Now curse me them from *here*." But the angel of God put words in Balaam's mouth. And this time Balak saw him, and he says: "What did the angel say to you?" And here is what he said: "Rise up, Balak, and hear; hearken unto me, thou son of Zippor! God is not a man, that He should lie; neither the son of man, that He should repent: hath He said and shall He not do it? or hath he spoken and shall He not make it good? Behold, I have received commandment to bless; and He hath blessed, *and I cannot reverse it!* He hath not beheld iniquity in Jacob, neither hath he seen perverseness in Israel; the Lord his God is with him, and the shout of a king is in the camp! Surely, there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any divination against Israel; and according to this time it shall be said of Jacob and of Israel: what hath God wrought?"

Balak was disappointed again, (just like our enemies have often been,) and said to Balaam: "Neither curse them at all, nor bless them at all." And he would not go any more to hear what Balaam said. But he did not care for Balak. And again the angel of the Lord *breathed upon him*, and spake to him. "And Balaam lifted up his eyes and saw Israel abiding in his tents according to their tribes; and the spirit of God came upon Balaam; and he took up his parable and said: 'How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel! As the valleys are they spread forth, as gardens by the river's side; as trees which the Lord hath planted; as cedar trees beside the waters! Blessed is he that blesseth thee, and cursed is he that curseth thee!" This was the *third time*. "And Balak was angry and smote his hands together, and said unto Balaam: 'I called thee to curse me this people, and behold! thou hast altogether blessed them these three times. Now, therefore, flee thou to thy place: I thought to promote thee and give thee great riches; but lo! the Lord hath kept thee back from honor and wealth.' And Balaam answered and said: "Did I not say to thy messenger that if Balak would give me his house full of silver and gold I cannot go beyond the commandment of the Lord to curse or to bless, of mine own mind; but what the *Lord* saith *that* will I speak." And then he went on and told Balak what Israel would do in a few years; how they would "smite the children of Moab," and destroy all their enemies, and still go on increasing in strength and power; how Christ should be born, "a star out of Jacob," and have "dominion from sea to sea," and reign till sin was all destroyed, and all His enemies put under his feet. "And the last enemy that shall be destroyed is Death." And Balaam said: "Alas! who shall live when God shall do this!" And so it is to this day.

"Who can count the dust of Jacob"—this is the *children* of Jacob, for we are all only "dust"—we were made of "dust," and the old body will return to dust when we die. "Who can count the children of Jacob, or number the children of Israel?" "Why, Balak, there'll be so many of them that you can't count a quarter of them." This reminds us of God's promise to Abram. Yes, it's the old promise renewed, and so God speaks it to us to-day. When the old patriareh was childless, God told him his seed—his children—should be as numerous as the stars in the sky, or the sands by the sea. "And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse them that curse thee, and in thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed." And Abram laughed at God's word, and Sarah doubted it; but in God's time Isaac was born.

And then God told Abraham to slay Jacob, and offering him in sacrifice. Ah, that was a hard word! But Abraham had learned to trust God, and so he obeyed, saying: "*I* can't see how God's word will be made good, if I *kill Isaac;* but God knows; may be He will raise him again from the dead; may be He will give me other children." And you know, children, how it was; Abraham, then Isaac, then Jacob, then the twelve patriarchs, then the mighty hosts whom Balaam had blessed, and then they passed through the wilderness, and over Jordan, to the promised land. And so it is to this day. God's promise to Abraham and to Israel is His word to us. And the God of Abraham, and Moses, and Joshua is our God. "The Lord of Hosts," who led *them* forth, is with *us;* and the God of Jacob is *our* refuge!" He who made of the old childless patriarch a mighty nation, according to His word, still multiplies His people, and they grow like dew-drops in the night! Jesus gathered a little company, but he said to them: "Go, preach my Gospel to every creature—go and make disciples of all mankind, and lo! I am with you always. Where two or three are gathered in my name, there am I, and that to bless. I'll be with you everywhere, and to the end of the world." And then he taught them to pray: "Thy kingdom come!" And he said: "Fear not little flock. It is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." And we have prayed, and God has heard us; and "the kingdom" has come—yes, it came in the old mother church; and see how she is spreading! All through Louisiana, and Mississippi, and Texas, and all over the South. She is helping us establish schools and build churches, and this makes one more; and we rejoice and say again, with Balaam: "How goodly are thy tents, O Israel! As the valleys are they spread forth, and as flower-gardens by the river's side." O, it is beautiful! And is it not *true*, children?

But our enemies—the world, and sin, and hell, and self, and satin and wicked men—are strong, and they hate us and curse us, and are jealous of us, and they envy us, just like Balak did. "And Moab was sore afraid of the people, because they were many, and was distrissed because of the children of Israel, and said: 'Now shall this people lick up all that are round about us, as the ox licketh up the grass of the field.'" And so they envy us. O, that God would destroy envy and hatred, and let love, and peace, and good will everywhere prevail! But our enemies are afraid of peace, and that's why they persecute us, and would crush us in the earth, or drive us from the land. For no cause they have murdered our people, (how many, O, my God, thou only knowest;) have burned our churches, have made oppressive laws against us, and have hindered us educating our children. Don't we know these things, children? But we will do as Christ said, and as he did—*love our enemies;* do good to them that hate us; pray for them who despitefully use and persecute us, and bless them that curse us. Heaven's angels will turn their curses into blessings. God will defend, protect and prosper us.

But to think of the past; how many of our people have perished! In the wilderness, in the lion's den, the fiery furnace, in trials without name or number. Worked, whipped, starved, hunted, tortured to death; sunk in the river, died in the swamp, died in the war, died of epidemic! But the most of them are now in glory—they have gone to view that promised land, and we have a good many left, and shall have many more. Thank God, the worst of the dark, *dark* days are over! We forgive the past, so far as man is concerned, and would forget it. A better time has come, and the true light shines. We must walk in the light—the light of life, and love, and liberty—and work while it is day, for the night comes when no man can work—the night of *death*. "Let me die the death of the righteous. and let my last end be like his."

And remember, children, if you want to die the *death* of the righteous, you must live the *life* of the righteous. And what is it to be righteous? To love God and your neighbor. It is to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with God, and keep *all* of his commandments, *always*. I reckon you all know the ten commandments, and what they say about the Sabbath, and lying, swearing, stealing, etc. And remember the golden rule: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." Do your duty to both God and man; *that* is "righteousness," which means *walking in right ways*. And that is beautiful! O, what a world this would be, if all men would do that! It would be like Eden was at the first. God would come down and walk with us through the world and talk with us, as he did through the garden with Adam and Eve.

Children, you may all be righteous, and you ought to be. God will help you by his grace. You may be poor—no fine horse or fine clothes, or true friends; but God will give you a mansion in heaven, clothe you with the garments of salvation, robes of righteousness—Christ will be a friend that sticketh closer than a brother, and you shall be an heir with him to an inheritance, incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away.

What was it made Israel so beautiful and goodly in the eyes of Balaam? They were righteous, and shone all radiant with the beauty of holiness. So shone the face of Moses when he came from meeting God on the mountain. So let *your* light shine; for without holiness no man shall see God. And you'll feel the need of it when you die.

"Let me die the death of the righteous." We must all die. *We are dying now*—every beating pulse leaves but the number less—every step that shortens the journey of life is an advance toward death, and all the world is "marching to the tomb." Ever since God said "dust to dust," men have been dying. Righteous Abel was the first who went, shivering, to the brink of the cold, dark river; how many have followed him? We all belong to broken family bands. Where is father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, friend, neighbor? *Gone!* The eye that saw, the face that smiled, the voice that spoke, the kind hand that helped us, the true heart that loved us, where are they? In the cold ground, dead, *dead*—"dust to dust!"

This is a sad view. But there is a bright side to this subject. Death has no terrors to the good. Only the body dies. The soul lives on, and cannot die. Death, to the righteous, is just opening the doors of the cage that the long-imprisoned bird (the soul) may fly away to its native heaven, where, free from unnatural confinement, it may flit and sing, "through all the groves of bliss!" "Let me die the death of the righteous!" Like all the old patriarchs died. Like good old Simeon died, with Christ in my arms. No, it is better than that with the righteous *They* die in the *arms of Christ*. So may *I* die—

"While on His breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there!"

The room where the Christian dies is often like Bethlehem, Jacob's dream, and the dying saint sings:

"Bright angels are from glory come—
They're round my bed and in my room;
They wait to waft my spirit home,
All is well, all is well!"

Let me die as Paul died. Ah! what hard trials *he* had. But they did not move him. Fearless of death and hell, he pressed right on through it all, till his race was run, and his last trial over. Then he shouts: "The time of my departure has come, and I am ready." (May *we* all be ready!) "I have fought a good fight—I have finished my course—I have kept the faith! And there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give to me at that day; and not to me only, but to all them that love his appearing." A righteous judge, a righteous people, a righteous life, and a righteous death a robe of righteousness, a righteous crown; and eternal righteousness for all who will have it! O, sinner, come and seek it!

O! may God bless this dedication service, and make us all a righteous people! Let us dedicate *ourselves* to Him, while we dedicate this house; let us love Him, live, labor and die for him. And then, in heaven, we shall meet the patriarchs, prophets, apostles, the martyrs, our lost friends, and best of all, we shall meet Jesus, and shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. O, what a meeting that will be! May we all be there to see, and to enjoy it forever.

Edward Stapleton, Esq.

A card from Mr. Stapleton reached us too late for our last issue, but we now take great pleasure in vindicating our esteemed friend from the charge brought against him. When the case was first reported in the papers, its absurdity excited our laughter, and we considered our friend the victim of a good joke for his many friends to enjoy. Alderman Stapleton stands so high in this community as a merchant and a gentleman, that his name is his most eloquent vindication. But what are the facts in the case? A negro by the name of Alphonse Moss had been in Mr. Stapleton's employ for some time; but desiring to go into business for himself, Moss applied to Mr. Stapleton for a stock of goods, which was readily granted, on condition that said Moss should make returns of his sales every Monday. The contract was complied with for some time, but when Moss's indebtedness had reached the amount of $415, he not only ceased to make returns, but made his purchases elsewhere. On learning these facts, Mr. Stapleton called on Moss, in company with one of his clerks, and demanded his pay—offered to take $100 for the $415—then proposed to take the unsold goods. Moss consented, and a box of hats was removed to Mr. Stapleton's store; but the ingrate Moss, forgetful of Mr. Stapleton's kindness to him when he had not a dollar, brought a charge of larceny against his old benefactor; He appeared before Recorder Gastinel, who immediately released him on his parole, and on last Monday, after a patient hearing of the case, Judge Gastinel dismissed the case, and restored to Alderman Stapleton his box of hats, which he then gave to the Freedmen's Bureau for the benefit of the poor.

NEW RELIGIOUS ALMANAC.

Indispensable for Every Clergyman!

Important for every Church Member, and every Friend of Religious Movements!

The "American Ecclestical Almanac for 1688," by Professor A. J. Schem, which will be published about the first of January, 1868, will fill a want long felt by Clergymen and members of all religious persuasions, and by all taking an interest in the religiious questions of the day. As the title page, which we give annexed, indicates, it will give a brief account of all the important events in the religious history of the year 1867, the proceedings of great Councils, Congresses, Assemblies and Meetings of particular denominations, the work of the Bible, and Missionary Societies, the progress of the Young Msn's Christian Associations, of the Temperance and Peace Movements, the advance of Religious Freedom and Toleration; the most memorable facts in the History of every Denomination not only in the United States but in the whole world; and an obituary account of persons distinguished in the religious world who died in 1867.

In addition to this large amount of historical information, this American Ecclesiasticol Almanac will contain the completest statistical Tables of Religious Denominations ever published. These tables will show the relative number of the Christian and the principal Non-Christian Religions of the world, the ecclesiastical statistics of America, Europe, Asis, Africa and Australia, and a complete statistical exhibit of every important religious denomination of America and Europe.

In short, it will contain an immense amount of intelligence, not accessible in any other volume, of the greatest interest to every one who is not indifferent with regard to religions question, and constantly needed for reference.

The name of the author of the "American Ecclesiastical Almanac" guarantees for the accuracy and completeness of the information that will be furnished.

"The Nursery."—We have received a copy of this monthly magazine for children, and we give our opinion that the little ones who are fortunate enough to receive it from parents or friends, will be highly delighted therewith, as it is well filled with "pictures." It will be a good Christmas gift to some little friend. It is edited by Miss Fanny P. Seaverns, and published by John L. Shorey, 13 Washington street, Boston, Mass., to whom all letters should be addressed. Price $1 50 per year. Single copies 15 cents.

LATE BY TELEGRAPH.

From Havana.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

Foreign News.

DUBLIN, October 31.—The special commissioners refused to give the Fenian prisoners a mixed jury of Catholics and Protestants. General Warren refused counsel, declared himself a citizen of the United States, and denied the jurisdiction of the court.

HAVANA, October 31.—Advices from the city of Mexico to the 19th have been received.

By a recent decree all citizens are required to serve in the army five years.

The boat of the United States steamer Jantic was capsized in the harbor of Tampico and two seamen drowned.

The duty on foreign and native cotton has been reduced to fifty cents for one hundred pounds when entered for consumption in Mexico.

General Prim wrote from Brussels to President Jaurez congratulating him upon the triumph of the Liberals.

The imperial prisoners Prince Salm Salm and General Castillo arrived at the city of Mexico from Quaretaro on the 12th.

The brig Samuel Hesse, from New York, with war materials for the government, was wrecked near Vera Cruz on the 12th. The crew were all saved.

BERLIN, October 31.—Bavaria and Wurtemburg have joined the Zollverein and made a military alliance with the North German confederation.

LONDON, October 31, Evening.—The Papal troops have been withdrawn from the country and are all concentrated within Rome. The railroad between Civita Vecchia and Rome is cut, and the Italian troops are advancing on Rome.

PARIS, October 31, Evening.—The emperor of Austria consents to join the Roman conference, but England, Russia, and the pope refused

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 1.—General Canby has issued a circular revising the decisions of the boards of registration as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the grounds of challenge alleged in registration lists.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 1.—Kansas people consider the Indian treaties hollow truces. The Indians have withdrawn their opposition to railroads, and agree to keep peace, but have general hunting privileges until game disappears before civilization.

Foreign News.

NEW YORK, November 1—*Cable Summary.* It is officially announced that the Italian troops have crossed the frontier.

Garibaldi's army consists of twenty-two battalions. His force swelled with every mile of his march. His presence at the walls of Rome has been officially confirmed.

The king of Italy's proclamation exasperates the party of action. Violent demonstrations are reported in the principal cities.

Cordiality between France and Austria is complete, while Prussian relations remain unsettled.

Bullion in the bank of France has increased a quarter of a million francs.

Should no European conference be held, the Catholic powers will occupy Rome jointly.

It is apprehended that the advance of Italian troops into the Roman states will complicate matters.

Two policemen were killed in Dublin last night. Fenians suspected.

Bavaria and Wurtemburg have joined the Zollverien and concluded a military treaty with North Germany.

All Saint's day—no business in Liverpool or London. Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £89,000.

Garibaldians have possession of the railroad track between Rome and Civita Vecchia.

It is reported that England, Russia, and the pope have declined the conference suggested by Napoleon.

LONDON, November 1, 3 P. M.—The French were received in Rome silently. The papal forces attacked Garibaldi to-day.

FLORENCE, November 1.—The government has closed the bureau and committee rooms of the national party.

BERLIN, November 1.—Provincial correspondence of the semi-official journal says that Prussia will intervene in Italy, should such action be necessary to preserve peace.

DUBLIN, November 1.—One thousand pounds reward has been offered for the arrest of the police assassins. Two suspected persons have been arrested.

LONDON, November 1.—Intelligence from South America reports the capture of the Paraguayan port of Pilon by the Brazilians with many prisoners and a large quantity of supplies.

Lord Ross, the famous astronomer, is dead.

FLORENCE, November 1.—The *Nazione* denies that French troops are in Rome. Cialdini commands the Italian troops in the Papal states. Garibaldi has retreated to Monto Rotondo. He has made no reply to the summons to disarm.

LONDON, November 1.—The sultan informs European powers that rather than cede Candia to Greece he will allow the Cretans to vote on the subject.

Baron Von Beust has arrived in London.

Another fearful colliery accident is reported. One of the northern mines is flooded, and it is feared two hundred lives have been lost.

The trial of the Manchester rioters has resulted in the conviction of five who had been sentenced to be hung.

PARIS, November 1, Evening.—Bourse strong and rising.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1.—Two alleged murderers were taken from the jail in Greenwood, Indiana, by a mob and hung.

Returns of the Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., October 31.—The election is progressing quietly, the whites taking but little interest; 3066 votes polled to date in the city and county; total registered, 5313.

The following returns from the interior are nearly all for convention. Glasscock county, 186; Jefferson, first day, 450; Wilkes county, vote for two days, 1300—only one white vote; Taliaferro county, two days, 480; Warren, two days, 900—only two whites voting; Green county, three days, 1220; Athens, total polled, 661—nearly all for convention; Milledgeville, 1019—all convention but one; four whites voted. Marietta, 640 polled in three days, mostly freedmen, nearly all for the convention. Griffin, Spalding county, total to date, 1185. Henry county, total to date, 789, of which 531 were for convention. In Pike county it is represented that the vote is almost entirely for convention. Albany, all quiet; 1821 votes polled, all radical; only one white man voted. Rome, total for three days, 1367; vote closely divided; the radicals claim 400 majority.

Nearly all whites voted to-day. There will be about 50 or 75 more votes cast. Lagrange, 1717 votes polled; 7 whites voted, all for a convention. Fort Gaines, whole vote, 385, all for a convention. No whites voted. Macon, total in city and county, 1708. Thomasville, total for three days, 1345, all for a convention. Very few whites voted.

AUGUSTA, November 1.—Richmond county to-day polled 263 votes. Dalton, Whitfield county, has polled 1108 votes—900 for a convention. Murray county, 700 majority for a convention. Rome, total vote polled, 1425—convention little ahead.

It is rumored that Chattanooga and Barton counties have voted against convention. Marrietta—659 votes polled up to 7 P. M. to-day—very few whites voting. Americus—total vote 1612; all for convention. No whites vote. Albany—total vote 1821; all for convention. No whites vote. Macon—election progressing slowly; total 1699; four whites voted; convention defeated in this county.

Kelly, who was rescued at Manchester, is reported to be in France, on his way to America.

LONDON, October 31.—Rio Janeiro advices state that Lopez had renewed his offers of peace to the allies.

PARIS, October 31.—It is said that should there be no general conference to settle the Roman question the Catholic powers will arrange a plan for the joint ocupancy of Rome.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Sheridan and staff arrived here to-day.

The *Herald's* special says letters are being received from respectable negroes saying they are all in fear of the whites at the South, and urging that they be allowed to form colored militia companies.

Vallandigham favors Thurman for the Ohio senatorship.

There was a prolonged cabinet session to-day—all the departments were represented.

Receipts of customs for the week endiug October 26, $2,300,000.

National banks have no right to receive packages of valuable securities or plate, or other things for safe keeping under the power granted them to receive deposits.

Revenue receipts to-day, $1,500,000.

The state department has advices of the wreck of the ship B. S. Kimball, from New York for New Orleans, at Elbow Cay on the 9th of October. The cargo was saved, but damaged.

The supreme court of the District of Columbia to-day denied the motion to amend writs of error submitted yesterday in confiscation cases, and overruled writs the object of which was to carry cases from the supreme court of the district to the district court of the United States for the District of Columbia. The cases will now be taken directly to the supreme court of the United States. It is probable, however, they will be disposed of in another form before action can be taken in the federal supreme court, as recently attorneys for original owners entered suits of ejectment against purchasers at confiscation sales, which have matured and are now ready for trial. In disposing of these latter suits the whole question will be definitely settled.

Clerks of all departments who choose to go home to vote have been tendered five days leave of absence.

John Minor Botts is here, and is despondent about Virginia; says the negroes are forming co-operative societies, and their determination is not to work for whites who have proscribed them when labor was in demand.

It seems the executive has determined to withhold message and department reports until the first Monday in December.

AUGUSTA, November 1, 10 P. M.—The conservative papers denounce General Pope's order of extension illegal.

SAVANNAH, November 1.—The election excitement has died out. Seventeen whites voted to-day. Total vote of the county 1370; city 2315. Bryan county, for convention 235; against 1630. The following is the total vote of counties heard from: Chatham 3703; Effingham 228; Thomas 700; Lowndes 390; Prince 158.

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

GALVESTON, November 2, 1867.

To-day, Chief of Police R. H. Perry, after examination before a loyal magistrate, was ordered to give bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars to keep the peace, and also to furnish bonds to the amount of one thousand dollars to appear and answer at the next term of the criminal court for an aggravated assault and battery on a prisoner in his office.

Major Perry said he was a military officer, and refused to recognize the civil authority. He threatened to whip the deputy marshal.

LAW.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The Memphis and Charleston railroad has paid its indebtedness to the government, amounting to half a million of dollars.

The Southern railroad committee has concluded taking evidence, and it is said they will report in favor of seizing certain roads.

The following order was issued by General Grant to-day:

"Officers belonging to stations in the South who have been absent from their commands on account of the yellow fever will proceed to their stations in time to be present thereat on the 30th of this month."

Internal revenue receipts to-day $1,969,000; for the week $6,019,000; for the fiscal year $73,000,088.

The New York *Times* has the following Washington special:

Previous to the suspension of Secretary Stanton he fixed November 1 as the time when certain of the railroads to which the president had granted extensions on their indebtedness should expire. The Nashville and Chattanooga road a short time ago made application to General Grant for a further extension beyond this date. He has decided that no more extensions will be given to the Southern railroads.

General Howard has made his annual report to General Grant. He says: The amount of abandoned lands in possession of the bureau is 215,024 acres, and the number of pieces of town property is 959.

News by the Cable.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Cable dispatches to-day state that Garibaldi's forces were camped within five miles of Rome on the 30th, and that he has 3000 troops under his immediate command. Though well armed the troops have no tents, and but little discipline is observed.

Garibaldi's headquarters are in full view of Rome, with no papal troops between his camp and the city.

The Roman peasants take no interest in affairs.

The Garibaldians respect property, except fences, which are used for fuel.

Eight Garibaldians are to be shot to-morrow for thieving.

Weather very cold.

Ascerbi was not killed at Viterbo as reported.

Minotti and Ricciatti are both in camp with their father.

Garibaldi was engaged to-day in examining the ruins of bridges destroyed by the retreating papals.

LONDON, November 2, Noon.—The French troops have entered Rome. The Italian reserve has been called out. It is said that Prussia has pledged her support to Italy. The relations of Prussia and Italy cause anxiety.

Menebrea, in a note, justifies the Italian advance, and says the dignity of Italy and the French violation of the September convention require it.

The Fenian General Warren has been convicted of treason and felony.

From Georgia.

COLUMBUS, Ga., November 2.—The result of the week's elections in Muscoga county is 1744 votes polled—all for a convention; about fifty whites voted. The convention has a majority by over 200 of the registered voters.

SAVANNAH, November 2.—This district has gone for convention by about 300 majority. Total city vote 2511; total county vote 1423.

AUGUSTA, November 2.—Election returns so far indicate that convention has carried the day.

From Boston.

BOSTON, November 2.—Manifestations of sorrow and respect for the late Governor Andrew are universal throughout the state! The funeral obseques to-day were attended by thousands.

MOBILE, November 2.—Yellow fever deaths to-day, three; for the week, twenty-eight. Weather clear and warm.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Total registration in New York city up to last night is 106,092. Registration continues to-day.

The total registration last year, when the Democrats had 47,185 majority, was 102,142.

The Democrats have been exceedingly anxious about this registration, but yesterday's work, 61,888, relieves them. They now regard the state as certain by a handsome majority.

Advices have been received from Garibaldi's camp six miles from Rome to the morning of the 30th.

He had 5000 men, and recruits were arriving at the rate of 600 daily. He will not attack Rome with less than 20,000 men. He has only two brass pieces of artillery, which he captured at Monte Rotondo. The papal troops burned the bridges as they retired.

Garibaldi has resisted the wishes of his partisans to shoot prisoners.

The priests fought bravely at Monte Rotondo.

Garibaldi had plenty of provisions and ammunition.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—The president has again refused to interfere in certain orders of Pope and Schofield, the law giving him no power to annul or modify orders.

The internal revenue receipts to day were $2,067,000.

Pope writes to General Grant in regard to registrators against his district, and states that the objection they make to the apportionment of the state is a pretext merely; the real object being to obstruct, and, if possible, arrest reconstruction.

Governor Parsons, of Alabama, visited the president to-day.

The statement of the public debt will show a decrease of two millions.

From Europe.

LONDON, November 4, 3 P. M.—The vote of towns in the provinces of Rome are unanimous for Italy. It is now reported that Napoleon requires Victor Emanuel to expatriate Garibaldi. If that is done Napoleon will retire.

BERLIN, November 4.—Count Von Bismarck says officially to-day that the government of Prussia is at present neutral on the Roman question.

LONDON, November 4, Noon.—The proposition to settle the Roman question by the popular will of the Romans was not Napoleon's, but was the spontaneous suggestion of Italy, Prussia, and France.

PARIS, November 4.—The *Moniteur* says: Moustier sent a note to the French legation at Florence, saying that the Italian advance was in violation of law and treaty, and Napoleon will not approve it by word or silence, and asks an explanation of Italy. Only two French regiments are in Rome, but troops are continually leaving Toulon. The papal forces will immediately assume the offensive.

LONDON, November 4.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* prints an official copy of the joint note sent by Russia, France, Prussia, and Italy to the sultan holding him answerable for rejecting their advice.

The first squadron of the British expedition to Abyssinia has sailed from Aden.

The Fenian panic in Liverpool continues. More troops have been sent there under command of Sir Alfred Horsford.

Only three of the Fenians convicted at Manchester will likely be hung.

Spain has recalled all political exiles.

Edward James, member of parliament for Manchester, is dead.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NASHVILLE, November 4.—The lower house to-day passed a resolution instructing Tennessee congressmen to use their efforts to abolish the tax on cotton.

CHICAGO, November 4.—The bank of Pitts & Ingalls, at Fremont, Illinois, has been robbed of $100,000.

Generals Sherman, Harvey, Augur, Terry, and other government commissioners, go hence to Omaha and Fort Laramie to meet the Sioux and other tribes of Indians.

BUFFALO, November 4.—There has been a terrible gale on the lake; several vessels are ashore, and much damage done. Two men were blown from the bark Marsh and drowned.

ST. CROIX, November 4.—There is considerable excitement here occasioned by the reported sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Arrived, steamer Monterey, from New Orleans, and Tariffa from Liverpool.

MOBILE, November 4.—Yellow fever interments for past two days, ten.

From Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 4.—The Republican county nominations for the constitutional convention on Saturday were James H. Harris, negro; J. P. Andrews, Rev. Stokes, Franklin Benton, J. D. Williams, whites.

The governor has appointed the 28th day of November as a day of thanksgiving.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—General Howard writes to Forney that his former statement regarding the decrease of the negro population, was founded on partial returns from the rural districts, without allowance for the immense numbers which flocked to cities.

The debt statement will show a little diminution of the aggregate.

Payments during the latter part of October were heavy and receipts light. The conversion seven-thirties very heavy.

The *World's* special says alarming accounts reach Grant's headquarters from all parts of the South relative to negro troubles. Grant has ordered the military commanders to preserve the peace at all hazards.

A movement is on foot to secure Dr. Mudd's pardon on account of his services during the prevalence of yellow fever at Key West.

John C. Braine, charged with piracy and murder, in capturing the steamer Chesapeake during the war, was up in the supreme court of Brooklyn on Saturday, on motion to bail.

Braine claims a commission in the confederate navy, but has failed to produce it. The case adjourned to Wednesday next.

Total registration in the city of New York, 128,000; last year it was 122,000. Registration in Brooklyn, 24,000—an increase of 6000 over the vote of last year.

Foreign News.

PARIS, November 5.—The *Moniteur* says: There has been a fight near Tivoli, and 3000 insurgents either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Garibaldi himself and his son Menotti were captured at Terni, and sent to Florence as prisoners of war.

Four thousand Garibaldians were on the march to reinforce the insurgents; but were stopped, disarmed and turned back.

The greatest agitation prevails.

The ultimatum of the Emperor Napoleon in the Italian affairs is to be answered by or before Sunday.

LONDON, November 5.—Noon.—Serious bread riots occurred in Exeter yesterday and to-day. Every meat and bread shop in the city has been sacked. At the time of the receipt of the last dispatches incendiary fires were breaking out in different parts of the town.

There is much excitement and the local authorities have petitioned the government for troops to quell the disorder.

GENEVA, November 5.—Garibaldi has arrived at Spizza, a prisoner in the hands of the Itallians.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—The military authorities to-day in accordance with directions of the president, were engaged in the preliminaries for disbanding the negro militia companies in the District of Columbia. One company paraded yesterday all day fully armed. There seems no doubt that commanders of the military districts will be instructed by General Grant to suppress all armed organizations of both blacks and whites.

The cabinet continued in session until half-past two.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $490,000.

In Kansas the Republicans will carry the legislature by a decreased majority. The negro suffrage amendment was behind the ticket, but probably carried. Female suffrage lost by several thousand.

Wisconsin returns show Democratic gains, and Fairchild running behind his ticket.

In Maryland the whole Democratic ticket is elected.

We have comprehensive returns from New York, which indicate 30,000 Democratic majority. Syracuse gives a Democratic gain of 624. Albany—Democratic gains 1000. Troy—Democratic gains 1800.

The *Tribune* just telegraphs giving up the state to the Democrats by a decided majority.

Albany, New York, gives a Democratic majority of 1600, electing county ticket, state senator, and three ont of four assembly-men.

Camden county, New Jersey, elects the whole Democratic ticket by 500 majority.

The Boston *Post* telegraphs to its correspondent here as follows: Returns come in slowly. Bullock's majority will be small. Boston gives Adams 1500 majority. On a large vote the legislature will be liberal.

The president has a dispatch from the United States district attorney giving the majority in New York and Brooklyn for the Democrats 70,000.

A dispatch from police headquarters in New York, makes the Democratic majorit in the city 61,450.

Returns from Wisconsin and Minnesota are meagre. It is thought Minnesota has gone Democratic, and Wisconsin very close.

The Northern Elections.

MASSACHUSETTS, November 5.—Adams carried Boston by 1485 majority. The same gains throughout the state, however, would not elect Adams, but would show a Republican loss of 20,000.

BOSTON, November 5.—Returns indicate the certain election of Bullock and the State Republican ticket by a handsome majority.

NEW JERSEY, November 5.—Trenton, Elizabeth city, New Brunswick, have gone Democratic. The returns so far indicate that the Democrats have carried the legislature. The vote is very large.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The election in the city is progressing quietly. The vote is unprecedentedly large. The Democrats are conficent they will have 60,000 majority.

In the first ward the Democrats lost 52; in the fourteenth ward they gained 45; in the second ward 42, and in the fifteenth ward 355.

A printer named Frail was shot in an election altercation to-day.

The democrats have gained 1,263 in the nineteenth ward.

A Boston dispatch says: The republicans acknowledge a loss in Massachusetts of forty-three thousand. They claim the state by 17,000 majority.

Democratic gains — Twenty-first ward 1224; seventeenth ward 1199; eighteenth ward 1328; twelfth ward 205; third ward 60.

Partial senatorial returns show the election of Tweed, Norton, Creamer, Bradley, and Givin, all Democrats. The state has gone Democratic by probably a large majority.

Democratic gains — Sixth ward 157; ninth ward 509; sixteenth ward 60.

Democratic gains — Tneth ward 886; seventh ward 835; twenty-second ward 653.

Fourth ward, Democratic loss 125. Democratic gains—fifth ward 376; eighth ward 609; thirteenth ward 426.

The New Jersey legislature will undoubtedly be Democratic.

New York city returns complete give 59,815 Democratic majority—a Democratic gain of over 12,000. Returns from the interior are meagre, though they show that the Republican vote is not sufficient to overcome the tremendous majority in the city. The returns from Kings and River counties show no exception to the general rule of heavy Democratic gains everywhere. The state has gone Democratic by at least 20,000 majority.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, November 5.—The following order was issued by Major General J. M. Schofield:

HEADQUARTERS, October 31, 1867.

To His Excellency F. H. Pierpont, Governor of Virginia:

I have received letters from several members of the late Virginia legislature, inquiring whether there would be a session of that body during the coming winter, and raising the question whether under the state laws members of the house of delegates do not hold over until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Without deciding the latter question, about which there seems to exist a diversity of opinion, I have to request that you will inform the members of the late legislature that the session for the coming winter will be dispensed with. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

Five companies of United States troops in Virginia were to-day ordered to Washington for winter quarters.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, November 5.—The reconstruction convention was organized to-day. Captain Barber, of the freedmen's bureau, was elected president, and Henry Patrick, of the same, was chosen secretary; assistant secretary, Moses Avery, negro from Mobile; second assistant secretary, H. H. Craig, of Montgomery, a negro barkeeper, beating a white man from north Alabama; John D. Terrell, white, sergeant-at-arms. An unusual number of minor officials were elected, among them a fireman for the convention. Nothing special was done.

There is sixteen negro delegates in the convention, thirty Northern men and bureau officials. Only one Conservative, the balance moderate men. The days proceedings closed with a heated discussion about inviting a city clergyman, on motion of Speed, of Perry, to officiate as chaplain, Morris, of Maine, saying he wanted no disloyal preachers there. At this juncture the debate was stifled and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, November 5.—The reconstruction convention met in Montgomery at 12 o'clock to-day. Eighty-nine members were present, fourteen of whom were colored. E. W. Peck, of Tuscaloosa, was chosen president; Robert Barber, secretary. Negroes were elected assistant secretary and doorkeeper. The day was consumed in perfecting the organization. Fifty odd members are old citizens of Alabama and the rest are colored and men from the North.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, November 5.—The registration books were reopened to-day. Result 23 whites and 29 blacks. Republicans here are getting split.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, November 5.—A large fire to-day destroyed ten frame and one large brick building. Loss $60,000—partly insured in Western offices.

From Canada.

TORONTO, November 5.—The case of the propeller Georgian has been decided in favor of the United States.

From Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASSS, November 5, 7 P. M.—Several vessels were coming in at dark. Steamstip Raleigh was lightened and hauled off the wreck by the towboat Calhoun this evening, and has gone up to the city.

From New York.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The steamer Ellen Terry reports two unknown schooners ashore on Body Island; also a Baltimore schooner two miles north of Ocracoke. All lost but the mate.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Sherman has issued a general order to his troops, announcing treaties of peace with certain Indians and directing cessation of hostilities against them.

A *Times* special says it is false that alarming accounts have reached Grant and his sending orders South to preserve the peace at all hazards.

The *Herald's* special says Davis's trial will be postponed till May at the request of the prosecution.

The president is considering the pardon of James A. Seddon, indorsed by Greeley, Burnside, and others.

A battalion of papal zouaves are to be recruited in Canada.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The following is an approximation to the result of yesterday's elections:

New York—Majority 30,000 to 40,000. Brooklyn elects a Democratic mayor. Legislature Republican by a greatly reduced majority, with a possibility that the Democrats will have the lower house. Bailey, Republican, succeeds Conklin in congress.

Maryland—Every office filled by a Democrat.

New Jersey—Democratic majority 6000; eight majority on joint ballot in the legislature.

Massachusetts—Same as at noon.

Wisconsin—The legislature will be Republican which secures a senator vice Doolittle. This result is much deplored by the Democrats throughout the country. Fairchilds, Republican, is elected, though the Democrats gained 5000 in the state.

Minnesota—Marshall, Republican, is elected. Negro suffrage is defeated by a decided majority.

Kansas—Both negro and female suffrage has been defeated.

A closer count, especially in Wisconsin and Minnesota, may change affairs.

All the Tammany candidates were elected in the city of New York.

Morrissey won $20,000 on O'Brien being elected sheriff by 800 majority.

The negro military companies in the district have been forbidden to drill or parade.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $391,000.

Bearing coin interest has increased $33,000,000; bearing currency interest has decreased $34,250,000. National debt not presented has increased $16,000; bearing no interest has decreased $3,500,000. Coin in the treasury $11,500,000; currency $22,500,000. Total debt $2,491,500,000.

Davis's trial will commence on the 25th.

Postmaster General Randall received a dispatch this afternoon stating that Wisconsin is still doubtful.

Later dispatches render a majority on joint ballot of the New York legislature almost certain. This will give Seymour the senatorship.

James B. McCormick, Democrat, succeeds Noell to the house from Missouri.

Forney's *Press and Chronicle* formally accepts General Grant as a candidate for the presidency. The announcement covers four editorial columns, and will appear in both papers in the morning. Forney accepts the speeches of General Rawlings and Mr. Washburne as authoritative of General Grant's political views. He states that Rawlings's speech was carefully prepared here after a full understanding with Grant.

Dispatches received via Havana cable, state that a large number of vessels were destroyed at St. Thomas by a terrible tornado on the 29th of October. The town of St. Thomas is in ruins. The loss of life is terrible.

Mexican advices state that the Mexican government refuses to hold any intercourse with representatives of foreign nations until they recognize the Mexican republic.

General Santa Anna and wife are still at Havana.

From Montgomery, Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, November 6.—The reconstruction convention passed resolutions authorizing the raising of the proper standing committees; and to memorialize congress to remove political disabilities from all persons who materially aided reconstruction.

An ordinance was introduced and referred to restore all property sold by executors and administrators during the war for confederate currency to the legal heirs of the estates without suit in court.

The state constitution will probably be modeled after the constitution of Vermont.

From South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, November 6.—The conservative state convention met in Nickerson hall to-day, eighty-six delegates present, representing twenty districts. James Chesnut presided. A committee on business was appointed when the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, November 6.—Weather clear and cold—heavy frost this morning. Physicians say there is no danger in visiting the city. No yellow fever deaths to-day.

WILMINGTON, November 6.—The conservative successes in the North are received with enthusiastic joy in North Carolina.

By the Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, November 6.—A cable dispatch, dated near Corresca, Sunday, says Garibaldi, with his forces concentrated around Monte Rotondo, was waited upon by a delegation, and urged to withdraw.

Garibaldi replied that he did not value his life, and a soldier should not count his enemies. The deputation replied that a general should count the enemy and withdraw.

Garibaldi, with 3000 men and two guns, moved toward Trivoli, which the papal troops had stormed unconscious of the disaster at Tivoli.

The Garibaldians, while marching to patriotic songs, were surprised at Metana by seven papal battalions, with seven guns, who attacked both sides and both flanks. Garibaldi was dragged away by his retreating troops.

The Garibaldians made a two hours' fight at Monte Rotondo, and fled after losing 900 killed and 1000 captured. Menotti Garibaldi was hurt in the leg. At the frontier the Garibaldians gave up everything but private property.

Garibaldi looks old haggard, broken and disappointed. The insurrection is over. The French took no part, except a few as volunteers.

The bourse was animated, but general disarming is necessary to restore confidence.

A call for a general conference will soon be issued by France.

FLORENCE, October 6, Evening.—Garibaldi claims he is an American citizen. Mr. March, the American minister, has gone to visit him.

General Cialdini commands the Italian army of observation on the papal frontier, with headquarters at Pisa.

MANCHESTER, October 6, Evening.—Five of the prisoners on trial have been acquitted.

Foreign News.

PARIS, November 6.—The emperor of Austria has departed homeward.

FLORENCE, November 6.—The Garibaldians lost 450 killed, and 900 prisoners in Papal loss 200 killed and wounded.

PARIS, November 6, Evening.—One division of French troops have left Rome for Civita Vecchia, and the remainder will soon follow. They will there await the action of Italy.

CAUTALUPA, November 4.—The road between here and Corese is crowded with dis armed Garibaldians. Their defeat is complete and their best men killed.

TERNE, Monday.—Wounded men are arriving. The Italian regulars are kind to them, and weep like women while carrying them from the cars to hospitals.

FLORENCE, November 5.—The English ambassador asks the king to treat Garibaldi leniently.

No collisions have occurred between the Italians and French.

Italy is quiet.

It is rumored that Garibaldi has become insane.

Election Returns.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—In Kansas both negro and female suffrage are defeated by eight to ten thousand majority.

Latest accounts from Wisconsin indicate Fairchild's election by a reduced majority, but a decidedly Republican legislature.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The legislature is Democratic on joint ballot, with a probable majority in the senate.

The New Jersey legislature is Democratic in both branches.

In Minnesota negro suffrage is defeated, and William Marshall probably elected governor by a small majority.

The New York *Tribune* estimates the legislature as follows: Senate, 18 Republicans to 14 Democrats; assembly, 71 Republicans, 51 Democrats.

It acknowledges that the returns are meagre, but says there is no doubt but that there will be a Republican majority.

BOSTON, November 6.—John Quincy Adams, though not elected governor, is elected representative. The legislature is overwhelmingly for license.

Death of Samuel Pursell.

We were pained to hear yesterday of the death of Mr. Samuel Pursell, an old and esteemed citizen of Carrollton. Mr. Pursell, on Saturday last, met with an accident while in the city of Jefferson, from which place he was removed to his residence in Carrollton, where he died yesterday from the injuries sustained.

The deceased was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1864, and proved himself to be an earnest and patriotic representative of his parish. More recently he has been recorder of Jefferson parish, and one of the school trustees for Carrollton. He leaves a wife and a family of several children, as well as a large circle of friends, to mourn his loss.

AN "IMPEDIMENT."

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I observe that the organs of the opposition in this city still denounce with vehemence the military argument that their partisans in our places of trust are "impediments" in the way of reconstruction. Because the incumbent may be a gentleman, or because he may scrupulously observe the duties of his post, does not alone suffice to warrant his continuance in it. Nor does he derive a genuine title to it when elected by a constituency whose suffrage is vitiated by base partisan sympathies. To him the same rule applies that excludes a part of the Kentucky delegation from congress. Whether a candidate be by record personally disloyal or whether he embodies the disloyalty of his constituents his, election assures no right to the place in question.

He is the creature of his constituency, and receives his vitality and character from it. If as an avowed rebel, he can not justly claim the trust upon a majority of votes, neither can his rebel electors claim that he shall administer it for them, even though he were Sumner himself. He can boast no title from those who have none to confer. For one, I can not see but what every present incumbent who was installed by the opposition at our last parish election, in defiance of Republican tenets, is an impediment. They may not like to be stigmatized longer as rebels, but both their nomination and election were based too materially upon their rebel service not to force the conviction that they are more anxious to perpetuate the sorry distinction of rebel than any Republican can be to bestow it. They are arrayed with a party that seeks diligently to discourage the labor of reconstruction.

Every citizen can assist in that labor and should. In a larger measure can, and should the civil officer. Of what service to this end are for instance, the clerks of the several district courts? Do they not by their daily associations, their open avowals, and their late record as insurgents live a practical protest against reconstruction. Are they not impediments? They might indeed be reticent and yet the prejudices for which they strove in battle and upon which they even relied for election debar them from loyal confidence. Their reserve were but negative service. We must be for or against reconstruction. He that does not distinctly espouse and promote it, is an "impediment." P.

QUARANTINING AND YELLOW FFVER.—The Thibodaux *Sentinel* has this congratulatory article on the escape of that locality from yellow fever:

The suspense and anxiety that has been oppressing our minds for three months has passed away. Remembering the heavy hand which the "Bronze King" laid upon us in 1853, when over two hundred of our inhabitants were taken away, it was no wonder that a feeling of intense dread has pervaded our minds when daily anticipating the news of the plague in our midst. But with the exception of some five or six deaths and some twenty cases in the Gossin neighborhood, about three miles below us, not only has Thibodaux, but the whole parish, been free from yellow fever. We have never had a more healthy season in Thibodaux than the one now passing away.

The authorties of the town having no faith in quarantine against yellow fever, left the roads to come and go free to every one. Steamboats were arriving three to six times a week, and parties were almost daily passing through our place from New Orleans and the infected districts of Attakapas. The merchants did not receive any woolen goods from the city, and the mayor of the town allowed no cleaning of ditches or any disturbance of the soil in any way.

No disinfectants were used, but everything allowed to remain in *statu quo*. More danger was apprenehded from disturbing any filth, mud, etc., than would result from letting it alone.

We are no believers in quarantine against yellow fever, and we feel very certain that it was not kept away from us by any measure of that kind.

Let the causes be what they may, the people of Thibodaux feel thankful to the good Providence that has spared them from a visit of "Yellow Jack" in 1867.

An editor published a long leader on hogs. A rival paper in the same village upbraids him for obtruding his family matters on the public.

Fifteen person are daily run over or

Lingering Prejudices.

We learn from the Washington *Chronicle* that at the recent convention of the Young Men's Christian association of Maryland and the District of Columbia the name of a colored man, a Mr. William H. Becket, was proposed as one of the vice presidents. This nomination caused a very acrimonious discussion to spring up in the convention, as many of the members from Maryland, but chiefly from Baltimore opposed his election on account of being a colored man. The *Chronicle* says:

Messrs. M. B. Dennis, Joseph A. Bolgians, G. W. Maynard, J. D. Michael, James W. Gaddis, John R. Fairchilds, and W. L. Delacour. We scarcely know whether these gentlemen are more to be censured for the course they took or pitied for the wretched prejudice, the result largely, no doubt, of false education, against which even their Christianity was not proof. It is bad enough that such prejudices should seek to debar the negro from the enjoyment of his political rights, but when it comes in the way of his reception into full Christian fellowship in the church instituted by Christ for the salvation of men of every clime and color, it appears in its most repulsive aspect. "Nasby" represents a conclave of negro-haters revising the Scriptures to accommodate them to their own political creed, and makes them interpolate the word "white" in the passage "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Such conduct as that of the Baltimore members of the Young Men's Christian association above mentioned shows that his satire is not unmerited. We are pleased to see that the motion to add Mr. Becket's name to the list of vice presidents was carried by a vote of nineteen to ten, not that his being elected to that position was in itself a matter of any consequence, but because it shows that the spirit of Christ prevailed against prejudice.

Ex-Governor Andrew.

In the dispatches to one of our Western exchanges we find the following details in reference to the illness and death of ex-Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts. The dispatch was dated on the evening of the 30th ultimo:

John A. Andrew, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died at six o'clock this evening. At nine o'clock last evening he was at his residence in Charles street conversing with friends, his family being present. He had premonitory symptoms of apoplexy and requested his family to leave the room, which they did, under the supposition that he had private business to transact. He then requested his friends to call in Dr. Derby, and subsequently Drs. Bigelow and Cabot were in attendance. He remained unconscious from the time of attack till death.

SUGAR MAKING IN FRANKLIN.—The *Banner* says:

Mr. Joseph Berwick set his engine and furnace in motion last week, and made about thirteen hogsheads of the finest sugar we have ever seen made in this parish. He uses the Pattison & Cage process of applying the fumes of sulphur. The yield is about a hogshead and a quarter to the acre. The cane is fine enough for two hogsheads to the acre, and one good frost will sweeten it up nearly to that point. Mr. Berwick will make from seventy-five to a hundred hogsheads, and his father, David Berwick, will make about a hundred and fifty hogsheads. Both of these plantations are on Bayou Sale, from four to six miles from Centreville.

Visit of the Congressional Committee.

The Nashville *Press* of the 30th ultimo, has the following in reference to the congressional committee while in that city:

The visit of the congressional committee to the state house yesterday, where they called on the governor and various state officials, and were formally, but cordially received by the senators and representatives in session, was an exceedingly gratifying occasion to all parties.

The faithful representatives of the national congress were placed for a short time in communion with the authorities and general assembly of redeemed and regenerated Tennessee, the first born of the free South. The greeting on both sides was joyous and hearty, and doubtless awakened reflections profitable to all.

Law Cases in the Supreme Court.

In this court it is ordered, that all the cases set for trial on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 4th, 5th, and 6th November, be continued over respectively for trial to the corresponding days on the 18th, 19th, and 20th.

Ordered, that within six days after any cause shall be fixed for argument, the appellant shall file with the clerk a printed or fairly written brief or abstract of the cause, containing the substance of all the material pleadings, facts, and documents on which he relies, and the points of law and fact intended to be presented at the argument, with a reference to all the authorities upon which he intends to rely—six copies thereof to be furnished and filed with the clerk, one for each of the judges and one for the opposite counsel. Within twelve days after the fixing of the cause the appellee shall file a like brief or abstract, in like manner.

CUSTOM.—A writer on the government of Japan says:

The government of Japan is an unlimited despotism in theory. There is no written constitution. The will of the emperor, when proclaimed, becomes the law of the land without let or hindrance. The only external control upon the exercise of power is custom. All the people of Japan, including officials, are held beneath the sway of custom. What has been for a long series of years must continue to be. The precedents of a venerable past are of supreme authority. We may not safely transgress the traditions of the fathers. "Well enough" is to be "let alone." It is not best to enter upon novelties.

Custom was styled by Pinder "the Queen of the World." The fitness of the style would seem to

From the New Orleans Republican.

CCIDENT ON THE JACKSON RAILROAD.

ENGINE THROWN ACROSS THE TRACK.

No Passengers Killed.

General A. J. Hamilton on Board.

The train on the Jackson railroad, due in this city on Monday evening, met with a mishap about three miles this side of Magnolia, about four o'clock on Monday afternoon. At a narrow neck of land, where the road lay between a creek on one side and a lagoon on the other, a cow dashed out from the shelter of some bushes on to the track.

The locomotive was thrown, by the concussion, about thirty feet, and exactly across the track, completely blocking up the passage. There were four or five passenger cars, densely crowded, and quite a number of freight cars, some of them containing sheep, cattle, and horses. Fortunately the shock upon the locomotive wrenched away the coupling, and thus no lives were lost, where, otherwise, the sacrifice of life would have been fearful to contemplate. The cow, the innocent cause of the disaster, was, of course, instantly killed, as were quite a number of sheep in the forward car.

Hon. A. J. Hamilton was a passenger, and he, with two other gentlemen, climbed over the locomotive and walked down the track about five miles where they met a party of laborers with a handcar, in which they were taken to Osyka, where they remained till Tuesday morning. A train came down from Magnolia and took the remainder of the passengers back to Magnolia, where they spent the night. The morning train from New Orleans on Tuesday returned to the city at four o'clock, bringing the passengers who were on the unlucky train.

It is expected the road will be repaired and all the rubbish removed by to-day.

They have a way of renovating old figs in New York. The figs are soaked for a time in common whisky, which, being absorbed by them, causes them to swell and become quite fresh looking. They are then carefully pressed or packed into the neat new boxes, and exposed for sale as new figs on the street corners.

John Hardy, editor of the *State Sentinel*, a radical paper published in Montgomery, Alabama, has been confined to a lunatic asylum.—*Mobile Times.*

The rebel outlaw who wrote the above four lines deserves to have the letters D. L. branded on his thieving mug, his ears cropped, and sent to Brazil.—*Sentinel.*

Military Orders.

The following disposition of hospital stewards in the fifth military district, has been made by General Mower:

Hospital Steward Otto H. Furrer United States army, is hereby assigned to duty at Camp Wilson, Texas, and will report in person to the commanding officer.

Hospital Steward Charles Ambrook, United States army, is hereby relieved from duty at Camp Wilson, Texas, and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer at Tyler, Texas, for assignment to duty at that station.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—1. A nigger is not as good as a white man. 2. Not being as good as a white man, a nigger is good for nothing at all. 3. If you let a nigger vote he will marry your daughter. 4. A dollar is not a dollar, but a piece of green paper. 5. A promise to pay is binding only as long as it may be convenient to keep it. 6. Hatred of New England. 7. Traitors must be made respectable.

SUGAR AND THE CANE.—The Houma *Guard* says on these matters:

Some of our sugar planters will commence rolling next week and more the following week. The crop being short they are in no hurry to commence, on account that cane is later this year than usual, and the report from those who have already commenced is unfavorable, the cane yielding very poorly.

During the past week most of our planters have been putting down seed cane; others have begun planting for next year. Planting in the fall is always advisable where the land is thoroughly drained, as it greatly facilitates work in the spring and gives the cane the full benefit of the whole year to get its growth and ripen.

ASSASSINATION TO BE REVIVED.—We find the following copy of a handbill, now in circulation in Richmond, in the *New Nation*, published in that city:

Notice.—Be it known that the under signed will agree for the sum of $25,000 to assassinate the five radical candidates of the recent election in the city of Richmond.
ANTONIO GALETTI

YELLOW FEVER.—An exchange says:

Whatever grounds may exist for the theory that yellow fever is a disease peculiar to warm climates, are historical and indecisive, and by no means scientific. The population of tropical Africa is notoriously exempt from yellow fever, while on the other hand that disease has been experienced as far north as Kamtschatka.

MURDER IN CALDWELL PARISH.—The Monroe *Intelligencer* informs us that Mr. Tignor, of Prattsville, Alabama, agent for Pratt's Gin factory, was murdered about two weeks since, while going from Winnsborough to Columbia. He was found a few miles east of Columbia; he was shot in the head, and evidently killed for his money, as he was known to be on a collecting tour, and followed by his murderers from Franklin parish. When found his pockets had been rifled, his coat and boots were missing, and a fine bay mare which he rode was also missing. The robbers got but little money, as Mr. Tignor borrowed $100 from Mr. I. Crawford, at Winnsborough, to pay his traveling expenses.

Next General Conference.

HOW CONSTITUTED.—By a table in the *North-Western*, we find that thus far 68 delegates and 24 reserves elect are presiding elders; four delegates and one reserve are editors; two delegates are book agents; three delegates are secretaries, and twelve delegates and two reserves are employed in colleges. The whole number of delegates and representatives now elected is 122, not 118, as the *North-Western* says, omitting California and Alabama. Just about one-half are new elected. The last General Conference had 216.

n analyical table, that cost much bor, is given in the *North-Western.*

From the New Orleans Republican.

Local Intelligence.

A Case of Fraud Detected.

An attempt to defraud the revenue has just been discovered at the collector's office, and the facts are topics of general conversation on the streets. As the facts have been stated to us, a certain party having rum in bond paid the tax upon the three barrels and was given a receipt accordingly. It has since been discovered that ninety-three barrels, instead of three, were taken out of the bonded warehouse, and had the fraud not been discovered, the payment of tax on ninety barrels would thus have been evaded.

The receipt, as it now is, shows that the tax had been paid upon ninety-three barrels, the figure "9" having been interpolated before the figure "3" so as to read "93." By whom the forgery was committed will not probably be known with certainty until an investigation is had. Forty barrels of the rum have been recovered by the authorities, having been found in an establishment on Conti street, and it is said the detectives have a clue, which will enable them to discover where the rest of the lot is stored. Two parties, both of them of respectable antecedents and belonging to first-class business houses, have been arrested for committing the fraud.

The Lobby in the Dock and Ten Dollars in the Treasury.

Recorder Neville had the "lobby" of his court, who, without any visible means of support, station themselves day after day to witness the proceedings, transferred to the dock. Four of them paid $2 50 each and others were released. If Recorder Gastinel would do likewise the "fixtures" in his court would not obstruct, longer the free circulation of pure air there

Monthly Workhouse Statistics.

Total number of prisoners sent to the workhouse during the month ending October 31, 1867, 234. 151 natives, 83 foreigners, of which seven were naturalized: 36 white male natives; 26 white female do; 25 colored female do; 64 colored male do; 26 white male foreigners; 57 white female do.

Of the foreigners 59 were from Ireland, 5 from Germany, 5 from England, 2 from France, 3 from Italy, 1 from Wales, 2 from Mexico, 1 from the West Indies, 3 from Scotland, and 2 from Spain.

Of these 145 can neither read nor write, 112 are drunkards, 191 have no occupations, and 70 are married.

Prisoners remaining month of September, 91; discharged during the month of October, 18.

Total number remaining in the workhouse October 31, 1867, 307.

Court Martial Sentence Disapproved.

A military commission was convened some months ago at Austin, Texas, of which General A. McD. McCook, lieutenant colonel of the twenty-sixth infantry, was president. General orders No. 37, from headquarters of the fifth military district, promulgates the proceedings of the trial of Charles Denny, civilian, before the above named court. Denny was arraigned on the charge of murder, pleaded not guilty and was found by the court not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to be confined at hard labor at such place as the commanding general may direct, for the period of three years and six calendar months.

General Mower, in reviewing the proceedings of the court, orders:

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Charles Denny, citizen, are disapproved. The prisoner's plea to the jurisdiction of the court should have been sustained. That the crime of which he is found guilty is alleged to have been committed prior to the passage of "the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states" is a bar to his trial by military commission. Before the passage of the act referred to, this crime as charged was triable only before a state court of criminal jurisdiction, and not by any court organized under the laws of the United States. To give therefore to a court thus organized jurisdiction in matters which happened prior to their institution, and of which at the time no United States court could take cognizance, is to make that a crime by the laws of the United States in regard to which they had before been silent, and for the trial of which the courts of the state in which the offense was committed alone had jurisdiction. In so far, therefore, and inasmuch as it supercedes the trial by jury, this law if construed as retroactive would possess the character of an *ex post facto* law. But this is not the construction to be placed upon the wording of the act which should be held to apply only to such offenses as may have been committed subsequent to its passage. He will be released from confinement.

The Courts.

There was but little business of general interest before any of the various district courts in session Tuesday. The fifth district court was not in session, Judge Leaumont being sick. There will be no court in the first until Monday, Judge Howe being absent. The third was also adjourned, owing to the absence of Judge Fellowes. In the sixth, Judge Duplantier disposed of a dozen or so unimportant cases Tuesday forenoon. In the second (probate) Judge Thomas was on the bench, and the succession of Richard Murphy occupied most of the day.

Judge Theard, in the fourth district court, declared the following as the programme for busines in his court: Mondays will be devoted to promissory note cases; Tuesdays and Wednesdays to ordinary and appealable cases, and the court will devote its whole time to them, and will try no rules or exceptions; Thursdays will be set apart for unappealable cases; findings to trials of rules and exceptions; while Saturdays, after call of cases in the mornings, will be devoted to disposing of cases held under advisement, and to writing out decisions.

GOING UP IN A BALLOON.—An exchange says:

Mr. Luther L. Holden went up in the balloon Hyperion from Providence on Friday with Professor King. Mr. Holden has attained heights reached by few other journalists in the country. It is not true, however, that going into the upper air so often was what caused him to lose his *voice.*

Holden, a reporter of the Boston press, has been up in a balloon about a half dozen times, always making a safe descent. But he lost his *voice* when the Boston daily of that name to which he was attached suspended publication.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—A monument was dedicated at Nashua, New Hampshire, a week since, in memory of the late Captain J. Q. A. Warren, of the eighth New Hampshire volunteers, who fell at Labadieville, Louisiana, October 27, 1862. Captain Kelleher, of the same regiment, was killed almost at the same moment, and they were buried side by side.

Coal, iron, lead, and alum have been recently dsscovered in Tennessee.

From the New Orleans Republican.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The board met at the usual hour last evening. Present: Dr. Smith, president, Drs. Austin and Stone, and Messrs. Creevy, McCourd, and Pennington.

Dr. Austin, on behalf of the committee on health, submitted a report announcing the opinion of the committee to be that the yellow fever is no longer epidemic, and that all may return to the city without fear of the disease.

The committee express their inability to report the number of cases which have been under treatment, unless physicians will report all cases treated by them, giving the names of those cured and those who have died; and they recommend that the secretary publish the names of all who have died, and the name of the physician attending them, as well as those under treatment and cured, if possible; which will furnish valuable statistics for future reference, as well as show the world that the yellow fever may be cured with proper treatment and nursing. Generally speaking, the disease has been of a very mild type. The report pays a high and deserved tribute to the Howard association for their zeal and energy during the past season. Their success has been truly wonderful, and much of it is owing to the selection of competent physicians who have been educated in the medical schools of New Orleans. Too much praise can not be given to the young men who have given their strength and time to the care of the sick and dying.

The committee recommend that daily reports be discontinued from and after the 10th instant, and that sextons be required to make verbal returns thereafter. The committee conclude by recommending the adoption of the motion offered at the last meeting by Dr. Stone.

Dr. Stone favored the adoption of the report except that portion which suggested the requiring of report by physicians of all cases treated by them, which he considered impracticable.

On motion of Mr. Pennington, that portion of the report was stricken out, and the remainder adopted unanimously.

On motion of Mr. McCoard, the secretary was instructed to notify the public through the press of the action of the board.

After the transaction of other business of no public interest the board adjourned.

FANNY WRIGHT, THE MURDERESS

The Story of a Fallen Woman as Given by Herself.

Fanny Wright, the woman who killed Officer McChesney last Saturday night, has been removed to the Tombs, and now occupies a cell in the upper tier of the female prison. The clothing stained with the blood of her victim, which she has worn since her arrest, was yesterday changed. In reply to interrogations she made the following statement respecting her life:

About ten years ago I was living happily with my parents at Poughkeepsie, in this state. Nothing that I could wish for was withheld. I was trained in the Roman Catholic faith, and attended to my religious duties with carefulness and pleasure until I was corrupted by a young girl of the same age, who was my schoolfellow. She had been reading novels to such an extent that her head became fairly upset, and nothing would do her but to travel out and see the world. The dull life of a small country place like Poughkeepsie would not suit her tastes and inclinations, and from repeatedly whispering into my ears, and persuading me that we would be great ladies, have horses, carriages, diamonds, and servants of our own, I finally reluctantly consented to flee from home, and we started together one beautiful night for the city of New York. [Here the poor woman gave away to teers again, and sobbed hysterically.] On our arrival in this city we took up our quarters with Mrs. Adams, at No. 87 Leonard street, and this was the place where I lost my virtue, and commenced to lead a life of bitter, bitter shame. My family ultimately succeeded in finding out my whereabouts and took me home, but I could not listen to the voice of reason. I felt that I had selected my mode of life, and was determined at all hazards to follow it out. I escaped a second time and went back to Mrs. Adams's, where I was confined of a sweet little girl shortly afterward. I used to keep myself very clean, and dressed with great care and tastefulness. From Mrs. Adams's I moved to Mrs. Willoughby's, at No. 101 Mercer street, and lived there until the death of my little girl, three years ago; that had an awful effect upon me, and I could not help taking to drink to drown my sorrows. From this period I date the commencement of my real hardships. My father emigrated to California, and I had no one left but a young brother; he tried to reform me, and also his poor wife, God bless her, she used to cry herself sick at my disgrace; previous to this the young girl who accompanied me from home in the first instance fell out lucky and got married. Drink was the only pleasure of my life, and it was not long until it began to have its results; I was arrested and committed to the island for six months; I got down before my time was up, and again took to liquor and street walking. I used to walk all the time between Green, Wooster, and Mercer streets in the eighth ward. I was soon arrested a second time, and sent up again for six months. During the last three years of my life I have been sent on the island six times altogether for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. On the night the officer was killed, (here she gave way again to tears, and rocked herself around on the bed in a fearful manner), I was walking through the street going home with a message, and picking the kernels out of a hickory nut with a small knife, when the officer came up to me; I was almost drunk at the time, and much excited; I did not know what I was doing, when, on the impulse of the moment, I struck him with the knife. I never had any enmity against the man, in fact, never saw him before until that time. It is not true that I had only just come down from the island; I was down from there at least six weeks; I don't feel myself guilty of his murder, when I never intended to do it, and I know God will forgive me.—*N. Y. World.*

The Murder of Mr. Carter.

The Monroe *Intelligencer* gives this version of the murder of Elias Carter in Franklin parish:

We are pained to learn that Mr. Elias Carter, assistant assessor United States internal revenue, fifth division, third district of Louisiana, while in performance of the duties appertaining to that office, was brutally murdered in Franklin parish on the evening of the 21st instant.

Mr. Carter has resided ten years in Franklin parish, and leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss. Furthermore, he was a brave and fearless man; always union, and a faithful and efficient officer of the revenue service ever since the establishment by the national government of this collection district.

Mr. Carter left Winnsborough about 4 P. M. the 21st for Prairie landing to attend to the shipment of cotton, and four miles from the former place was shot dead and left in the road.

His assassins, two in number, have not yet been arrested, but for the honor of our state we hope they will not long be allowed to go unpunished.

CATTLE FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The *Banner* says that over three hundred head of the finest Texas beeves that have passed through Franklin since the war were driven through that place a few days since, on the way to New Orleans.

Confiscated Property.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The case of a property owner here who went South at the breaking out of the war, and whose property was seized, confiscated, and sold by the government to the Hon. J. D. Defrees, was heard in the supreme court of the district to-day, coming up from a lower court on an appeal. The court sustained the decision of the lower court, rendering the confiscation act of congress constitutional, and securing the present holders of confiscated property a life estate in the same. This decision applies to numbers of similar cases.—*Telegram to New York Tribune.*

INFORMATION WANTED.—By Milton McGinnis, formerly known in Kentucky by the name of Milton Maze, of his mother, SARAH WALKER, whom he left in Kentucky some years ago. nov9

MARRIED.

HILL—LEONARD—October 24, by the Rev. Scott Chinn, at Marais street Church, New Orleans, Mr. U. HILL to Miss MARGARET LEONARD.

MANUEL—SMITH—October 27, by the same, Mr. JAMES MANUEL to Miss MARGARET SMITH.

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Information Wanted,

BY SUMANTIA FIELDS, LIVING IN THE town of Belton, Texas, of her two Sons, JAMES and DOLPHOS, who were living when last heard from with William Wells, near Pontchatula, La. Any information concerning them addressed to Hon. T. B. Ferguson, Belton, Texas, will be thankfully received. se26

INFORMATION WANTED—BY ANSLEY Moore, from Pitt county, North Carolina, who did belong to one Mr. Able Moore, a farmer. Ansley Moore was sold from North Carolina about forty years ago; her mother's name was Silvia Moore, and she also belonged to the said Mr. Moore. Her father, two sisters, Julia and Ellen, and two brothers, Stephen and Lewis, belonged to a Mr. Joseph Daniels. She has uncles named Dublin, Prince, Pompe, and Jerney, all out of the Moore family.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HARRISON AND ERSON or York Emanuel Anderson. Harrison formerly belonged to Mr. G. W. Squires of New Orleans La.; also his mother Harrison was taken away from here a day or two before the Federal army arrived before this city. He is supposed to be in some part of Texas. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his mother, Rosanna Anderson, New Orleans, La. se27

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NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS.
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion.

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.

2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

3. Full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will address
JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains will address
WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will address
ABNER C. HARDING, M. C.,
Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address AARON F. STEVENS, M. C.,
Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address
WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C.,
Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
WILLIAM A. PILE,
ABNER C. HARDING,
AARON F. STEVENS,
WILLIAM MUNGEN,
Committee.

JOHN D. LARRABEE, Clerk

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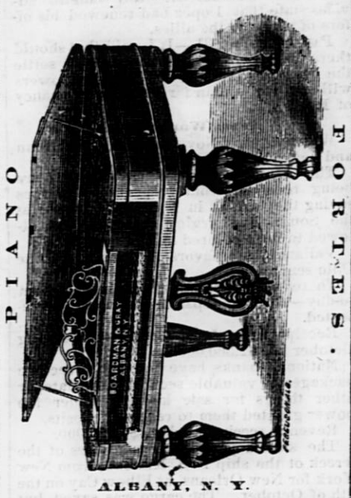
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The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. II. NO. 46 NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16 1867. WHOLE NO., 95.

NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE

Poetry.

OLD FOLKS.

Ah, don't be sorrowful, darling,
And don't be so rowful, pray;
Taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more night than day.

'Tis rainy weather, my darling,
Time's waves they heavily run;
But taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more clouds than sun.

We are old folks now, my darling,
Our heads are growing gray;
And taking the year together, my dear,
You will always find the May.

We have had our May, my darling,
And our roses long ago;
And the time of year is coming, my dear,
For the silent night and snow.

And God is God, my darling,
Of night as well as day;
And we feel and know that we can go
Wherever he leads the way.

Aye, God of the night, my darling—
Of the night of death so grim;
The gate that leads out of life, good wife,
Is the gate that leads to Him.

Intelligence from our Mission Rooms.

THE GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.—The Board, at its late meeting, elected the following members to meet on their part with the General Committee at their session, which commenced Thursday morning, November 7, namely: C. C. North, G. J. Ferry, Schureman Halsted, D. L. Ross, J. H. Taft, M. D'C. Crawford, A. C. Foss, S. D. Brown, J. Ayars.

On motion, the committee was empowered to fill any vacancies occurring in its own body. This joint committee is to assemble at the Mission Rooms, No. 35 Union Place, on Thursday morning, November 7, at 9 o'clock.

STEADY! STEADY AT THE WHEEL!—Persons used to the perils of navigation have heard this cry from the pilot or captain, that the ship might be kept heading for her destined haven. The juvenile missionary societies, as the treasurer has often said, and with him the secretaries, have ever agreed that working the juvenile missionary on the plans of the Discipline would take the missionary craft safe into port. Rev. Dr. Lore, a staunch friend of our mission work, says: "The disciplinary plan for the support of missions is more or less familiar to all our readers, and deserves a careful study as an admirably devised arrangement for kindling and preserving a true missionary spirit, and making the church forever what it was in its early days—a missionary church. We have no better counsels to give them than are there presented. We do not think any pastor, mission committee, or official board can extemporize one-half as good." One item of it reads: "It is earnestly recommended that each Sunday school in our churches and congregations be organized into a missionary society, under such rules and regulations as the pastor, the superintendent, and teachers may prescribe."

HOW TO ORGANIZE THEM.—Is anything easier than for the officers and teachers to elect the pastor president, the superintendent or some other person vice president, another for treasurer, and another for secretary? All the officers and teachers, male and female, are managers. Each class is a missionary society, with an appropriate name or number, and every member a collector, with a book or card properly signed, to show that they are authorized. When the monthly meeting occurs, and the name of a class is called, its representative walks forward with the amount of their collection, in a box or neat envelope, with the amount marked upon it, and places it upon the table of the treasurer, who enters the amount received in his book opposite the name of the class. The money all in, another verse or two to be sung, and then the presiding officer introduces the speakers. After each speech sing a verse or two, always to be lively and spiritual. A collection is generally taken from the audience at the conclusion. At some stage of the meeting it is well to state the amount collected for the month. Dismiss with the benediction from the pastor.

WHERE WILL THE CHILDREN GET THE MONEY FROM?—They may probably get one cent a week from their parents, and as much from some relatives, or friends, or neighbors; but it is not well for them to ask of the members of the congregation or strangers indiscriminately, and on the Sabbath in or about the church. Teachers and parents will advise on these matters.

ANNUAL MEETING.—Let the children have the afternoon of the missionary day, and too much pains cannot be taken to secure for them interesting and instructive speakers. No man is too eminent for such a service.

SHALL WE GIVE CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP?—Use your own discretion in this matter. For every three dollars you give to the treasurer of the Parent Society you can, on application, be furnished with an elegantly engraved certificate of life membership. Collectors' books and cards can be had gratuitously, upon application at the Mission Rooms, 35 Union Place, New York. Brethren, pastors, steady at the wheel, and we shall go safely into port.

Rev. C. Willerup, the superintendent of our Scandinavian missions, was expected to return to Copenhagen October 26. October 19 was just seventeen years since he was ordained an elder in the Church of God by Bishop Janes, in the Bethel Ship. The congregation of the ship was a crowded one last Sabbath, while Brother Willerup showed that "if a man die he shall live again." It was a most effective discourse.

MARVELOUS IN OUR EYES!—Our miisssionaries, both in China and India, speak of the amazing openings and awakenings in their respective fields. In confirmation of this state of things in India, hear Dr. Duff:

The inhabitants of Cuttisghur, some forty or fifty years ago, were upward of half a million in number, and are now greatly more. The proprietors are Hindoos of the highest castes, while the Brahmans are all-powerful there, the bulk of the population being chumars, or workers in leather, who are of a low caste, though chiefly employed as agriculturists, who were very much tyrannized over by those whom they had been taught to regard as a sort of demi-gods. At last one of their own number professed to be sent by heaven as a deliverer. A small number of followers gathered around him, to whom he expounded his opinions, and they became enthusiastic admirers. But this leader said to himself, I will get more influence over my followers, if, like other holy men, I retire to the gloomy forests among the hills. I will go there for six months, and fast, meditate, and pray; in short, I will act out the grand law of Hindoo asceticism, and after that I will return with my revelations to them—my message from heaven. During his absence, his followers began to expound what he had been telling them to the rest of the people, and before the end of six months great expectations were raised. Upward of 100,000 people assembled in a spacious plain near the village of Girode, watching for the advent of the new prophet, and when the day at last arrived that he came down from the wooded heights behind, and appeared among them, they were satisfied that he was sent as a prophet from heaven. He told them his message to them was, that they were to throw off the oppressive Brahmanical yoke, to fling away their idols, to give up their superstitious worship, and were to worship the only one God, who created all things, and to worship him not by outward material symbols, but to worship him by meditating on him, and praying to him. The report is, that thousands, if not tens of thousands, obeyed the summons.

Church Items.

Rev. Henry Boehm, now nearly *ninety-three years* of age, was present at the preachers' meeting on Monday last, and made a brief and affecting address. Before closing, in response to a question from Dr. Foster, he stated that in his judgment, the Evangelical spirit of our preachers of the present day compares favorably with that of the ministry of fifty years ago, while their advantages in mental acquirements are greatly superior. Considering his advanced age, Father Boehm enjoys excellent health He is able to attend the public services of the church, and occasionally participates in them, He rejoices in a clear and most delightful Christian experience.

Rev. Dr. Mitchell, presiding elder of the North Carolina District of the Virginia and North Carolina Conference, called on us this week, having just completed the third round on his extensive district. He informs us that, saying nothing of the travel on railroads, it requires more than seven hundred miles' travel by buggy and horse to make the tour of his district, and it is daily enlarging. He has forded seventy-two rivers and streams, which most of the time during the winter and spring are impassable by a horse and carriage. As the results of the quarter, he reports that from August 4 to October 15, there were 215 converts are white. 1226 members and probationers have been received, two-thirds of whom are white. The missionaries are all abundant in labors. In two and a-half months Dr. Mitchell delivered forty-three discourses, of which thirty-six were in the open air. The spirit of revival pervades the district.

Rev. William Taylor, formerly known as the "California street preacher," is still in London, holding special revival services, and receiving more calls than he can accept. At the recent session of the California Conference, (of which he is a member,) a resolution was adopted urging him to return to the work on the Pacific coast.

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The opening services for the Drew Theological Seminary were to be held at Madison, on Wednesday, November 6. Addresses were expected from Rev. Bishops Janes, Simpson, and Ames, Drs. Durbin, John S. Porter, Curry, Johnson, President of Dickinson College, Cummings, President of the Wesleyan University, C. Walsh, Esq., of Newark, and C. C. North, Esq., of New York. The music was under the direction of Philip Phillips, Esq.

AVERAGE PER MEMBER.—Bishop Morris says that, having the mission funds of the Ohio Conference in 1820 placed in his hands to take to conference, Rev. J. S. Smart asks:

"How much missionary money do you suppose was paid in from the whole of the States of Ohio and Michigan, as well as parts of Kentucky, Virginia, ard Indiana, in 1820? The entire aggregate of all the collections amounted to *nineteen dollars and a fraction over!* Last year—1865 '6—Ohio and Michigan alone gave $78,562. The entire amount contributed by the whole church in the same year—1820—was $823. The amount contributed last year—1865 '6—was $671,090. A very respectable advance certainly, though I think you will agree with me that it is far less than it ought to be, when you consider that this amounts to an average of only seventy-seven cents per member. But this standard has been raised by slow degrees. In 1820 we gave an average of three mills per member; in 1825, one cent one mill; in 1830, two cents seven mills; in 1835, four cents six mills; in 1840, eighteen cents seven mills; 1845, eight cents seven mills; in 1850, fifteen cents six mills; in 1855, twenty-five cents five mills; in 1860, twenty-five cents; in 1865, seventy-eight cents one mill, the highest average yet attained. Will missions supported at such a rate ever convert the world?

Revival Items.

The M. E. Church in Hampton, N. Y., Rev. Carson Parker, pastor, is enjoying a precious revival season. Over forty have already united with the church, and others are earnest seekers. Efficient aid has been rendered by the Troy praying band, J. Hillman, leader. The pastor writes us: "The religious sentiment seems to be the ruling thought of the community. We expect to go into winter quarters around the cross. The membership are alive and active, fighting according to the old Cavalry tactics."

A glorious revival is progressing at Libertyville, N. J., Rev. A. L. Smith, pastor. The church is nightly crowded, and the altar thronged with penitent seekers.

A gracious revival is in progress on the Easton circuit, Rev. W. H. Adams, pastor. Over sixty have professed conversion; forty-one have been baptised. The interest continues unabated.

At Lafayette, N. J., Rev. W. E. Blakeslee, pastor, over eighty have recently professed conversion; of these seventy-five have united with the M. E. Church.

Precious revivals are now in progress in many of our institutions of learning throughout the North.

The North-western Farmer

for November sustains the reputation of that sterling rural magazine as the leading Farm Journal in the entire West, and one which is worthy of an immense circulation. We learn from the prospectus that it is to be enlarged and otherwise greatly improved on commencing the third volume, January 1. We know every farmer and fruit grower ought to take it. $1 50 a year, samples free. Address T. A. BLAND, Indianapolis, Indiana.

THE TERRIBLE HURRICANE.

Loss of Life Thereby.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP PISANO.

The steamship St. Mary, which arrived here Sunday night from Brazos Santiago, brings the following intelligence in addition to that already published:

List of persons—so far as known—drowned at Brazos Santiago, Texas, during the hurricane of the 7th of October, 1867:

John Anderson, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Mead and child, Horace Blakesley and wife, J. Vanhooven, J. Wright, two men unknown, one woman unknown, four United States soldiers, colored.

List of bodies found at Bagdad, Mexico, after the hurricane of the 7th of October, 1867:

Mariano Cortes de Millad, Elizabeth Gibbon, Juan Malaphate, Tulia Feburia, —— Herring, carpenter; Peter Manuel and son, Dr. Charles Lowenstein, John Vergne, William Vallerie, Dolores Atkinson, Elizabeth Atkinson, Fructuoso Gunalous, Francis Vernes, Mr. and Mrs. Rivers, Pascual Reino, a stranger, (name unknown), Mary Constance Roca, Lazaro Borchares, R. Gonzales.

List of crew and passengers of steamer Pisano, supposed to be lost:

Crew—Jesse Thornham, captain; William Kemp, mate; James Burke, first engineer; one unknown second engineer; one unknown steward, Andrew Knightheart, cook; one unknown boy; two unknown firemen; four unknown deck hands.

Passengers—B. Dours, John Gauche, Adam Walsh, E. Ernest, John Kowalski, John Delord, Peter Dalye, Mrs. Dalye, Samuel Guron, Angelo Smith, John A. Greek, Emilia Lassan, Joseph Ruiz, and Antonio Cavicino.

The Removal of the Sheriff.

The Galveston *Bulletin* in commenting on an article which appeared in the *Crescent* relative to the removal of Sheriff Hays thus sensibly remarks:

Now, as we understand the reconstruction laws of congress, the power is vested in the discretion of the commander of the district to remove any officer who is an impediment to reconstruction. The necessity for reconstruction was most favorably exhibited when New Orleans, just after the surrender, chose from among all her citizens for the position of sheriff, not a loyal man, who had been true to the Union, but the man of all her sons who has most distinguished himself for service in the confederate army, not even excepting Beauregard, and that was Harry T. Hays. Mr. Hays is a gentleman, learned and qualified for the position of a sheriff; but his election to that position, fresh from the confederate ranks, was a greater insult to the loyal men of New Orleans, and they were many, than his present removal by General Mower is an "unnecessary offense and insult to the people of New Orleans and Louisiana."

The *Crescent* evidently tries to assume the fact that reconstruction was over at the last election, that it having been decided that the convention shall be holden is all that can be done, and nobody hereafter can impede the reconstruction, and that the removal of Hays comes too late. We do not so understand it. That convention has to meet, and it must meet and adjourn without bloodshed; not to be dispersed by a bloody and fatal riot, as was the last convention held in New Orleans, when Hays was sheriff. Elections are to be held for the adoption or rejection of the constitution when framed, and for state officers, etc., as will be ordained by the convention, and in these elections the sheriffs of parishes will have an important executive duty, and we venture the opinion that these facts justified the order of General Mower, and are purposely ignored by the *Crescent* to make a wail over the removal of Hays. Men like Hays, whose record for position was only made in the confederate service, should stand aside from responsible political offices until the matter is settled by the loyal people and the state fairly reconstructed. We discuss this subject as we are also in the fifth military district, and subject to the orders of the same district commander, and a similar case might arise in Texas.

HUTCHINS HOUSE REOPENED.—The Houston *Telegraph* says the Hutchins house was to reopen on the 10th under the continued administration of George Moore, formerly of the City hotel in this city. This paragraph from the *Telegraph* is truthful:

He is now in charge of the Hutchins house, the great hotel of Texas, and was chosen, out of hundreds of others, as the man to conduct the first splendid hotel in the state. Henceforward, hotel keeping in Texas will improve until it is equal to anything of the sort in the United States. The Hutchins house is now as delightful a hotel as can be found in the whole country.

Daniel Webster's declaration is worthy of frequent repetition: "Cling to the constitution as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank when night and the tempest close around him."—*Rebel Exchange.*

Why, then, did you not cling to the constitution, instead of inaugurating a war to destroy both the constitution and government of the United States?

DETENTION OF MAILS.—The Houston *Telegraph* of Wednesday last says:

The New Orleans mail, which arrived in Galveston Monday, at eleven o'clock, A. M. has been detained there ever since, and will not arrive in Houston until some time today, fully forty-eight hours behind time. While we do not censure anybody for this outrageous detention, we can not resist the conviction that a remedy should be speedily applied. If it is not, we may look for many repetitions during the coming winter

CIVILIZATION IN GALVESTON.—The *Bulletin* says:

We must be getting civilized. Christianity is on the advance, and all Galveston cries excelsior. That New York abomination, "pretty waiter girls," are coming Some who have been at the famous 444 say that waiter girls are a delusion. That may be, but it is sometimes pleasant to hug a

From the New Orleans Republican.

CASES IN BANKRUPTCY.

It is a matter of surprise to us that so few members of a business community like ours, which is so seriously embarrassed, have thus far availed themselves of the liberal provisions of the bankrupt law. Nothing better indicates the magnanimity of the federal government than the measures so carefully prepared to disburden the South, in her prostration after the war, of her heavy debits and to assist her again to her feet and to venture her past mercantile strides anew. Hardly a man upon change or a merchant in conspicuous standing in our midst but daily laments the financial depression, and yet, with a wide avenue open by which to escape the present stagnation and despondency, lingers in the old desperate ruts. Why is this? Not only are the means of relief prescribed available to all, but in each of the congressional districts of our state is a registrar in bankruptcy, a gentleman especially elected by the chief justice of the supreme court for his qualifications to carry out the provisions of the act. It should also be borne in mind that after the second of March next the debtor alone whose assets will discharge fifty per cent. of his liabilities can enjoy recognition in a court of bankruptcy. That the major part of our old merchants can not meet this requirement is too patent to require debate. If we say that five out of every fifty can do so we feel that we are allowing a liberal margin. But three months more intervene before March, when the indulgence will be no longer accorded in its present liberal measure. We enjoin our business men to bear this fact in mind. The interests of most of them, if not all, the trammeled credits, the best of which are daily scrutinized with suspicion—the paralysis of trade—the need of fresh encouragements—and our reputation and future as a great market are vital reasons why we should all discover and employ the marked advantages afforded us by the government. We frankly consider the bankrupt law as cardinal a measure of reconstruction as the military bill itself. Trade, "the calm health of nations," must receive a wholesome stimulus, and hundreds may engage confidently in it anew, if they will disembarrass themselves of the straight jacket of insolvency in the way indicated by the law in question. A revival of commercial activity will then bring universal cheer, until every man, however violent his sectional biases, will be forced in candor to admit that his government has a hand as generous for the deserving as it was austere to the refractory. Our duty to ourselves as a community, however, should impel each debtor to file his petition as a bankrupt forthwith, and should he still demur his creditors should prick him on. We have no doubt that many of our citizens seriously contemplate the step, but prefer to delay it until the short ensuing probation has nearly expired. This is injudicious especially to themselves, as they will thus postpone the date of their discharge all the longer, and suddenly incumber the registrars, moreover, with a quantity of cases which can better be distributed through the three coming months.

HON. R. KING CUTLER.

Our community was alike startled and gratified to learn by an order issued from military headquarters yesterday, of the appointment of R. King Cutler to the second judicial district bench. The popularity of the gentleman, his world-wide renown for valiantly combatting the hordes of rebels that have menaced his precious head, his eloquent appeals for liberty in the '64 convention, his recent brilliant senatorial career, his personal attractiveness in a blue coat and brass buttons, and more than all, his impressive cane, whose dogmatic thump can summon some 11,700 ardent partisans at his back, are each and all decisive reasons why we congratulate the bench of Louisiana upon its new incumbent. We can not longer deny that the chances of the modest gentleman, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, for a new nomination are well assured, especially since his powerful patron upon the second district bench can now afford him material assistance by the prestige of his new dignity.

Louisiana has had many trials during the last five years; but when out of the dark cloud there emerges a Cutler to interpret her laws, it does seem as though we could drop the curtain on the past. We only regret his appointment inasmuch as we had reserved for him his old desk in the national senate. We had fondly dreamed that there he might assume the championship which his superb talents warrant, and thus instead of confining him to one poor state, we had hoped to distribute him over the whole land and to be permitted to enumerate him as another of our national blessings to be reverently remembered until the pages of American history shall have been forever clasped.

We shall henceforth insist (and in fact specially invite the action of the coming convention here on the matter) that the old tradition of justice imaged as a woman in a night gown and bandage, be declared obsolete. Henceforth let it be masculine, imposingly bellied and in pantaloons, while own glorious blue, fulgently embellished with brass buttons. No night-gowns henceforth—no, no! Justice is henceforth awake, and the court is satisfied that it rather knows itself. An offender may well tremble when brought before the austere judicial eye of Cutler. We are willing to venture that nobody will be rash enough to sin twice in that jurisdiction.

Let us all congratulate ourselves that considerations of partisanship are henceforth at a discount. General Mower has but given expression, in his order, to the almost importunate wish of Governor Flanders that our distinguished Cutler should be exalted to the bench; and, although some may be ungenerous enough to intimate that his excellency relies upon the future support of the immortal eleven thousand and a few extra hundred, we are seriously disposed to question the imputation. May we not hope that the present lamented president is now more reconciled toward Governor Wells' successor?

We ought to close this article, but somehow we don't see how we can. A too grateful impulse drives our pen. At last a man has been summoned to a post, to whom no possible exception can be taken. A man, secure from the charge or even the softest and most subdued whiff of suspicion—a man, who on each eve stalks forth beneath the lunar ray up and down his spacious "orange orchard," without one self-reproach for a misspent life, while his ample form is radiant with moonshine; a man who, despite the awful destinies of a state, confided in so large a measure to his hands, calmly, modestly, and yet grandly mounts the judicial forum, elevates his solemn coat tails, and yields his undeniable weight to the bench of Louisiana!

Military Personal.

Leave of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of this military district, is granted to Second Lieutenant H. R. Neal, twenty-sixth United States infantry.

Leave of absence for thirty days is granted to Second Lieutenant F. H. Hathaway, forty-first United States infantry.

Repeal of the Bread Ordinances.

By the proceedings of the board of aldermen it will be observed that Alderman Dewees introduced a resolution requiring grocers and other dealers in bakers' bread, to post in some conspicuous place in their establishments the weight and price of loaves, and another resolution repealing all existing ordinances regulating the sale of bread. These resolutions passed on the first reading.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—We learn that a young man, son of a partner of one of the business firms in this city, who had been absent during the summer, returned to New Orleans last week, was stricken with yellow fever a day or two after his arrival, and died of that disease two or three days subsequently.

REPORTER FOR THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.—The Montgomery *Sentinel* announces the arrival there of Captain John E. Norcross, long connected with the editorial department of the *Chronicle* at Washington, and *Press* at Philadelphia. It adds that Captain Norcross is one of the most expert short-hand reporters in America, and says, we are glad to learn arrangements have been effected with him to furnish a full and complete report of the proceedings of the constitutional convention.

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—The Franklin *Banner* publishes the following information, which it qualifies with the declaration that it is from strictly reliable sources:

We have been informed that capitalists and railroad companies in Illinois are ready to contract to construct and put in operation the Opelousas railroad from Brashear to the Texas line, in one year from the time the contract is signed, provided the Opelousas company will sell the road, or lease it on reasonable terms. We have this information from a source which renders the statement strictly reliable.

RED RIVER NAVIGATION.—The Natchitoches *Times* says:

Navigation is difficult; even the smallest craft boats are stopped on their way up and down at the numerous sandbars. Freight is high, $5 to $7 per barrel.

SNOW AT THE NORTH AND WEST.—On Wednesday morning of last week there was a considerable fall of snow on the Erie road, between Elmira and Salamanca, New York, and the whole surrounding country was covered with the mantle of winter to the depth of two or three inches. Snow has fallen all through the West.

ICE, SUGAR MAKING, AND MILK AND WATER IN IBERVILLE.—The Iberville *South* says there was not only frost but ice in that parish on Wednesday morning of last week; that the planters who have sugar to make have commenced rolling; that one of the regular customers of a colored woman who was accused of watering her milk, replied that she did use water "because cows did not give milk enough these times."

APPOINTMENT.—Upon the recommendation of Governor B. F. Flanders, W. M. Naudain, fifth justice of the peace, in and for the parish of Jefferson, Louisiana, right bank, is removed from office, and John R. Beals is appointed in his place by General

Military Courts Martial.

The following orders organizing military courts martial have just been issued from General Mower's headquarters:

A general court martial is hereby appointed to meet at New Orleans, on Thursday, November 14, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT:

1. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, captain first United States infantry.
2. Brevet Major Kinzie Bates, captain first United States infantry.
3. Brevet Captain P. H. Moroney, first lieutenant United States army, (retired).
4. First Lieutenant F. E. Pierce, first United States infantry.
5. First Lieutenant A. Bogle, thirty-ninth United States infantry.

First Lieutenant W. E. Dougherty, first United States infantry, judge advocate.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

The court will sit without regard to hours.

A general court martial is hereby appointed to convene at Austin, Texas, at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, November 19, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT:

1. Brevet Brigadier General James Oakes, colonel sixth cavalry.
2. Brevet Major G. M. Whitside, captain sixth cavalry.
3. Brevet Captain A. R. Chaffee, first lieutenant sixth cavalry.
4. First Lieutenant S. C. Plummer, twenty-sixth infantry.
5. Second Lieutenant G. W. Smith, twenty-sixth infantry.

First Lieutenant W. A. Rafferty, sixth cavalry, judge advocate.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

NEW PROPRIETORS OF THE WASHINGTON STAR.—The new proprietors of the Washington *Star* are Messrs. C. S. Noyes and C. B. Baker, for many years connected with the paper; Alexander R. Shepherd, a merchant in Washington, George W. Adams, a well-known Washington correspondent, and S. W. Kaufman, chief of one of the bureaus of the treasury department. Fourteen years ago Mr. Wallach bought this property for one thousand dollars. It has now been sold for one hundred thousand dollars.

The New York Election.

From a private letter, dated in New York city on the 5th instant, written by a citizen of New Orleans, formerly of New York, we extract the following:

The election to-day is progressing very quietly, and though some of the Republicans have hopes of carrying the state I think we shall lose the state ticket, while we may save the legislature. The fact that no congressmen are to be elected reduces the contest down to a squabble for place and profit. There seems to be considerable apathy among our friends, and I am very sorry that this is so, but though we may not carry the state this fall, I have no doubt but it will be all right next fall.

A Minneapolis teamster, with a load of lime, set fire with his pipe to a bundle of hay in his wagon. He attempted reduction of the flames by dashing water copiously upon his freight, and soon found himself in fresh trouble from the lime.

There are now over one hundred Republican newspapers in the Southern states where seven years ago there was not one. They are working, not only for the dissemination of correct political principles, but also for the development of the resources of the country, the extension of trade, and the spread of popular education.

The following returns of the offensive and defensive weapons which France has at her command is not without interest: 9173 bronze cannon, 2774 cannon obusier, 3210 bronze mortars, 3921 bronze obusiers, 1615 cast-iron cannon. 1229 obusiers, 18,778,549 iron balls, 1,712,574 percussion guns, 10,263,986 kilogrammes of powder, 4,993,668 bombs. Needless to remark that every cannon is in order, every gun new, every grain of powder dry, and every bullet perfect.

The old newspaper accounts of steamboat disasters on the Mississippi used to run somewhat in this way: "The pilot might have taken a little too much whisky, in his exultation at passing the other boat; and the engineer being at the moment engaged in the cabin playing poker with the captain, forgot that he had not released the safety-valve, which, of course, he was obliged to fasten down during the race. No blame is attached to the officers."

Some one speaking of a highly ornamented house whose proprietor was not particularly hospitable, said, "I should like to see a little less gilding and more carving."

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The Vicksburg *Republican* says that the election held there on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week passed off more quietly and orderly than any previous election ever held in that county. The colored suffragans, after having voted the Republican ticket at the election, quietly returned to their usual avocations. Their good behavior can not be too highly recommended.

The Cincinnati *Times*, enlarging upon the present dimensions of our land, and peering into the future says: "It must some day be said that the sun never sets on the American republic, and that one drum-beat can be heard all round the earth, and then when our present slow rates or travel shall be so improved that one can start from Cincinnati at twelve o'clock M., go round the globe and find it noon all the way, we shall have achieved some memorable results."

The *attaches* of the New York *Herald* are

New Orleans Advocate.

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Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.
Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.

EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Rev. A. C. McDonald, Rev. N. L. Brakeman, Rev. W. N. Darnell, Rev. R. K. Diossy, Rev. Joseph Welch.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

Rev. Dr. Newman

will preach in the chapel of his Church to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, and Rev. A. C. McDonald will preach there in the evening, at 7 o'clock.

New Orleans Advocate.

Single copies of the Advocate can be had at Simon's on Baronne street, and at the book stand in the Post Office.

Wanted.

A partner with $8000 or $10,000 capital, to enlarge a business already established. Address A. B. C., *Republican office.*

Mower and Cutler.

A cutler is necessary to make tools for a mower, and a mower is necessary to use a cutler's tools. The relation is reciprocal. But now that Mower has a cutler, he ought to cut down the hay (Hays.) But we don't like the way the general mows, nor do we like the judge's Cut-ler.

But now that the general has appointed Cutler District Judge, he ought to appoint old Jacob Barker clerk of the court, and Wm. H. C. King constable, and the winds of Jefferson will pipe eternal laughter.

The "Devil's Daily,"

sometimes called the New Orleans *Times*, favored us with a flaming notice in its last Sunday's issue. Such slanders are a good man's praises. We had rather be defamed by the "Devil's Daily" than praised. Were we to awake some morning, and find the *Times* sounding our praises, we should immediately inquire what offence we had committed against society, to commend us to the favorable consideration of such a journal. Suspect your virtue, honesty and honor when the *Times* praises you.

The Master said, "woe unto you, when all men shall speak well of you." The good of all ages have been defamed by the wicked. Moses was called a "deceiver;" Elijah a "disturber of the public peace;" Jesus, a "wine-bibber and glutton;" St. Paul, a "mad-man;" Luther, "anti-christ," and Wesley, a "fanatic" In these times, one can well afford to be placed in such honorable company. All hail reproach!

And now, as our neighbor commenced his piece with a passage from Holy Writ, we will end our piece with a quotation from the same volume: "O, full of all subtilty and all mischief, thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, will thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?" Acts 13, 10.

Major General Mower.

With one exception, the military commanders of this Department have been singularly free from the charge of bribery, and we are happy to say that Gen. Mower is not that exception. That there are men in this city, mean enough to offer him a consideration for an office, we do not doubt; but that he would accept such an offer, or permit it to be made without a rebuke, we do not believe. We make the above remaks, as some supposed that in our last week's issue we designed to insinuate to the contrary against the general, which we did not.

Galveston Aldermen.—The *Bulletin* says it appears to be generally believed that the board of aldermen will be speedily removed, and their places filled by military appointment.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONVENTION OF 1867.

We commence this week a series of biographical sketches of the members of the Constitutional Convention, to meet in this city the present month. The first of the series is

Hon. Wm. Rufus Crane.

This gentleman is too widely and favorably known to the people of this State to need any introduction. His long and arduous services in the cause of the Union, and of universal suffrage and equal rights, and his ardent and impulsive temperament, have endeared him to his political friends, while they, at the same time, have made him particularly obnoxious to his political opponents.

Mr. Crane was elected from the parish of Orleans to the Constitutional Convention. The prominent part he has taken in the organization of the Republican party in Louisiana, his courage and inflexibility as a leader, and his ability and influence with his party, will render him one of the most prominent men of the convention. It has been Mr. Crane's fortune to be the "best abused" Radical in the State. This fact, coupled with his boldness in the advocacy of Republican principles, has probably earned for him much of his wide and well-earned popularity.

Mr. Crane is a native of Washington, D. C. In his infancy his parents removed to Virginia. Here Mr. Crane received such scanty elementary education as the very poor country schools of that State afforded, purchasing his own school books by his labor out of school hours. At the age of twenty-two he was admitted to the bar in Beverly, Va., and supported himself for a few years by the practice of his profession and teaching school. In 1835 he removed to Brandon, Miss., and there devoted himself to his profession for the ensuing ten years. In 1846 he removed to New Orleans, where he settled permanently, and has resided ever since.

In 1851 Mr. Crane was first brought prominently before the public in connection with politics, by the nomination of his friends for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and was defeated. The next year he was elected.

He early evinced his keen and penetrating insight into the characters, motives, and schemes of the desperate plotters who were already intriguing and forming the conspiracy of secession, which culminated ten years later in an atrocious rebellion. Among these conspirators was the sly, insinuating Machiavelli of secession, Judah P. Benjamin, who, in accomplishments, versatility of mind, legal learning, and ability as a parliamentary debater, stood a giant among his compeers. New Orleans was one of the centres of the political schism then rapidly extending, which taught that slavery was the chief interest of the Southern States, slave-owners a privileged caste, and secession the true means of preserving their interest and power. To all the plots of the promoters of secession Mr. Benjamin lent his great abilities, and prostituted the influence of his high position as United States Senator to the furtherance of their conspiracy. Mr. Crane early detected the dangerous designs of these men, and Mr. Benjamin's complicity with them, and he signalized his début in the Legislature by boldly moving a resolution, intended to remove Mr. Benjamin from his seat. He also opposed strenuously the election of another arch conspirator, John Slidell, to the United States Senate. Mr. Crane thus incurred the violent hatred and opposition of the secessionists, and was by their influence defeated for re-election.

He afterwards filled an important position in the Custom House. He firmly and fearlessly confronted the Know Nothing party which swept the State.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, Mr. Crane refused to contribute money, or in any way assist it, and was among the faithful band who, while compelled to remain with their families and bow to the storm, remained true to their allegiance to the Union. In 1862, after the capture of New Orleans, Mr. Crane was appointed Collector of Taxes by Gen. Shepley.

In 1863 he was a member of the Free State Central Committee. At this time he also allied himself with the organization known as the Friends of Freedom, and declared himself in favor of universal suffrage.

He was an influential member of the State Convention in 1864, which nominated Mr. Flanders for Governor, in opposition to Governor Hahn.

Mr. Crane's convictions of duty and political principles, naturally placed him in opposition to the policy of Gov. Hahn and his friends, and his bold and impulsive nature could not suffer that opposition to be a silent or negative one. He became an active and prominent leader in the movement which resulted in the separation *en masse* of the Republican party from the schemes of Gen. Banks, and placed him in opposition to the policy of Gov. Hahn and the cenvention of 1864. He opposed that convention, and the constitution it formed.

Together with Mr. Durant and others, he organized in 1865 the Committee of Friends of Universal Suffrage, and he took an active part in the Universal Suffrage Convention at Economy Hall, and in the registration of the blacks subsequently. On the terrible 30th of July he was a marked man, and his life was threatened. He attended the Philadelphia Convention of Southern loyalists in 1866, and on his return worked hard and successfully in enlarging and organizing the party.

Mr. Crane's radical principles, and his uncompromising opposition to half-way men and measures, has not failed to provoke hostility among persons of this stamp in his own party. In opposition to this hostility he was nominated at the Republican primary meeting in his district for the convention, as an avowed radical, and a declared supporter of equal rights to all men, irrespective of color, in suffrage in the schools, the jury box, the witness stand, and in all civic relations, and was elected by an overwhelming majority.

In private life, Mr. Crane bears an unblemished reputation, and while some of his own party have differed from him politically, even his most bitter opponents will testify to his integrity and purity of life as a man.

His legal attainments, his great political experience, and his bold and unflinching advocacy of radical measures during years of obloquy and proscription, will naturally render him one of the most popular and influential members of the convention.

Hon. J. B. Hy. Bonseigneur.

Mr. Bonseigneur was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from the parish of Orleans, by a majority of 3745. Mr. Bonseigneur is a young man, having been born in 1832 in Port au Prince, Hayti. He was educated in the Lyceum of that city, and in 1850 came to New Orleans and entered into business.

Upon the organization of the Republican party in Louisiana, he at once took an active part in its support. He was elected a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Friends of Universal Suffrage in 1866, and President of the Second Ward Radical Republican Club in 1867.

Mr. Bonseigneur is a gentleman of ability and education. He has been successful in business life, and has, by industry and skill, accumnlated a comfortable competence.

From his youth he has been an uncompromising abolitionist, and an advocate of liberal principles and equal rights to all men.

Few young men have warmer or more devoted friends, by whom his future career will be watched with interest. We predict that he will make his mark in the convention, and do yeoman service to his State and party. Of known probity and honor, the interests of his constituents in his hands will never be betrayed for place or lucre.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback.

Captain Pinchback, elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from the paris of Orleans, was born May 10, 1837, in Georgia. His father was Major William Pinchback, a wealthy planter.

In 1846 his father sent him to Ohio to school. In 1848 his father died. Then followed the usual tragedy so common under the reign of that giant abuse, slavery. The mother and children, being of the proscribed blood, were suddenly cut off from participation in the father's wealth. It was even deemed a great favor that they did not at once sink from members of his family to chattels of his estate. They were shipped to Ohio with barely money enough to keep them from starving. Thus, at the age of twelve years, young Pinchback found himself alone in the world, without friends, exiled from a rightful home, and charged with the support of his mother and two sisters. He responded to these duties as manfully as any one of the purest Saxon blood could have done, engaging in steamboating in various capacities.

In May, 1862, the steamer Alonzo Child, on which he was engaged, ran up the Yazoo River to escape the Yankees. Mr. Pinchback left her secretly, ran the blockade into New Orleans with great difficulty, and very soon enlisted in the 1st Louisiana Volunteer Regiment. On August 27, 1862, he obtained permission to raise a company of colored men, under Gen. Butler's order No. 63, and was mustered into the United States service as captain of company "A," 2d Louisiana Native Guards. He was placed in command of a detachment of three companies at Fort Pike. During his service at this station, Capt. Pinchback received the high commendation of his superior officers for efficiency and gallantry as an officer. In October, 1863, he was appointed captain of company D. 1st Cavalry Corps d'Afrique by Gen. Banks, and recruited his company. After this service the question of color was raised, and his commission refused by Gen. Banks, at the advice of Lieut. Schuyler Crosby, then an aid de camp. The question was carried by him to President Lincoln, but before it was decided the war closed.

Capt. Pinchback has been an active and zealous member of the Republican party, and of various organizations under it. He is a fluent and forcible speaker, and an ardent radical, constant to his friends, and unsparing to his opponents. Impetuous and excitable, he has yet a sound judgment, and will make one of the most active and influential members of the Convention.

Persecution of Union Men.

Once more the New Orleans *Times* has arrayed its infernal enginery against the Union men of this city. Once more it essays to fire the Southern heart against the loyal citizens of our government. Once more it invites the vulgar to the assassination of the true patriots in our community. Itself incapable of a virtuous thought or a refined feeling; a stranger to whatever ennobles human nature, and covers humanity with glory, and ever destitute of those sublime sentiments which inspire the patriot, the philanthropist and philosopher, it is the embodiment of selfishness, and the "sum of all villainies." Its successful publication is one of the saddest evidences of the demoralization of the South, and of the moral corruption of the community in which we live. Without literary merit to commend it to the scholar, and without noble sentiments to commend it to the good and the true, it is notorious for its Billingsgate, and popular for its slanders. No journal in the South has so seduced our youth, so vitiated public morals, so traduced our most honorable citizens, as the New Orleans *Times*. Himself an apostate from the faith of his youth, and excluded from respectable society by a private history which brands him with infamy, the editor-in-chief is no less mean as a man than unprincipled as a journalist. How such a paper is tolerated in this community, is the mystery of mysteries.

Too cowardly to attack Union men while the great North stood firm with Congress, the *Times* has taken advantage of the apparent defection of the North to persecute our Union citizens. It has held up to public contempt such immaculate patriots as Flanders and Waples, Crane and Heath, and sought to rob them of the priceless boon of an unsullied reputation. They are charged with no crime, they are accused of no immorality, but their Unionism is the "front of their offending." It is political animosity; it is opposition to Congress; it is contempt for the loyal dead who fought for the Flag. Regretful as we may be to make the declaration, we believe it nevertheless true, that Union men are not welcome in the South, nor are they safe without military protection. The enmity is deep-seated and ineradicable, and is manifested in the social and business proscription which every loyal citizen feels most painfully. This feeling permeates every branch of society. Northern physicians and lawyers encounter such professional opposition as to render their professions worthless, and Northern merchants are compelled to maintain unbroken silence as to their loyalty, or fail in business. Complaints come to us every day from gentlemen who are not *politicians*, but who are forced to leave our city because of their Northern birth; and the *tone* of the New Orleans *Times* is at once their warning to leave, and the exponent of the Southern mind. But this opposition comes not altogether because of Northern birth, but from a profound hatred of their Loyalty. The opposition is against everything that is loyal, and every man who stands fast for the Union of his fathers. The native-born Southern loyalist is the object of the intensest hate. Opposition to the congressional plan of reconstruction is settled and determined. Because our present City Council is an appointment under that plan, its credit is not worth a dollar in any of our city banks. Monroe's city government, notwithstanding its notorious squanderings of the public moneys, could negotiate a loan of any amount in our banks, but the present loyal government can't borrow a dime. As a merchant, Mr. Gauche or Mr. Clay can be accommodated to any amount, but not as Aldermen, appointed under the authority of Congress.

For this state of things the *Times* is largely responsible. By chance it became a prominent journal. It started a Union paper, and continued such till firmly established, when it cropped out an out and out treasonable sheet. Never a leader, but always a follower, it panders to the basest passions, and will sell its best friend for "thirty pieces of silver." It is the most insincere journal in the South, crying to-day "good Lord," and to-morrow "good Devil." He who confides in the *Times* leans upon a broken reed, and trusts in a rope of sand. Its files will prove that it has praised and damned in turn, every commanding general of this department, and every Union man of any prominence. Look over its files, and there you will find eulogies on Banks, Canby, Sheridan, and Mower, and on Flanders, Waples, Hahn, and Howell; and therein you will find the most bitter denunciations of these distinguished men. "Out of the same mouth proceed blessings and cursings." Canby was the only general here, that King ever had any influence with, and this was secured by dogging that kind-hearted man; but the general at last shook off the editor, as Paul did the viper at Miletus.

The animus of the *Times'* late assaults upon our Union citizens is assassination. Familiar with blood, it loves blood. It instigated the 30th of July massacre, and it aims to have repeated the scenes of that terrible day. Let our friends, therefore, be on their guard against the danger, and let the good sense and better judgment of all our citizens, of every political shade, unite in solemn condemnation of a public journal, the legitimate influence of which is the destruction of our commerce, the intimidation of Northern capitalists, the depreciation of our State and City credit, the perpetuation of party strife, the contempt for civil and military authority, the inauguration of the war of races, and the reign of terror.

Editorial Items.

In a recent letter to Brother Brakeman, Rev. James Hayward says:

"A congregation down in Ascension parish heard of the 'Mother Church,' and wishing to be sheltered by her, they sent for me to come down there and take them in care. I went down on last Sunday, and am happy to say that after preaching to them, and reading to them our *General Rules*, 137 joined the Church! They are going to buy a piece of ground for church purposes as soon as they can. This congregation is on the Homer plantation, and in a large settlement, and the society will increase. At night I preached for my Brother, Isaac, on Boughton's plantation.

"Our church here in Baton Rouge prospers finely. We have put in new seats through the centre of the house, and otherwise repaired and fitted it up, and are trying to make it more comfortable.

"We have also organized a Benevolent Society—'The Sons and Daughters of Louisiana'—with the following officers: President, Rob't J. Morris; Vice President, Wm. W. Taylor; Secretary, Alexander Reels; Ass't Secretary, J. K. Sabb; Treasurer, Rev. James Hayward. Sam'l Sharp and Geo. R. Eubank are first and second Sergeants, Sam'l Carter Director, and Henry Mumford Marshal. Martha Morris, Ellen Flowers, Martha J. Harrison, Margaret Buggs, Rockcyann Mumford, Ellen Hayward, and Rachael Graham are lady Directors.

"I found Brother Isaac down with the fever, but left him much better. His charge increases steadily; some join every Sabbath. Seven persons united with us here in Baton Rouge Sunday before last. So the good cause moves on. Thank the good Lord, who has overruled our trials for our benefit. All things work for good to God's children. Our Zion's ship has her sails all set, and well filled for glory."

How to Become a Christian.

The mind that has been awakened and interested in the great ideas of the Gospel—God, Eternity, the Soul, Immortality, Sin, Holiness, Christ, Redemption, Truth, Duty, Hell, Heaven—has reached an era in its history. And where, to the awakening, there is added a sincere desire to know the import and truth of these terrible and sublime ideas, a new interest attaches to that era. Of all such it may be said, as of the young man and the scribe in the Gospel: "And Jesus beholding him lovod him, and said: 'Thou art not far from the kingdom of God.'" How may those who are so near the kingdom find the door and a full admission? There are three conditions: 1. Cease to do evil. 2. Learn to do well. 3. Do what you have learned—*i. e.*, reduce your knowledge to practice—do what you know to be right. The *first* point is self-denial. This is plucking out right eyes, cutting off right hands, "denying ourselves of all ungodliness and worldly lusts." The *second* embraces a careful study of the Bible; a habit of prayer; a ready yielding to the convictions produced by, and prompt following the leadings of the Holy Spirit; for it is thus that we "learn" what is "well"—*i. e.*, what is right, what is duty. And the *third* point embraces the great principle of obedience; it requires the performance of all the "good works," the "labor of love," which the Gospel enjoins; it embraces all that is meant by Repentance, Faith and Love—love of God and man. This "obedience" must be voluntary, (the unconstrained act of our own free will,) cheerful, prompt, entire, constant, perpetual.

This is "the way of life." These are the steps to the throne. This is the road to endless glory. These the rounds in that more than Jacob's ladder, which connects earth and heaven. And whenever and wherever the enquiring mind calmly, trustfully reposes upon these truths, then and there it shall find a Bethel; then and there heaven shall be opened, and angels of mercy and love descend. To the patriarch of old it was seen in vision; to the obedient soul, now, it shall be a living reality, a conscious experience, a demonstrable fact.

"And how is all this to be wrought out? This system to be made my own; this truth, this life, this practical demonstration, which ends all theory, all doubt, to become my experience?" Such is the questioning of many who stand afar off, and behold, and hear; so full of moral darkness, sin and death, that to them we only "speak in parables," and our words scarcely bring them light and hope, to say nothing of purity and life. Let us question that sad inquirer:

How does that little black, dry, hard, and apparently lifeless seed, in your hand, become "a thing of beauty"—a blooming, fragrant flower? It is planted in the garden, in a carefully prepared place, and soil, and dew, and rain, and sun bring forth the germ, and the gardener does the rest. Plant yourself, sinner, in the garden of the Lord—a beautiful, fertile field—and heaven's dew shall distil upon you, and showers of grace descend, and the rays of the Sun of Righteousness, with warming, life-giving power, shine upon you and bring forth germs of a better life, and at last the beauty of holiness.

How does the infant become a man? By nourishment, exercise and growth, till the "full man" is developed. In its first attempts at walking it stumbles, falls, and is wounded and bruised, it may be; but rising with new strength from its overthrow, it pursues its onward way thro' tears and trials, till at last it "rejoices, as a strong man to run a race." "Babes of Christ" is Bible language. And you, though ignorant, impotent and helpless—*you* can go to the Bible and the sanctuary, and feed upon "the sincere milk of the word," and "grow thereby," till you begin to "walk and not faint," nor fall; then to "run and not be weary," and so on till you shall have come to "fill the fullness of the measure of the stature of a man in Christ," and shall have "run with patience" the whole length of the Christian race. (See Heb. 12, 13, and 1 Pet. ii, 2; Heb. xii, 1, 2.)

How does a man become a gardener, a farmer? First, he says: "I will!" and having passed the resolve, he goes to the garden, or to the farm, and asks to be instructed, and follows the directions given, and does the work of the farmer, or the gardener, and thus he learns to till the soil, and guide the plow, and sow, and reap, and gather into barns. Thus go you into the vineyard of God, and learn to "cultivate Immanuel's lands," and reap the harvest of eternal life.

How does a man come to be a Professor of Law, or language, of medicine, or mathematics? He says: "I *will*" acquire the knowledge, and *acts* upon the resolution. He goes to the *place* of instruction, puts himself under a competent teacher, and applies himself diligently to the study of the books put into his hands, and follows, carefully, the leadings of precept and preceptor. "Come unto me," says Christ; "take *my* yoke upon you, and *learn of me.*" "I am the way, the truth and the life:" "Search the Scriptures," for "they testify of me, and in them ye shall find eternal life."

How does a man become a mechanic, or a master-workman? He enters upon the work, follows the design upon the trestle-board, working to the line. Poorly and worldly at first, till practice has made him perfect. So begin you the life and work of the Christian, following the line of Christ's example and teaching, and go on to perfection in the graces and character of goodliness.

How does the civilian become a soldier? He says: "*I will* be a soldier!" And having thus *decided* he *acts*—he enlists, (volunteers,) and then he seeks the *place* where he is to "learn." He goes to the "camp of instruction," doffs his citizen's habit, dons the soldier's uniform and equipments, takes up arms, surrenders himself wholly to the drill-master, and thus he becomes a soldier, fitted for service, and subject to the "army regulations." Thus must you, reader, become a Christian warrior. Pass, calmly, deliberately, intelligently, firmly, and forever pass the high resolve—"I will be a Christian! Volunteer — enlist — under the banner of the cross, join yourself to the Christian army, lay aside the habiliments of sin for the garments of salvation. "Put on the whole armor of God;" the breastplate of *righteousness*, the girdle of *truth*, for "greaves," let your feet be shod with the preparation of the gospel of *peace;* to protect your head, take for a helmet the *hope* of salvation; for a sword take the *word of God;* for a shield, the power of *faith;* for re-enforcements and never-failing supplies' take the spirit of prayer—all prayer—secret, domestic, social and public prayer; believing, earnest, frequent, importunate, unceasing prayer, and thus armed, go forth to fight against all sin, of every name. Do this not in your own strength, but in God's name; look for the Spirit to help your infirmity. Without this you can do nothing. But you can do all things through Christ's strength.

"The willing and the obedient eat the good of the land." "If any man will do his (God's) will, he shall know of the doctrine." "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." "And if ye do these things ye shall never fall; for so an admittance shall be administered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ." "Yes, this is the way, now walk ye in it." There is no other but this plain, practical path to heaven—no other way to become a Christian. We have walked this road for years. Reader, come thou with us.

Appleton's Railway Guide.

Do you expect to travel by railroad, or do you wish to gain information as to the number and extent of railroads completed and projected throughout the country? Then buy "Appleton's Railroad Guide." It contains tables of distances between stations on all railroads; an index of the principle cities and towns on the various roads, and much other information. Published by the Appleton's, 443 Broadway, New York, and for sale by news agents, booksellers and others.

Yellow Fever at Shreveport.—According to the *Southwestern* of the 30th ult. there is no abatement of yellow fever at Shreveport. One hundred and twenty-five were under treatment, but there were only thirteen deaths.

LATE BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—The Democrats are betting on 45,000 majority in New York state.

It is settled that the president will withhold his annual message until the first Monday in December.

All the members of the cabinet were at the meeting to-day, except Welles, who is sick.

The propeller Acme has been wrecked on Lake Erie.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $317,000.

The *Herald's* special has the following: "I learn to-night that an ex-member of the cabinet to-day presented to General Grant a copy of Forney's double-leaded editorial on the presidency, and asked them if he indorsed it. It is said Grant disapproved of some of the article, and declared he had not authorized Forney to speak for him."

The *Tribune* says editorially: "As human life in New York is too short for anybody to read five columns of the *Press*, we have reduced Colonel Forney's points to these: First, General Grant succeeded Mr. Stanton as secretary of war, this being an act of rare sagacity and courage. Second, General Rawlins believes in Grant. Third, E. B. Washburne believes in Grant. Fourth, Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, believes in Grant. Fifth, several gentlemen named in connection with the presidency have pronounced to vote for him. Sixth, what his principles are is nobody's business."

A canvass of the Ohio legislature gives Thurman the senatorship undoubtedly.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—The fog with which Grant allows himself to be surrounded is more dense than ever this morning. A widely published special makes him say, through a friend who had a prolonged interview with him yesterday, that Washburn has no authority to speak for him, and that for a long time he has endeavored to shake Washburn off. In opposition to this are the fact that Washburn domiciles with Grant, and that yesterday General Rawlins, Grant's chief of staff, presented Washburn with a cane made from the tree under which Pemberton surrendered to Grant at Vicksburg.

A radical senator of the most ultra school claims that Grant suits him, and it is stated that the article in the *Chronicle* was preceded by a long consultation between Logan, Thayer, and Washburne, during part of which Grant was present.

An oil refinery near Pittsburg, with 1500 barrels of oil, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Harry Cook, foreman, was burned to death.

Many stores on South Main street, Sedalia, Mo., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $150,000.

The Tennessee senate has reconsidered the vote prohibiting distinction on account of color on the cars, and a motion is pending to compel the roads to have special negro cars.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—The following circular has been sent by the war department to the several assistant commissioners of the freedmen's bureau:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Aband'd Lands,
WASHINGTON, November 5, 1867.

SIR—As there is still quite an amount of abandoned property on your returns, and much of it occupied by the former owners who abandoned it, according to the definition of the law, and who, through contempt of the government of the United States, and of the president's authority, decline to make any application under the orders approved by him for its restoration, you are hereby instructed to give notice to all such persons through your officers and agents that their property coming under the above head of abandoned property held by the government, and now on your returns, will be taken formal possession of on the first day of January next and rented to refugees and freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the law. In case they make application in accordance with law, formal restoration will be immediately made and reported at this office.

Very truly yours,
U. S. GRANT,
Secretary of War *ad interim*.

General Howard has departed southward on a tour of inspection.

The clerks of the war office are forbidden to communicate with claim agents on business affairs. Claim agents approaching clerks on interdicted points are to be excluded.

The president has accepted a serenade for Wednesday evening.

Judge Fisher's disbarment of Bradley was confirmed to-day by a full bench. Bradley thanked the court for kindly expressions, but announced his previously formed determination to abandon practice. Robert J. Walker argued Bradley's case.

General Grant has forbidden leaves of absence unless the applications come through regular channels.

H. R. Myers has been appointed assistant special agent of the postoffice department.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $327,000; for the week $4,031,000; for one year to date $77,842,000.

This morning's *Chronicle* in an editorial which was also telegraphed last night to Philadelphia, and appears in the *Press*, referring to the special dispatch alluded to yesterday, which it publishes, says: "We are authorized to state that the above is unqualifiedly false." The *Chronicle* insists that it has fairly represented Grant's political status.

Among General Grant's visitors during the day on which the questioned conversation occurred, was Hon. Montgomery Blair.

Cabinet changes are again rumored, but no immediate changes are probable.

Captain L. M. Chenley, of Louisville, is here with a committee of Western steamboatmen, of which he is chairman, to seek modifications in the steamboat laws.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, November 9.—Yesterday at Blountsville, Tennessee, suit was brought against an express company, in which the plaintiff claimed damages for goods destroyed by federal troops on an express car on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. The express company plead that their receipts provided against damages for loss by fire or the common enemy.

Judge Butler decided that the federal troops were not the common enemy, and a verdict for $16,000 was given against the company.

An excited Republican meeting was held at the headquarters of the colored voters last night. A committee was appointed to wait on General Schofield and request him to order city elections. Lewis Lindsay, a colored delegate elect to the convention, made a speech. Alluding to the discharge of negroes for voting the radical ticket, he said: Before any of his children should suffer for food the streets of Richmond should run knee deep in blood.

He thanked God that "the negroes had learned to use swords and arms." All efforts of the more peaceful negroes to stop these demonstrations were hooted down. The citizens here are apprehensive of trouble. Wordwell and other white radicals left the meeting.

Alabama Constitutional Convention.

MONTGOMERY, November 9.—The reconstruction convention has decided against the proposition to insert no proscriptive feature in the new constitution.

The Republican party propose to elect all state and county officers at the same time that the constitution is submitted to the people, in hopes of getting a larger vote on its ratification, and prevent any loss to the Republicans on account of the freedmen changing homes on the first of January.

From New York.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Steamer Rising Sun arrived from Aspinwall with $330,000 in treasure.

She brings the news that a rupture had occurred between the executive and legislature of Equador, which led to the arrest of several legislators, but resulted in harmony after the resignation of an obnoxious home secretary.

The revolution in Peru gains headway.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—There has been a full meeting of the Chamber of Commerce here, nine hundred members being present. They unanimously adopted a report praying congress to take off the cotton and sugar tax.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELHHIA, October 9.—The Presbyterian convention has adopted a basis of union and adjourned, after recommending similar conventions every year.

Prize Fight.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Jack Walsh knocked Dan McGill senseless on the fifty-seventh round. The fight lasted two hours and fifteen minutes.

Wisconsin Election.

CHICAGO, November 9.—Wisconsin returns indicate 4000 Republican majority.

From Omaha.

OMAHA, November 9.—The steamer Deer Lodge, from the upper Missouri, has arrived with 120 passengers and $2,000,000 in treasure.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Money easier this afternoon, with large offerings. Call loans generally 6 to 7, though large balances are loaned at 5 per cent. The bank statement will be less favorable than last week, and shows a loss of deposits and legal tenders, the result of currency moving to the South. Gold closed steady at 138⅝. Quiet shipment of specie this week $298,000.

Alabama Constitutional Convention.

MONTGOMERY, November 8.—The reconstruction convention on a test vote, tabled by a vote of 45 to 42, a proposition to abolish the present provisional state government within twenty days. An ordinance was introduced, and referred to the appropriate committee, to organize a provisional government for the state, and vacating all important state offices on first of January next. The provisional governor to be appointed by the convention, which shall fill all offices by the appointment of men who can subscribe to the test oath.

A resolution was introduced and referred, proposing to disfranchise all persons implicated in the murder of Union men during the war.

From Havana.

HAVANA, November 7.—General Santa Anna is here, buying a farm.

The steamer Georgia, from Vera Cruz 31st October, has arrived, and brings news from the Mexican capital to the 29th.

Juarez had been re-elected.

A commissioner had come on to negotiate a loan of twelve millions of dollars at Washington.

The government has left the troops unpaid, and has used four hundred thousand dollars for other purposes.

The United States steamer Yautic was still outside of Tampico bar.

A conducta of $600,000 in specie had arrived in Vera Cruz.

HAVANA, November 8.—Sugar firm; No. 12 Dutch standard, 8 to 8¼ reals. Provisions heavy and inactive.

Arrived, United States steamers Susquehanna and Liberty, from Baltimore.

Foreign News.

AMSTERDAM, November 8.—The bank has raised the rate from 2½ to 3 per cent.

PARIS, November 8.—The Yellow book ready for publication shows that Ratazzi has been long warned of the insurgents' plans and the action of France.

FLORENCE, November 8.—Garibaldi is to be tried.

PARIS, November 8.—Moneura asks the withdrawal of French troops from Rome.

LONDON, November 8.—It is said that Lavalette will soon resign, and that Roher will succeed him.

The friends of Garibaldi say he had but four thousand men—they also say that Garibaldi's sons are hidden—not captured.

LONDON, November 9.—The relations between France, Rome, and Italy, are delicate, and cause great distrust. France asked Rome to release the insurgent prisoners, but was refused.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine in Wales, by which it is thought nearly 300 lives were lost.

The sultan in reply to the last joint note from the European powers declines their advice and accepts the responsibilty of consequences. England, France, and Austria are agreed on the Eastern question.

The *Moniteur* says the popular tumults in Italy were quelled by the Italian government, but also acknowledges that the French troops decided the day at Monte Rotondo. Italy asks France to withdraw her troops on the ground that Italy can and will maintain peace, and that Garibaldi and his lieutenants will leave Italy and go to the United States.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—Papers by the steamer Deutchland, contain the following item: While the emperor of Austria was enjoying himself at the steeple chase at Vincennes, the Emperor Napoleon drove in from St. Cloud and paid a short visit to the exhibition. It was long enough, however, for comfort, as a scene occurred as unlooked for as it was disgraceful. During his visit an egg was thrown at the large picture of him by Flanding, and when he made his appearance in one of the galleries a loud and distinct hissing took place on the part of a collection of men in blouses. The impartiality of the Italian intervention and the general state of uneasiness and dissatisfaction which exists there among the lower classes were probably the causes of this demonstration.

The Democratic majority in New York was 46,000; in Maryland, 41,000. The Democrats have gained 7800 in Minnesota, while negro suffrage, which was voted on last year as well as this, shows a gain of 500 votes.

Returns from the western counties of Kansas indicate that most of them have gone Democratic.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $650,000.

The Tammanies nominate Hoffman; the Mozart's nominate Fernando Wood, and John J. Anthon is prominently mentioned by the Democratic Union party for mayor of New York.

Thad Stevens has written a five column letter opposing national banks, and arguing that while interest is payable in coin the bonds can honestly be liquidated with legal tenders.

General Emory has disbanded the unauthorized military organizations in the district of Columbia.

It is said that Sheridan telegraphed General Grant, advising that General Mower's action in removing General Hays from the New Orleans shrievalty be disapproved.

The American vice-consul at Havana, telegraphs to the state department to-day that the cholera is serious at that point, and officially declared that the number of cases daily was increasing.

The following vessels were sunk in the harbor of St. Thomas on the 29th of October during the gale: Spanish war steamer Camaguci sunk and 16 persons drowned; British steamer Columbia, 6 men lost, cargo worth from one to two million dollars; British steamer Rhom, lost at Peters island, 160 men lost; British steamer Wye, Captain Taylor, lost off the harbor, 59 men lost; British schooner Proctor; British brig Onesiphorus; British schooner Ocean Gem, 3 men lost; American schooner Clinton, Captain Holmes, from New York; French bark Vilose; French tug boat; French bark Emma; French sloop Sylph; Spanish schooner Union, captain lost; Spanish schooners Rapido and Inez, captains lost; Trinidad, Veloz, Attagracia, and Alphonso; Venezuelan schooners Joram, Palacietta, Oriental, Pinchita, and Conception, the latter with $5000 of specie; Danish schooners Maggie, Nanette, and Danish bark Ludwig Hahn; Dutch schooner Amelia; Bremen brig Johana. Two tug boats and all the lighters were destroyed. The German brig Bertha with all on board lost but two men; Prussian brig Tuffen ashore and damaged; ship Sarah Newman probably a total loss; ship Charles Sprague a total loss—thirteen men lost; bark Aberdeen driven ashore and badly damaged; brigs Mecosta and Nelly Gray; British brigs Wild Pigeon and R. S. Cole; British ship British Empire dismasted and sinking; British brigs Her Majesty, Ida Abbott, and Princess Alice; British bark Agnes Lamb; British schooners Water Witch and Elizabeth; British steamers Robert Todd and Derwent; French barks Brume, Berenicia, Gazelle, and General DeTourmel, and brig Jacmel; Danish brig Vaulkyien; bark Nordskey and schooner Dashermanas; French schooner Petrel: German brigs Helions and Edward; Norwegian ship Veloz; Dutch brigs Moria, Anna, and Anytie, and schooner Juliet; Spanish steamer Velogo and Spanish war steamer Vasco Nunez de Bilboa—all dismasted.

About all the coverings of the roofs of the houses were blown away, such as tile, zinc, etc.; all the wharves were smashed, and the fort and barracks are gone. The lighthouse was destroyed, and about three hundred persons have been buried, after having been picked up in the harbor. The loss both on the shore and in the shipping was very great.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—The cigar makers, about 2000 in number, are on a strike.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, November 11.—General Schofield to-day ordered a court martial on the 18th instant, in the case of Colonel Rose, United States army, conductor of elections here, who is formally charged by citizens with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, drunkenness, etc., on election day.

The *Dispatch* has an account of the mobbing of Major Frank Butts, former bureau agent of King William county, by negroes. An attempt was made by the civil authorities to arrest the ringleaders, but they resisted, and the military have been sent for.

The leading colored citizens of Richmond will be out in the morning in a card disavowing the incendiary sentiments uttered by Lindsay, a colored delegate to the convention, in a recent speech.

From Georgia.

MACON, November 11.—The *Telegraph* of to-morrow will advocate the policy of a state conservative convention, to meet in Macon on Thursday the fifth day of December next.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, November 11.—In the constitutional convention to-day the elective franchise committee presented majority and minority reports. The majority report disfranchises all who refuse to vote for or against the constitution when submitted to the people, and is otherwise proscriptive. These reports were made the special order for to-morrow.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—Frederick A. Packard, long prominently connected with the American Sunday School Union, is dead.

The schooner Atlantic, from Norfolk for Boston, sunk off Montauk point. Crew saved.

There seems to be little doubt that Grant told Montgomery Blair on Thursday that no one was authorized to speak for him. It is however equally well established that Grant was advised of the bearings of Forney's article previous to its publication, and that he made no objection to it.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that the government will be ready to proceed with the trial of Mr. Davis on the 25th.

Both sides, however, desire that Chief Justice Chase shall preside with Judge Underwood, and therefore it is possible that the trial may be postponed for a short time to enable Chase to make the arrangements to preside.

Legal considerations alone prompt the desire that the two judges should sit in the case.

From Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, November 12, 10 A. M. Wind north, blowing a strong gale. Weather fine.

Arrived at the bar, steamship Sherman, Hildreth, from New York 2d instant, with merchandise and passengers, to A. Moulton. Sailed, steamship Raleigh.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—A prize fighting party were captured over the Long bridge by Schofield's soldiers this morning.

Schofield is determined to stop prize fighting in his district. The military were secreted in the woods, and surrounded the party before the alarm was given. None escaped.

Stevens' friends think he can not survive the winter. The impeachers say the persistence of the president in his determination to withhold his reasons for Stanton's removal from the war office from the senate, will be the greatest charge against him yet given.

A Havana special says Maximilian's body would be delivered to Admiral Tegethoff on the 6th.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Flour active and firm. Wheat 1 to 2c. better, Corn quiet and steady. Pork dull, $20 80 to 21. Lard quiet. Cotton quiet, middling uplands 18¾ to 19c. Freights quiet.

Stocks dull. Money 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling, long time, 108½; short 108⅝. Gold 139¼. Five-twenties of 1862, coupons, 108¼. Snowing here to-day.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—At a cabinet meeting to-day all the members present except Welles, whose condition is considered critical.

Senor Murillo, minister from the republic of Colombia, presented his credentials to the president to-day.

General Sherman is hourly expected.

Some of the owners of cotton seized during the war are about to institute legal proceedings against Secretary McCulloch on the grounds of his illegal rulings. It is anticipated that this action will lead to a ventilation of the whole matter.

A slight snow storm occurred here to-day.

It is nearly accurately ascertained that the United States is in treaty for two islands in the West Indies—St. Thomas and St. Johns—at a price estimated at from four to six millions of dollars in gold. The transfer of the islands to this government is dependent on the consent of the people of the islands, and the question is to be presented to them during the present month. It is thought a majority will consent.

The Republicans claim that negro suffrage has been carried in Minnesota by a small majority.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, November 12.—The military authorities to-day arrested Lewis Lindsey, the colored delegate, for using language calculated to array the blacks against the whites. He is to be tried by military commission.

Chief Justice Chase will arrive to-morrow morning to preside with Judge Underwood at the adjourned spring term of the United States circuit which commences to-morrow. The fall term at which Davis is to be tried commences on the 25th, and his trial will certainly go on. From the venue it appears that the jury will be largely composed of blacks.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, November 12.—In the reconstruction convention to-day the whole day was consumed in considering the franchise question. The majority report, which embraces strong proscriptive features, will be adopted.

From New York.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The board of common council passed a resolution tendering the hospitalities of the city to General McClellan on his arrival—a public reception and the freedom of the city. A committee of five from each board was appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 12.—The Savannah cotton factory, with six houses, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss estimated at $25,000; insured for $11,500.

Foreign News.

LONDON, November 11.—The Honduras railway loan for a million of pounds has been introduced here.

LISBON, November 12.—One of the Prussian deputies has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years, for remarks made in the diet.

PARIS, November 12.—The *Moniteur* says: France finding Italy resolved to fulfill her duty, withdraws her troops from Rome to Civita Vechia.

The Swiss federal council has approved the postal treaty with the United States.

LONDON, November 12.—A riot took place at Oxford to-day, and the government troops have been called out.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Money steady and unchanged. Gold closed firm at 139¼. Sterling dull and lower, with sales at 9. Governments firmer but dull.

Balance in the sub-treasury, $106,250,000.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The secretary of war has ordered gratuitous distribution of soldiers' clothing to replace that destroyed to prevent contagion.

William M. Evarts, C. H. Dana, General Wells, and District Attorney Chandler, counsel for the prosecution in the Davis case, had several hours consultation to-day. All these gentlemen are ready to proceed on the 25th. It is the desire of the counsel for the defense that Chase should preside in conjunction with Underwood. The trial will proceed on the original indictment. Mr. Davis will be present at the time required by his bonds, although it is doubtful whether the trial will immediately commence.

Senator Guthrie will attend the senate this session.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $218,000.

McClellan is mentioned in connection with the war office. The president and Grant had a long interview to-day.

The presidential serenade this evening was very enthusiastic, and there was an immense crowd present.

The vote in Kansas for negro suffrage was 5995, against it 13,563.

E. F. Woods has been appointed Callicott's successor.

Foreign News.

LONDON, November 13.—Late Florence dispatches say that the note from Menebria has had a very quieting effect on the country. The press of Italy, however, are almost unanimously of the opinion of the impossibility of reconciling the differences existing between the Italian government and the people on one side, and the Pope on the other.

A diplomatic circular has been issued by France inviting the great powers to conference, but suggesting no definite basis of action.

GALWAY, November 13.—The steamer Crusader, from New Orleans October 20, for Liverpool, put in here to-day for coal. Her deck had been burned. Damage considerable. Loss not ascertained.

MADRID, November 13.—Captain General Lerzundie will sail for Havana on the 30th. Porto Rico has been added to his command.

Many political arrests have been made here, and it is reported that a secret society has been discovered.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, November 13.—Three citizens of Frederick county, who had held offices of magistrate, postmaster, and member of legislature, were held to-day to bail before the United States court to answer the charge of perjury in registration.

From Pennsylvania.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., November 13.—Mrs. Lena Miller, who killed her husband last winter, was hanged to-day. She made no confession.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The bureau functionary who arrested Judge Parker at Winchester, Va., charges that Union men can not get justice before him.

The pay department investigating committee will only report progress on the meeting of congress, and ask time.

Chase is quoted that he is more radical in name than in fact, and as complaining that he has indiscreet friends.

Pope intends sending a list to congress of rebels fit to be enfranchised.

Sitka advices of the 3d instant say that the Russians have made a formal transfer.

The steamer Ossippee was nearly wrecked on the 27th ultimo in the most terrific hurricane known for seventy years. She lost all her boats and rigging, and her chronometers were destroyed. She put into Sitka on the 28th.

The Hair Trade in France.

According to a Paris exchange report human hair is chiefly supplied to the world of fashion by France. The departments of Puy de Dombes, Cantal, Correze, Lozere, La Vendee, Les Deux Sevres, La Vienne, L'Allier, La Manche, Les Cotes du Nord, L'lle et Vilaine are the best markets for this commodity. Italy, Germany, and Belgium likewise compete with France, but cannot beat her out of the field as to the supply of the raw material. Religious houses and nunneries supply large quantities.

The price of undressed hair varies from 50 francs the kilo to 60 francs. In 1865 the price rose from 65 francs to 100 francs the kilo. In France 68,000 kilogrammes of human hair are sold annually, 25,000 of which are worked up into *postiches*. Thirteen thousand kilos are exported to foreign countries. The sale of the raw material and its value when worked into the plaits and puffs and chignons which adorn the heads of the belles, represent above 80,000,000 francs—that is £3,200,000 or $16,000,000.

Increase and Decrease of Yellow Fever.

The following table exhibits the progress of yellow fever deaths in this city from week to week since July 13:

Week ending July 13	3
Week ending July 20	2
Week ending July 27	5
Week ending August 3	9
Week ending August 13	14
Week ending August 17	12
Week ending August 24	69
Week ending August 31	126
Week ending September 7	212
Week ending September 14	354
Week ending September 21	398
Week ending September 28	492
Week ending October 5	429
Week ending October 12	359
Week ending October 19	217
Week ending October 26	143
Week ending November 2	67
Week ending November 9	48

Twelve were natives of Germany, 8 of France, 8 of Ireland, 3 of England, 2 of Prussia, 1 of Scotland, 1 of Spain, 1 each of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Maine, Missouri, New York, and Alabama; 6 of New Orleans, and 1 of another part of Louisiana.

From the New Orleans Republican.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A CHAPTER FROM ST. LANDRY.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER WARREN

A rather singular case has just been concluded before United States Commissioner E. Warren, the particulars of which will be found below:

On the twenty-eighth day of October there appeared before E. Warren, Esq., U. S. commissioner, two persons, giving their names as Michael Garry and George F. Belden, of the parish of St. Martin, who swore to an affidavit that one John Woods, of the parish of St. Landry, had been without cause or provocation killed by one David Speer, of the parish of Lafayette; and that Banajor Spell, Hugh Wagner, Turner Foreman, Wallace Hilliard, Edward Haufpower, Ford Haufpower, Elisha Haufpower, George Morgan, and Edward Hilliard, of Lafayette parish, and J. M. Marsh, Benjamin Porill, Isaac Haufpower, Howard Haufpower, Dr. Rooker, Edward Foreman, Walter Foreman, and Joseph Foreman, of Vermillion parish, are all accessory thereto.

One of the deponents swears, also, that he had been instructed by those parties to leave the parish, and his life was threatened in case he should ever return.

They depose, furthermore, that the murder of Woods had been reported to the civil authorities, and that they had applied for address, in vain; the constituted civil authorities had refused to take cognizance of the offense of these parties, and they had in vain sought redress in the courts of the state.

On the strength of this deposition, the United States marshal ordered the arrest of the parties accused, and placed the writ in the hands of Mr. McKenna, deputy marshal, furnishing him with a squad of twelve men, and instructing him to bring the accused to this city for trial.

On Monday evening Deputy Marshal McKenna returned to the city, having in custody six of the parties, to wit: Dr. A. P. Rooker, O. M. Marsh, B. Z. Powell, Hugh Wagner, Isaac Haufpower, and Edward Haufpower. They were committed to appear for examination on Wednesday, and the complainants notified to appear.

On Wednesday these six parties were arraigned, but the men who signed the affidavit against them, although in town and properly and legally notified, failed to appear.

The parties appeared before the commissioner, accompanied by Captain James Fry, recently appointed sheriff of the parish of Lafayette by General Mower, and by D. C. Robins, formerly a paymaster in the United States navy.

The accused parties signed and swore to an affidavit before the commissioner in which they state that they are not only innocent of the alleged offenses, but had no knowledge of a murder having been committed; that the affidavit of Garry and Belden was purely malicious and false, and was founded on the fact that the affiants were witnesses against these two men for cattle stealing. One of the party had confessed his crime, and they had assured him if he would leave that part of the country and not return they would not prosecute him.

This affidavit was also sworn to by Captain Fry and Mr. Robins as true to the best of their knowledge and belief. Captain Fry states that no murder has been reported to the civil authorities, and no coroner's inquest held on any such case as the prosecutors allege. The commissioner therefore released the parties on bonds to appear when summoned to trial.

These men, together with Sheriff Fry, have made some very serious charges against Deputy Marshal McKenna in connection with this affair, which are now undergoing investigation before the marshal, and in case they are proven, it will go hard with the deputy.

It is alleged that McKenna while at New Iberia became very much intoxicated, and drawing his pistol upon many of the citizens threatened to burn the town. He is also charged with treating his prisoners with undue and unnecessary severity, and with appropriating money found upon their persons to his own uses. We hope for the credit of the government and his own good name Mr. McKenna will be able to refute these charges and clear himself from all stigma.

The Alabama Constitutional Convention.

Before he was elected to the constitutional convention now holding its session in Alabama, of which Judge Peck is president, that gentleman expressed his views of what should be done by the convention in this manner:

The convention, soon to be convened, in our opinion, should confine itself to an honest compliance, in good faith, with the requirements of the several acts of reconstruction, and not go beyond them.

The fifth section of the act of the 2d of March, 1867, declares that the constitution to be framed by that convention shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all the male citizens of the state, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition who have resided in the state a certain length of time before the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law.

This settles the question as to what persons, citizens of the United States, shall have the right to vote under the constitution to be made by said convention.

In our opinion, there should be no restrictions upon the elective franchise inconsistent with, or in addition to, the exceptions contained in this section of said act—certainly none on account of race, color, or previous condition.

Second. As to the judiciary, some mode, if possible, should be devised that will make our judges, when elected, independent and fearless to do right.

Our apprehensions are it may be too late to enable the convention to accomplish such a desirable object. Between an election by the people, and an election by the joint vote of the two houses of the legislature, we greatly prefer an election by the people. If it can be done, we would say let the governor nominate, and by and with the consent of the senate, appoint the judges of the several courts.

We would confine the legislature, as far as possible, to their proper business of making laws, and not making officers.

Electing the public officers by the legislature, has ever had a corrupting and demoralizing influence, besides distracting their attention from the great duty of making laws.

With respect to the tenure of their officers, we would have them appointed for not less than eight, and not more than ten years. We think that better than to appoint them during good behavior.

If elected by the people, or in any other way, we would make their tenure the same time—eight or ten years—and not eligible to re-election.

Third. We should make it the duty of all governments to provide by some permanent system of common schools for the education of all the children of the state, and that education, as far as possible, should be made free, especially for the poor—and further, in our opinion the expenses of such a system should be provided for by a uniform tax to be levied upon the people and property in the state until a permanent fund for that purpose can be provided.

Fourth. We would exclude no one from the jury box on account of race, color, or previous condition, nor would we permit any one to enter it who is not competent to discharge the duties of the office.

Our present law on the subject of selecting jurors, if honestly and fearlessly executed, will always secure competent and intelligent jurors. [See section 3436 of the code.] By this section it will be seen that it is made the duty of the sheriff, every two years, to make and return a list of the house holders and free holders of their respective counties, and then it is made the duty of the sheriff, judge of probate, and the clerk of the circuit court to select from such list the names of such persons as may be thought competent to discharge the duties of grand and petty jurors, with honesty, impartiality, and intelligence.

Now, suppose these officers to do their duty under this law, fearlessly, with integrity, and without respect of persons; and can there be any reasonable ground for apprehension that the courts will not always be attended by good and competent juries?

Reject from such lists the names of all who are not competent to discharge the duties with "honesty, impartiality, and intelligence," and there need be no fears, because such lists are made out of all the householders and freeholders in the several counties, excluding none on account of race, color, or previous condition. This law, in the code, will not be affected by the new constitution to be made; and it, or some law like it, will, no doubt, always exist in this state.

Fifth. We would elect the governor and senate every two years, and the members of the house of representatives every year.

In the present state of the country, we think four years too long a period to elect the members of the senate.

LATEST FROM SHREVEPORT.

Low Stage of the River—Severity of the Yellow Fever.

The Caddo *Gazette*, of the 2d instant, says:

The river rose three inches from the rain of last week, but has since fallen several inches below any previous mark of the season. The steamers Caddo and Pioneer Era have arrived from New Orleans this week, after long and persistent efforts in pulling over sand-bars.

There is only two feet water on the worst bars, with no immediate prospect of an improvement in navigation.

The necessities of commerce demand that all the waters in Red river valley should be confined to one channel by cutting off the water from Tone's bayou with a tumbling dam. The planters have gathered their scanty crops of corn and cotton, and will be compelled by poverty to discharge thousands of laborers.

In our present impoverished condition we can not collect a sufficient fund with which to complete the work. Our merchants and real estate men would cheerfully pay a heavy tax, yet it would be inadequate. The suggestion that the military should take this matter in hand is based upon the ground that all the posts in this country for hundreds of miles west and north of this place are dependent upon the navigation of Red river for commissary stores.

The *Southwestern* of the 6th says: We regret to state that we have not perceived any abatement in the plague during the past week, while the mortality has largely increased. The weather has been just the kind to propagate the disease and cause it to terminate fatally. Every few days it will clear off cold and wet, and kill those who are down with it, and then turn warm and develop new cases. We have been living here upward of fourteen years, and have never seen the like before. There are actually not enough well persons in the city, who are disposed to nurse, to take proper care of the sick and dead. To procure a regular nurse is out of the question, and the patient may consider himself in luck to have somebody to sit up with him during the night.

Wages of Field Hands.

The editor of the Franklin *Banner* must have left Maine long ago, or he would have known that New England farm hands get more than $15 a month. This is what he says of field hands:

There are no white field hands in the world that get as high wages as those of the sugar parishes of this state. Fifteen dollars per month, and house rent, wood, corn, vegetables, and nearly a support for laborers' families would in most instances amount to thirty-five or forty dollars per month, if laborers here were reckoned as closely with as in the North and in Europe.

Field hands are crazy when they demand higher wages than fifteen dollars per month, and such other considerations as they usually receive. If planters pay extravagant wages they may stand it one year, or more, if crops and prices are both good. But one or two failures in the sugar crop would break nearly every planter in the country. Planters must expect occasional short crops, and sometimes nearly an utter failure. And these must be provided for. He who attempts to pay every year such wages as full crops and full prices justify him in paying is a broken planter.

The sugar planters may not ever be able to realize the same profit on free labor that they did on slave labor. We do not think they can do it. But one thing is practicable—and that is to sell their land in small tracts to actual settlers on reasonable credits and realize a competency by the enhanced value of their now comparatively unproductive and unprofitable plantations.

Appointments by General Mower.

Upon the recommendation of B. F. Flanders, governor of Louisiana, the following named persons have been appointed to the offices set opposite their names, to fill existing vacancies:

J. W. Doswel, constable, third justice's court, parish of Carroll, Louisiana.

Andrew J. Johnson, alderman of Amite city, parish of St. Helena, Louisiana.

R. D. Montgomery, police juror, tenth ward, parish of Morehouse, Louisiana.

R. M. Turner, justice of the peace, fifth ward, parish of Madison, Louisiana.

V. J. Gibson, justice of the peace, tenth ward, parish of Morehouse, Louisiana.

Peter Schnekenburger, police juror, sixth district, parish of Jefferson, left bank, Louisiana.

Gotheb Neidhart, police juror, fourth district, parish of Jefferson, left bank, Louisiana.

Military Personals.

Leave of absence for forty days has been granted to Brevet Major Harvey E. Brown, assistant surgeon United States army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. A. Wilmans, United States army, has been relieved from duty at the New Orleans Post hospital, Greenville, La., and will report in person to the chief medical officer, district of Texas, for assignment to duty at Hempstead, Texas, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon E. C. Fox, United States army.

From the New Orleans Republican.

THE BAKERS ON THE LOAF.

GREAT INDIGNATION AMONG BREAD MAKERS.

No Bread to be Made after Three Days unless the Tariff be Rescinded.

A meeting of the Boss-Bakers' association was called at noon Friday, at the Coliseum hall, on Bienville street, to take action in the matter of bread tariff. About fifty members were present.

The president, Mr. Baumgarten, took the chair at about twelve o'clock, with Mr. Langles as secretary.

Mr. P. Clerc called the attention of the society to the recent action of the city authorities in causing the arrest of several parties in the second district for selling light weight bread. He declared that he had always made his bread of the best flour, and knew that most other bakers had done the same. He had made up his mind what to do in the matter, and wanted to know what others had to propose.

Mr. Sliner had tried to conform to the law, and had lost money by it. He paid $14 75 and $15 for his flour, and according to the law he got only $12 worth of bread out of a barrel of flour. He insisted that there was no law that could compel a man to lose money in his business.

Mr. Langles said that the mayor made his calculations in his orders upon the *wholesale* price of flour, and the bakers were compelled to pay a considerable advance on these prices.

The president, Mr. Baumgarten, said that everybody was getting rich except bakers. They pay in greenbacks for their flour, and get city money in return. The bakers give away their bread every day to poor people who come along needy and hungry. Then there are expenses of hiring help, keeping wagons, horses, buying feed, and paying high rents. He had been trying to sell out for a long time, and no one would buy. The present tariff is the merest nonsense, and made by one who knew nothing about the business. He proposed to give the public three days notice that they will stop making bread at the end of that time unless the tariff is repealed.

This suggestion was embodied in a motion by Mr. Clerc. Mr. Clerc pledged himself to forfeit to an asylum the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in case of a violation of his pledged faith to the society, and embodied this proposition in the motion.

It was proposed to extend the time till the next meeting of the council. Whereupon it was declared that the mayor had "charge of the building" and had all authority to act in the matter.

It was finally decided to await the action of the common council, which would be in three working days' time.

The motion of Mr. Clerc was adopted by a vote nearly unanimous.

The question of how to carry out the vote of the society arising, it was stated that the mayor had informed a committee of the society that he had no authority in the matter, and that the subject was already before the board of aldermen.

A motion made by A. C. Herron, to bake no bread until the tariff was repealed, was lost—only two votes in its favor.

The meeting voted that when it adjourn it should be till Monday next, at two o'clock.

The meeting unanimously voted to appoint a committee to prepare a statement for publication, setting forth the expenses of making bread per barrel of flour.

The chair appointed Messrs. H. Nolthing, J. C. Langles, John Buehler, B. Moses, and P. Clerc.

The meeting then adjourned.

Death of Northern Men in Texas.

We learn from the Brownsville *Courier* that Colonel Joseph Graham, formerly of Pennsylvania, appointed consul to Buenos Ayres under the administration of President Harrison, died at Boerne, Kendall county, on the 14th ultimo. He was engaged in sheep raising in Kendall county. In the early part of the war he was elected chief justice of Texas, but subsequently engaged for a short time in commercial pursuits at Brownsville.

The same paper informs us of the death by yellow fever, on the 18th ultimo, at the ranch "Brazil" on the Matamoras and Monterey road, of Henry H. Dye, of Marietta, Ohio, for the last two years a resident of Brownsville. Mr. Dye went to Brownsville as a commissioned officer in the seventy-seventh Ohio volunteers, twenty-fifth army corps, in June, 1865. When the regiment was mustered out he remained in Brownsville as deputy to George Dye, Esq., the sheriff of the county. He afterward accepted the situation of mounted inspector under the late collector of customs, Richard L. Robertson, Esq. A few days after the storm Mr. Dye evinced much alarm of the yellow fever, and in order to escape from the terrible scourge determined on going to Monterey and there remaining until all danger was over. He started by the Monterey stage on the 14th ultimo. On the evening of the same day a fever, which perhaps he had contracted before leaving, developed itself in a malignant form and he died after an illness of four days. His body was consigned to the grave at the Rancho Brazil.

Last of the Epidemic.

The deaths by this disease during the past week have been only nineteen less than they were the week before. The lingering cases are generally those of persons who have remained here all the season. With the exception of the two Germans, whose deaths were reported last Sunday, there have been, so far as can be ascertained from the reports to the board of health, no deaths by yellow fever

THE MURDER OF ELIAS CARTER.

Official Statements.

The following letter from Captain Norcross, assessor of internal revenue for the third district of Louisiana, to Governor Flanders, and the statement of the deputy sheriff explain themselves.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, Third District Louisiana, Monroe, November 2, 1867.

Hon. B. F. Flanders, Governor of the State of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.:

DEAR SIR—Herewith I inclose copy of a certificate of A. W. Moore, sheriff of Franklin parish, Louisiana, relative to the murder of Elias Carter, assistant assessor of internal revenue for Franklin parish.

Mr. Carter was a thoroughly loyal man, and a resident of Franklin parish for the past ten years, except the time he was within the United States lines from 1862 until it was safe for him to return to Franklin parish.

He has been an assistant assessor since the establishment of this district, and during registration a register of voters in Franklin parish. He leaves a family consisting of a wife and six children, most of whom are young.

From all that I can learn, he was undoubtedly murdered by a set of assassins who infest the swamp of Bœuf river, and because he was a Union man and an officer of the United States. I have seen several letters from Franklin parish, and they show such a state of terror existing there that good citizens for fear of their lives dare not name the supposed murderers. Judge Crawford has sent me a message, but does not write a letter. I have assurances that the names of the gang who perpetrated the deed will be furnished me.

Since the removal of the troops two other murders have also been committed.

Immediately upon the reception of the intelligence of Mr. Carter's murder a detachment of ten men, twentieth United States infantry, were sent from here to Winnsboro. I also telegraphed Major General Mower for a detachment of cavalry, as infantry are of no use except as guards in a town, all of these desperadoes being mounted.

I have officially reported such facts of the case as have come to my knowledge to the commissioner of internal revenue, and recommended that if other means fail a reward be offered by the department for the apprehension of the murderers of Mr. Carter.

The civil authorities are powerless, and even when aided by the military, I doubt if anything short of a price upon the heads of these wretches will bring them to justice.

As the executive of this state, I respectfully call your attention to this inhuman and cold-blooded murder of one of its citizens, and would urge upon you the propriety of offering a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Mr. Carter.

I remain sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. W. NORCROSS,
Assessor Third District, La.

[COPY.]

I hereby certify that on the evening of the 21st of October, 1867, Elias Carter was wilfully murdered, and to the best of my belief, by two men with double-barreled shot guns, well loaded with low mould buck shot, the said Carter being on his way to Bœuf Prairie Landing to weigh cotton, and the murderers well knowing that he made weekly trips to said landing to weigh (assess) cotton. I also think it necessary for the protection of civil officers that a detachment of United States should be garrisoned here. It is well understood and almost impossible for officers of the government to transact their business here unmolested, meeting opposition in almost every instance.

(Signed) A. W. MOORE,
Deputy Sheriff.

Winnsboro, Franklin Parish, Louisiana, October 22, 1867.

An Ingenious Dodger.

The London *Telegraph* says that lately a respectable looking man took his stand close by the weighing house in Plymouth market, holding in his hand a large and elegant snuff box full of wedding rings, and began with the following tale:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am sent here from a party of gentlemen who are waiting for me at the hotel to sell this number of gold rings in one hour. My friends, don't let this opportunity slip, for you may depend upon it they are gold and the wager is heavy. Look at the wager of the great Berkeley of the one hundred sovereigns that were to be sold in one hour; those that bought them for a penny freund them to be real gold sovereigns, but the wager was lost, and I am afraid that this wager will be lost." Of course the rings were soon bought by those eager to hear his tale. He said the ramping lion was all stamped on them, but it turned out to be a dog with a curly tail. He also said—"To-morrow you will see this wager in the papers." Every now and then he put his hand to his hat as if a gentleman were watching him, and then he would say, "I am watched that I don't sell more than one to each person, and to no person under fifteen years." All the rings were soon sold, and of course there is no occasion to say that they turned out to be good brass.

Confiscated Property.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The case of a property owner here who went South at the breaking out of the war, and whose property was seized, confiscated, and sold by the government to the Hon. J. D. Defrees, was heard in the supreme court of the district to-day, coming up from a lower court on an appeal. The court sustained the decision of the lower court, rendering the confiscation act of congress constitutional, and securing the present holders of confiscated property a life estate in the same. This decision applies to numbers of similar cases.—*Telegram to New York Tribune.*

COTTON PICKING.—The Nashville *Press* says this of cotton picking:

Cotton growers have abundant cause to be thankful for propituous seasons. Never was there a more favorable fall for getting out cotton. We are glad to see, too, that the farmers are stirring themselves in this matter. It is true there is no great inducement for them to pick out at the present prices. Nevertheless it will pay better to pick it out than to let it cumber the ground any longer. The dry season that has been so favorable to cotton has been death to grass, and has worried the would-be turnip growers prodigiously.

Travels of a Railroad Car.

Of the new route from the seaboard to St. Paul the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 24th ultimo says:

On Monday a freight car from Boston arrived at Minneapolis. It passed over a dozen lines of railroads, the only interruption being the passage of the river at Prairie du Chien, which the car made in a ferryboat with track built for the transportation of cars. The car passed through Springfield, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Prairie du Chien, and will be freighted back to New York with a load of freight.

The above is a fair specimen of the rapid extension of railroads in America. Already the country is gridironed with railroads from the extreme East to the Rocky mountains, and with the present progress in building the great Pacific railroad, California will be reached in a few years. This will give an additional impetus to the great mining interests of the Western territories, and open to us the rich trade of the East Indies.—*New York Express.*

The Late Ex-Governor Andrew.

We copy the following from the Chicago *Journal:*

Just as we were joing to press yesterday the wires brought the intelligence that the Hon. John A. Andrew, late governor of Massachusetts, had been stricken down with apoplexy the previous night, and was in a critical condition. We have now the sad news that the attack proved fatal about six o'clock last evening. A dispatch from Boston says of the circumstances attending this mournful event, and of the public sentiment occasioned by it:

"Ex-Governor Andrew died this afternoon at about six o'clock. He was attacked with apoplexy last evening, while in convocation with his family and friends. Feeling the premonitory symptoms he prepared to leave his family, and caused his physician to be sent for. Soon after he became insensible, and the best medical aid proving of no avail, a fatal result soon followed. No man living was more highly esteemed by this community, and it would be hard to name one who would be so generally and greatly missed. The news strikes the public here, where he was seen so few hours ago in the apparent enjoyment of health, with a peculiar shock. The demonstration of sorrow and of respect will be universal throughout New England."

The dispatch might have added, with truth, and the entire country; for Ex-Governor Andrew was one of the foremost men in the nation and second to no civilian in point of service to the government in its day and hour of peril. The rebellion found him in the gubernatorial chair of his state, which position he occupied until January 3d, 1866. During these eventful years he conducted the affairs intrusted to him with a consummate ability worthy the successor of Hancock and of the proud record of the State. The noble band of loyal governors—Andrew, Yates, Morton, Curtin, Kirkwood, and others hardly less praiseworthy, will always fill a prominent and distinct place in the history of our country. None had such perils to encounter and scheming traitors to circumvent as our own Yates, especially in the winter of 1862-63; but each was taxed to his uttermost in giving efficiency to the patriotism of his state.

Ex-Governor Andrew was uniformly supported by the overwhelming majority of the people. All loyal men felt that he was just the man for the place, and they were entirely right. The only fault with him was a zeal bordering on impatience. This was especially true in regard to the abolition of slavery. Viewing the subject from a New England stand-point, he could not realize the wisdom, and, we may say, necessity, of Mr. Lincoln's caution. He repeatedly urged the premature issuance of the proclamation. It is, however, due to both those great statesmen to say that the most cordial friendship always existed between them and that the ex-governor had the magnanimity afterward to acknowledge that the president was right in his exercise of prudence.

Having been governor of the state from the commencement of the war to its conclusion, ex-Governor Andrew declined in the fall of 1865 to again be a candidate, and Hon. A. H. Bullock was nominated and elected as his successor. On retiring from the office which he had so worthily filled for four years, ex-Governor Andrew delivered a valedictory address to both branches of the legislature, in which he maintained that the national government ought to require the rebel states to so re-organize their political institutions as to afford guarantees against future rebellion, and to secure the freedmen in the enjoyment of all their civil rights. His logic was unanswerable, and the policy which he then foreshadowed was essentially the same as that finally adopted by congress and sanctioned by the voice of the people.

After his retirement from the gubernatorial chair, ex-Governor Andrew confined himself almost exclusively to the practice of his profession. An effort was made to secure him for president of Antioch college, a position once filled by Hon. Horace Mann, and rumor subsequently associated his name with a portfolio in Mr. Johnson's cabinet, but the former would have been too narrow a field for his services and the other, had it been offered him, he would not have accepted, thoroughly opposed, as he was, to the policy of the administration. His name was mentioned frequently in connection with the next vice presidency, and it is quite probable that he would have been the choice of New England, and perhaps of the nation. But he has been summoned away by a mightier than the American people, and all that now remains of the great, good man is the healing shadow cast by his exemplary life. Pure as he was great, the good he did will live after him.

Romantic Wedding—A Couple Marrie to Save Hotel Room.

[From the St. Paul (Minn.), Pioneer.]

Thursday evening at a late hour John Streeter, Esq., George Mann, Esq., Miss Mann and Miss Pritchard, of Hudson, Wis., arrived in this city and registered their names at the International hotel. The several individuals desired separate rooms, though all belonged to the same party, and it did not seem unreasonable that the two ladies should occupy one room, while the two gentlemen occupied another. On account of the crowded state of the hotel it was found impossible to give each a separate room, and they were so informed. They then retired to the ladies' parlor, and held a council of war on the subject of the manner in which they were to be accommodated. After a short time, Mr. George Mann sought an interview with the proprietor of the hotel, and said he thought the matter could be satisfactorily arranged if the proper officials could be procured.

"What officials do you require, my dear sir?" was the very polite but peremptory request of the host.

Mr. Mann replied that either a clergyman or a justice of the peace would answer. No sooner said than done! A justice of the peace was summoned, and in about five minutes Mr. Streeter and Miss Mann were made one flesh, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

Colonel Johnson, of the International, and Major Dyke, of Faribault, were the witnesses, Mr. George Mann giving away the bride. This little ceremony, costing the hotel nothing, and only involving the parties in the expense of the fee to the justice and the revenue stamp on the marriage certificate, saved to the hotel one room, which was soon after let to an elderly gentleman from the country at the rate of three dollars a day.

Military Items.

General Mower, of the fifth military district, orders thus:

Upon the certificate of Surgeon B. A. Clements, United States army, stating that the climate of Texas will be beneficial in preserving the health of First Lieutenant Patrick Branaghan, first United States infantry, that officer is hereby ordered to report to the commanding officer, district of Texas, for assignment to such light duty as he may be able to perform in the western or northern parts of that state.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with recommendation to the war department for an extension of forty days, is hereby granted to First Lieutenant and Brevet Major James Callehan, 4th United States cavalry.

A "Lovely girl" in Wisconsin, recently recovered $11,400 damages in a breach of promise suit against a perfidious lover. Her lawyer congratulated her on the amount, when she exclaimed with a ferocious glance at the mulcted defendant, and nervously clinched her fingers, "I'd give every penny of it just to have one pull at is hair."

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Important for every Church Member, and every Friend of Religious Movements!

The "American Ecclesiastical Almanac for 1688," by Professor A. J. Schem, which will be published about the first of January, 1868, will fill a want long felt by Clergymen and members of all religious persuasions, and by all taking an interest in the religiious questions of the day. As the title page, which we give annexed, indicates, it will give a brief account of all the important events in the religious history of the year 1867, the proceedings of great Councils, Congresses, Assemblies and Meetings of particular denominations, the work of the Bible, and Missionary Societies, the progress of the Young Msn's Christian Associations, of the Temperance and Peace Movements, the advance of Religious Freedom and Toleration; the most memorable facts in the History of every Denomination not only in the United States but in the whole world; and an obituary account of persons distinguished in the religious world who died in 1867.

In addition to this large amount of historical information, this American Ecclesiasticol Almanac will contain the completest statistical Tables of Religious Denominations ever published. These tables will show the relative number of the Christian and the principal Non-Christian Religions of the world, the ecclesiastical statistics of America, Europe, Asis, Africa and Australia, and a complete statistical exhibit of every important religious denomination of America and Europe.

In short, it will contain an immense amount of intelligence, not accessible in any other volume, of the greatest interest to every one who is not indifferent with regard to religions question, and constantly needed for reference.

The name of the author of the "American Ecclesiastical Almanac" guarantees for the accuracy and completeness of the information that will be furnished.

Price 30 cents—A liberal discount allowed to dealers; also to clergymen, teachers, and others wishing to form clubs for the above Almanac, among their church members.

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HARPER'S BAZAAR, the publication of which has just been commenced by Harper & Brothers, is an illustrated Weekly Journal, devoted to Fashion and Household Literature.

It is the first weekly journal of fashion ever published in the United States. By arrangements which the publishers have perfected, at great cost, with the most celebrated European fashion journals—particularly with the well-known "Bazar of Berlin"—illustrations of fashions for each week of the year will appear in Harper's Bazar simultaneously with their publication in Paris and rerlin; an advantage which will belong exclusively to this journal

In a country where three hundred millions of dollars are annually expended for dry goods, to be transformed into articles of dress, trustworthy and practical instructions as to the most tasteful and economical methods of fashioning these articles become of the greatest value to American women. The Bazar will contain full and explicit instructions, with illustrations, which will enable every lady reader to cut and make her own and her children's entire wardrobe, with a large portion of her husband's. Each alternate number will be accompanied with large pattern plates, containing from forty to fifty full-sized patterns, applicable to every article of wardrobe made in the family, with the necessary directions for cutting and making. Similar illustrations and descriptions of fancy work will also be furnished. These patterns will be executed in Paris and Berlin, and will surpass anything of the kind hitherto produced in this country. Frequently an elegant colored fashion plate will be presented with the paper. Practical descriptions will also be given of the fashions especially in vogue in New York—the centre of fashion in America.

Harper's Bazar, besides being the leading Fashion Journal in this country, will also aim to present before its readers the very best specimens of Household Literature. It will contain original and selected serial stories, poetry, novelettes, articles on the topics of the day, (excluding politics,) on books, art, morals, familiar science, education, amusements, hygiene, etiquette, housekeeping, gardening, with home and foreign gossip. No subject of household interest will be excluded from its columns.

In the first number of the Bazar will be commenced a novel, entitled "The Cord and the Creese; or, The Brandon Mystery," by James De Mille, Esq., author of "The Dodge Club." This novel has been read in manuscript by several of our most competent critics, who unanimously pronounce it, in point of interest of plot, variety of adventure, and graphic delineation of character, to be fully equal to any of the novels of Wilkie Collins.

Harper's Bazar will contain 16 folio pages, of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and will be published weekly, at ten cents per single number, or four dollars per year.

Ladies in the country will be supplied gratuitously through the mails with the first six numbers of Harper's Bazar, upon written application to the publishers.

Postage, five cents for three months.

Single subscribers will be supplied from the beginning to the end of the year 1868, which will complete the first volume, for the yearly price of four dollars.

An extra copy will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers, at four dollars each, in one remittance, or six copies for twenty dollars.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York, October, 1867. n16

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,

Principal Office, cor. 19th street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1867.

	Deposits.	Drafts.	Total due Depositors.
Augusta, Ga.	$ 1,118 53	$ 1,119 74	$11,543 65
Baltimore, Md	7,719 55	5,063 80	42,638 05
Beaufort, S. C.	10 459 03	13,917 00	48,584 57
Charleston, S. C.	23,094 19	18,326 25	44,936 36
Huntsville, Ala.	1,640 00		1,621 76
Jacksonville, Fla.	8,645 53	6,183 68	12,611 77
Louisville, Ky.	6,785 85	12,414 67	51,458 55
Memphis, Tenn.	1,641 34	1,154 00	10,537 42
Mobile, Ala.	4,532 29	6,311 10	31,823 46
Nashville, Tenn.	2,274 77	1,454 19	21,531 93
Newbern, N. C.	11,334 87	6,484 63	13,543 70
New Orleans, La.	4,316 34	4,793 30	50,884 13
New York, N. Y.	2,965 55	4,048 67	17,572 79
Norfolk, Va.	9,632 27	9,172 43	33,346 71
Richmond, Va.	2,763 02	3,448 97	14,060 88
Savannah, Ga.	2,184 85	1,663 99	25,631 72
Tallahassee, Fla.	2,163 67	1,655 57	7,244 55
Vicksburg, Miss.	1,662 36	2,230 75	6,040 97
Washington, D. C.	18,714 72	17,103 22	56,827 62
Wilmington, N. C.	24 24	143 97	2,307 13
	$122,633 27	$116,849 04	$503,547 22

Total amount deposits for the month...$122,633 27
" " drafts " " ... 116,849 04

Excess of deposits over drafts..... $ 5,784 23

Total deposits.....$2,408,898 53
Total drafts.....1,905,351 31

Balance due depositors.....$503,547 22

All communications, including remittances to and drafts on the Company, will be addressed to officers, at Washington, D. C., Banking House, Pennsylvania Avenue, corner Nineteenth street.

M. T. HEWITT, President.
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INFORMATION WANTED—By Milton McGinnis, formerly known in Kentucky by the name of Milton Maze, of his mother, SARAH WALKER, whom he left in Kentucky some years ago. nov9

The October Phrenological Journal

Contains Portraits and Characters of Mary Queen of Scots; Charlotte Bronte; Thomas Nast, the artist; Ira Aldridge, tragedian; Alfred Sewell, and others. Well-written articles on Anthropology; Married or Single; Boots and Beauty; Sick Headache, its Cause and Cure; The Fashions, Illustrated; Man's Spiritual Nature; Forming Character; The American Physiognomy; "Expression;" Whining Women; Grapes and Blackberries, Illustrated. $3 a year, or 30 cents a number.

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Information Wanted,

BY SUMANTIA FIELDS, LIVING IN THE town of Belton, Texas, of her two Sons, JAMES and DOLPHUS, who were living when last heard from with William Wells, near Pontchatula, La. Any information concerning them addressed to Rev. T. B. Ferguson, Belton, Texas, will be thankfully received. se26

INFORMATION WANTED—BY ANSLEY Moore, from Pitt county, North Carolina, who did belong to one Mr. Able Moore, a farmer. Ansley Moore was sold from North Carolina about forty years ago. He mother's name was Silvia Moore, and she also belonged to the said Mr. Moore. Her father, two sisters, Julia and Ellen, and two brothers, Stephen and Lewis, belonged to a Mr. Joseph Daniels. She has uncles named Dublin, Prince, Pompe, and Jermey, all out of the Moore family.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HARRISON ANDERSON or York Emanuel Anderson. Harrison formerly belonged to Mr. G. W. Squires of New Orleans, La.; also his mother. Harrison was taken away from here a day or two before the Federal army arrived before this city. He is supposed to be in some part of Texas. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his mother, Rosanna Anderson, New Orleans, La. se27

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NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.

2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will please address

JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains will address

WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will address

ABNER C. HARDING, M. C.,
Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address AARON F. STEVENS, M. C.,
Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address

WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C.,
Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
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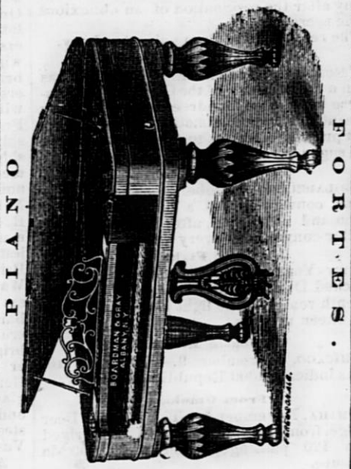
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The New-Orleans Advocate

A Weekly Journal, Devoted to Christianity, our Country, and Literature.

JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. II. NO. 47. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1867. WHOLE NO., 97.

Poetry.

For the New Orleans Advocate.

"Silence Is Vocal If We Listen Well."

I've been listening in the stillness,
Listening till an echoing chord,
Touched upon the soul's Æolian,
Vocalized each slumbering word.

Sweetest melody came stealing
On my waiting spirit's ear,
To it's raptured sense revealing,
Glories of a brighter sphere.

Not one note of earthly discord
Mingled with each thrilling tone;
Oh, I seemed to catch the chorus
Of the white robed, round the throne.

"Is it an angelic convoy,
Crossing from the farther shore?
Do they bring the joyous message—
'All thy wanderings are o'er?'"

Thus, with eager questions musing,
Hoping for a welcome home,
How my weary heart was longing
For the summons—"Hither come!"

But amid the silence dying,
Soon had flown the inspiring sound;
Yet, the air was still responsive
To my anxious list'ning found.

From a voice of soft, low cadence,
Words of peace in accents clear,
Came so gently!—though rebuking
My impatient 'biding here.

"Earth has need of earnest workers;
Will you Heaven be less bright,
That unto life's darkened pathways
Thou hast brought one gleam of light?

"Burdened ones 'neath trials bending,
Have not known a Savior's love;
That He carries all our sorrows—
That he beckons us above.

"Will a few more years of toiling
Be regretted, when at last
On the work a Father's blessing
Rests, and weariness is past?"

I am list'ning for the music—
List'ning for the words of cheer—
Working—while the time is given—
Waiting—till the end appear.

BELLE.

New Orleans, November 11, 1867.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONVENTION OF 1867.

Our article this week will be of more than usual interest, comprising as it does, the memoirs of several of the most widely known and influential leaders of the Radical party.

Hon. Lazare Simon Rodriguez.

Mr. Rodriguez is a native of New Orleans, where he was born in the year 1826.

Being tinged with the proscribed color, he was, as usual, debarred from the advantages of an early education, but by his natural talents, and an indomitable purpose to improve his mind, he acquired the rudiments of learning, and qualified himself for business life, making himself thus one of the thousand living refutations of the stale calumnies of the rebel and democratic press on the colored people, as to their incapacity for self-improvement and mental culture.

By honest and skillful industry he has built up a paying business, and what is far more valuable, both to himself and the people he represents, has established an enviable character for integrity and business capacity among a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

In 1863, his prominence and influence with his people secured him a captain's commission in the army, from which he received an honorable discharge.

He was elected member of the Central Executive Committee from the parish of St. Tammany, and in September last was elected to the Constitutional Convention from the First District of this parish. Mr. Rodriguez is an ardent and consistent radical, and will uncompromisingly advocate the equality of all citizens before the law, in the jury box, on the witness stand, at the ballot box, in the school-house, and in all places of public resort. He is a hard working, and not a noisy radical, and his qualities are such as to make him one of the most useful and practical members of the Convention.

Hon. Jas. Mushaway

Is a native of Boston. He removed to New Orleans in 1838. He has never been ashamed of his New England origin, but has always been proud of his Puritan descent. He was a clerk for Joseph Jewell, the father of the present editor of the *Bulletin*, for over six years. He then entered the well-known house of Alfred Monroe as a clerk, and after one year's service was received into the firm as a partner, under the style of Alfred Monroe & Co., where he continued till the rebellion.

After the war broke out, Mr. Mushaway maintained his Union principles at a sacrifice of his pecuniary interests and health, suffering a severe attack of paralysis, from which he has never entirely recovered, from the anxieties and trials which were the consequences of Unionism. Confederate assessors harassed his house with threats of confiscation, and his business was broken up. He felt it his duty to remain at home, and take care of an interesting and dependent family.

Mr. Mushaway has never been a politician, and has never sought an office, but is strictly a business man, and it has been his chief ambition to conduct his business successfully, and preserve unblemished his mercantile credit. At the solicitation of his friends, he represented them in the Convention of the Friends of Universal Suffrage, at Economy Hall, and was afterwards elected President of the First District Radical Club, and was, in September last, elected to the Constitutional Convention from this parish. He is a firm and outspoken radical, and will earnestly support the distinctive policy of that party. Mr. Mushaway's moral character is unimpeachable in every respect, and his high reputation for honesty and uprightness will give him deserved weight in the Convention.

Hon. Geo. M. Wickliffe

Was raised and educated in Virginia, and is a graduate of Hampden Sidney College. He studied law with his father, but did not practice at the bar for several years.

In 1863 he was admitted to the bar in New Orleans. Previous to the war Mr. Wickliffe was a Democrat in politics, and at the time of the Know Nothing organization he warmly espoused the cause of our foreign-born citizens, deeming them the objects of an unfounded and oppressive distinction.

Mr. Wickliffe was for several years connected with the press of this city in various capacities, as a humorous and political writer. In connection with Wm. H. Burrill, Esq., he for a long time devoted himself to industrial science, in those branches which practically concerned the development of the material resources of Louisiana.

Mr. Wickliffe has identified himself with the Radical party. He was a member of the Republican State Convention of June last, and was elected to the Coustitutional Convention from the parish of Orleans.

M. Wickliffe will be an uncompromising advocate of the equality of all men before the law, and of the abolition of all civil disability on account of caste or color. He justly believes, however, that these questions are virtually decided, and that other important questions, bearing materially on the future welfare and progress of the State, will likewise claim the attention of the Convention. Among these are the reform of the judiciary, the re-organization of the courts, the abolition of those legal fictions which have encumbered and complicated the real estate of Louisiana, to the hindrance of emigration, and of the development of her resources; the simplifying and curtailment of legal processes, by which justice can be dispensed more promptly, and less expensively than at present; the remodelling of our levee and drainage systems, the re-establishment of the State credit, and the re-assessment of taxation of the lands of the State, so as to make them bear their true proportion of the public burdens.

In the initiation of these important reforms, Mr. Wickliffe will take a prominent part; and if he succeeds in their accomplishment, he will have the satisfaction of inaugurating a new era of prosperity and improvement in this State.

Hon. S. R. Moses

Was born in Boone county, Kentucky, in 1823, but raised in this State.

In 1863 he enlisted in the army as a private, served faithfully for three years, and was honorably discharged. He was a member of the Republican State Convention in June, 1867, which organized the party in this State, and in September was elected from the First District of this parish to the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Moses is a Radical, and will act with that party. He is a gentleman of good hard sense, and will be in favor of quiet work, with as little talk for "buncombe" as possible.

Hon. Jas. M. Ingraham

Was elected to the Constitutional Convention from Caddo parish. He was born in Natchez, Miss., June 11, 1832, and was by the laws of that civilized State a slave to his father. This relative sold his son and the mother to Nicholas Norwood, of Rapides parish, La., who sold them to Napoleon R. Martin in 1844. The latter gentleman emancipated both son and mother in 1847. His mother kept him at school till 1851, when he was apprenticed to his trade to John M. Bradford, of New Orleans. He practiced his trade in New Orleans until 1862.

When Gen. Butler took the city, Capts. Ingraham and Antoine were among the first of our colored citizens to welcome him, and in September, 1862, he was appointed First Lieutenant in the 1st Louisiana Native Guards. He was assigned by Col. Ramos to the command of Bayou Ramos, on the Opelousas Railroad. While in this command he intercepted a large lot of valuable stores in the hands of the rebel forces, and was complimented for his skill and gallantry by Gen. Weitzel, in general orders, and was promoted successively to acting adjutant and quartermaster. He was wounded at Port Hudson, where he behaved with distinguished bravery, continuing with his regiment the whole day, notwithstanding his wound. The severity of his company's loss is shown by the list of killed and wounded. Out of an aggregate of 69, ten were killed and forty wounded. He remained in the hospital some time, and returned to his company in time for the second assault on Port Hudson, in which he took part with his company, which lost again five killed and fourteen wounded. He was promoted to a captaincy for his gallantry in this action. He accompanied Gen. Banks in his ill-starred Red River expedition. In 1844 he resigned his commission, for the following reasons, as stated in his resignation: "I deem it just to my brother officers of color and my race, that I leave a service which honors not its defenders, on account of their color, unless they serve as the rank and file of the army." Since that time he has followed his profession as a teacher in Caddo parish.

Capt. Ingraham was elected Vice President of the Central Committee of the Radical party, and in 1864 was sent as a delegate to the "Colored Men's National Convention," at Syracuse, New York.

The people of Caddo parish, in September, elected him to the Convention as an "ultra Radical" of the Wendell Phillips stripe, and he does not intend to disappoint them.

Capt. Ingraham is a gentleman of sound judgment and practical ideas, and a good speaker; and we look to him to be true to his party and State in the important crisis in which he is called to his present responsible

Hon. Robert H. Isabelle

Was born in St. Landry parish, La., in 1837. His father, Dr. J. B. Isabelle, was a native of France. He discharged a portion of his duty as a parent by sending Robert to school at Opelousas. After his father's death, in 1849, Robert came to New Orleans, where he has since lived. In 1802 he enlisted in the 2d Louisiana Native Guards, in which he was subsequently commissioned by Gen. Butler as a first lieutenant. While in this position he devoted his leisure time to building schools for the people of his own color.

In 1863 he was summoned before the Examining Board appointed by Gen. Banks, with the object of turning out as many of the colored officers as possible, and was among the few retained. He was promoted to a captaincy in the 7th Louisiana Volunteers. Since the expiration of his military service, Capt. Isabelle has devoted his time to the establishment of schools and asylums for the colored people. By his efforts the following schools for colored children were opened and maintained by voluntary contributions in New Orleans: The Wesley Chapel School, the Canal and Franklin street School, the Bienville street School, and the Urquhart street School; besides an asylum on Race street, which has now some 36 inmates.

In 1863 he was a delegate to the colored convention at St. James Chapel; in 1865 to the Equal Rights Convention in Carrollton; and in the same year to the convention of the Friends of Universal Suffrage, and to the Republican State Convention of June last.

In September he was elected to the Constitutional Convention from the parish of Orleans, by a majority of over 3500 votes. He is a member of the Central Executive Committee, and has taken an active and prominent part in the organization of the Republican party.

Capt. Isabelle is a member of the Methodist Church, of the Home Missionary Society, of which body he was for four years Secretary. He is a Radical in politics, and will earnestly support the men and measures of that party. His strict integrity and uprightness of character give Capt. Isabelle deserved weight with his party and people. His life is another instance of the cruelty and falsity of the rebel and copperhead charges of incapacity and dishonesty of the colored people, and an encouraging example to other young men of his color, of what honesty, industry and perseverance can accomplish, even with the humblest advantages.

Hon. Simon Jones.

Col. Jones is a native of Mississippi, and was born in 1833. He removed to Texas in 1851, and is a graduate of Aranama College, Texas, where he received the highest honors of his class, having been selected to deliver the valedictory address.

He studied law in the office of D. C. & J. D. Giddings, Washington, Texas, in 1856, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He opened a law office in Corpus Christi, where he lived till the rebellion broke out.

When Jefferson Davis issued his proclamation requiring all persons who refused allegiance to the Confederacy to leave its limits, Colonel Jones went into exile, and penetrating the lines, reached in safety the Union forces, which he joined. His knowledge of the country, and the enemy's plans, enabled him to be of great assistance to the Union commanders. In 1863 he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, from which, for his efficient services, he was soon promoted to the colonelcy of the 25th Regiment Corps d'Afrique, which afterward was made the 93d United States Colored Infantry. For a time he

mand of Fort Berwick, and of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division United States Colored Troops, and subsequently commanded the United States forces at Brashear City, where he completed the works in course of construction, and remained until 1865. He was mustered out of the service at Camp Parapet, and settled in New Orleans.

Col. Jones early identified himself with the Republican party, and has been an active and zealous worker in the cause of radical and liberal principles.

His services were warmly appreciated by the party, and his friends nominated him for the Constitutional Convention, to which he was elected by the flattering majority of 3700 votes. He is an open radical, and stood side by side with the advocates of equal rights and universal suffrage, when that party was under the ban, and its friends proscribed from all places of trust and emolument.

Col. Jones is a practical business man, of sound judgment. He is also an effective speaker, and familiar with parliamentary usage, and we look to see his abilities called into active and prominent service in the Convention.

Churches of the United States.

At the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, recently in session at Amsterdam, a report of great interest on the "State of Religion in the United States of America" was presented by Rev. Henry B. Smith, D.D. of the Union Theological Seminary. The report has just been issued in pamphlet form; but as it may fail to reach some of our readers, we copy from it those paragraphs which furnish the statistical exhibit of the American Churches. The figures show the condition of the denominations at the beginning of the current year:

METHODISTS.

Foremost in numbers and zeal is the Methodist Episcopal Church. Last year it celebrated the Centenary of its introduction into this country. Proposing to raise a thank-offering of two millions, its receipts have actually come near to four millions, a large part of which is to be devoted to the interests of education. The Northern Church reports 64 annual conferences, 13,172 preachers, 1,032,184 church members, (an increase during a year of 102,925;) 82,925 baptisms of adults and children, 10,462 church buildings, of the value of thirty millions of dollars; 25 colleges and theological schools, a Book Concern, with a capital of $837,000, and 56 official periodicals, with a circulation of a million a month. The Methodist Church South, separated in 1844, with 1345 ministers, 495,282 members, now has about 700,000 communicants. Other branches are: Methodist Protestants, 105,000; African Methodists, about 112,000; the Evangelical Association, (Albright's,) 56,734; Wesleyan Methodists, 25,670; Free Methodists, (since 1860,) 4890; Primitive Methodists, 1805. The total Methodist Church membership is over 2,000,000. In Canada there are 85,000. All this is the growth of a century; in 1826 there were 360,800 members. No church in the country is moving onward with a more definite aim or larger plans. Among the German population it has 334 preachers and 30,000 church members. In Germany, it has 84 preachers, and 5370 members; in France, 119 preachers, and 1358 members. Its appropriations for foreign and domestic missions for 1867, amount to $1,030,978. Some of the subdivisions may soon be reunited with the main branch of the church; but the Southern churches still stand aloof.

BAPTISTS.

Next in numbers are the Baptists. Their total church membership is given at 1,689,845, with 17,220 churches, namely: Regular Baptists, 1,040,303; Campbellites, (Disciples,) 309,000; Free Will Baptists, 56,258; Seventh-day Baptists, 7014; Six Principle Baptists, (Heb. vi, 1-3,) 3000; Winebrennarians, (Church of God,) 23,800; Anti-Mission Baptists, 50,000; Christians, (Unitarians,) 180,000; Dunkers, (Tunkers,) Southern number 645,551. The denomination has 23 colleges, 11 theological schools, and 23 periodicals. The Northern Baptist Home Mission Society, 1867, reports its receipts at $176,889, $70,000 larger than last year; the Missionary Union, $191,714; the Publication Society, $199,727; the Bible Society, $51,457. The Southern Baptists report, 1867, $44,000 for domestic missions, $22,000 for foreign missions, with 16 missionaries. The Baptists have a number of churches of Germans, and 200 missionaries in Germany and Scandinavia. Large subscriptions, amounting to more than $1,000,000, have been recently made for their colleges and theological seminaries. The Mennonites, numbering (1858) 110 churches and 36,280 members; the Reformed Mennonites, 5000 members, and the Hooker (Amish) Mennonites, are also Baptists. An attempt to unite the Campbellites with the regular Southern Baptists has failed. In Canada and the West Indies, the Baptists number 795 churches, and 79,507 members.

PRESBYTERIANS.

Outside of New England, where Congregationalism has the ground, the Presbyterian churches extend, in various subdivisions, throughout the country. The main branch of the church was divided in 1838 on divers questions of doctrine and polity. The two main divisions are popularly, not ecclesiastically, known as Old School and New School. The Old School, 1867, reports 35 synods, 176 presbyteries, 2622 churches, 2302 ministers, 246,350 communicants, and contributions to the amount of $3,731,164. In its foreign missions it has forty churches, 330 ministers and teachers, 1200 members. The New School, 1867, reports 23 synods, 109 presbyteries, 1870 ministers, 161,539 communicants, 163,242 Sunday school scholars, and contributions of $3,106,870 for all its objects. Its increase last year was 10,938 members, and nearly a million of dollars in contributions. The United Presbyterian Church was formed in 1853, by a union of the Associate Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Churches. It reports, 1867, 7 synods, 54 presbyteries, 543 ministers, 717 congregations, 63,486 members, $1,277,204 contributions. In the eighth year of its history it has increased in its ministry from 408 to 543; and in its contributions from an average of 41 cents per member to an average of $9. It has missionary presbyteries in India, China, Syria and Oregon. It is anti-slavery, and close communion in its character. The Presbyterian Church in the United States (the style of the Southern Church) was formed by a union of the Old and New School churches during the war. They report, 1867, 10 synods, 46 presbyteries, 66,528 communicants, 829 ministers, 1290 churches. The contributions are set down at $409,282. There are 340 churches and 4 presbyteries, from which there is no report. The numbers given are probably much below the facts. There is no prospect of reunion with the Northern churches. The Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, North and South, are reunited. They had before the war 588 ministers, and 48,600 members. An effort to unite with the Southern Church is in progress. The Associated Reformed Presbyterians of the South also maintain an independent organization. The Reformed Presbyterians in the North have two synods, one of about 100, the other of about 60 ministers.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Churches, 2780: ministers, 2919; members, 267,453. Including Canada, there are 2900 churches, 3009 ministers, 272,974 members. The amount of contributions reported is $1,024,720; but there was no report from thirteen States and Territories. The American Home Missionary, and the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Education Society, the American Tract Society of New England, and the American Missionary Association, are chiefly supported by Congregationalists.

The Unitarian Congregationalists have 289 societies, (of which 171 are in Massachusetts,) and 355 ministers. The contributions for various objects amounted to $235,000.

LUTHERANS.

The Lutheran Church numbers in all 421 synods, 1644 ministers, 2915 congregations, 323,825 communicants. Of these, there are connected with the General Synod 23 synods, 695 ministers, 1255 congregations, and 110,450 communicants. The South. A new synod is projected, on the basis of a more strict adherence to the symbols; a convention for this object was held at Reading, Pa, in December, 1866, attended by representatives from 15 synods; but no further action has yet been taken. The two Western Scandinavian synods number 40,000 members. The emigration from Scandinavia alone, last year, was 20,000, chiefly Lutheran. There are 29 Lutheran periodicals in the United States, (14 of which are in the German language,) 15 theological schools, and 17 colleges.

EPISCOPALIANS.

The Protestant Episcopal Church numbers 34 dioceses, 44 bishops, 2416 priests and deacons, 2305 parishes, 161,234 communicants, 151,819 Sunday school scholars. Its contributions in 1866 were over $3,000,000. The Southern dioceses, separated during the war, are now restored. The Board of Foreign Missions expended $71,000; domestic missions, $54,465. The receipts of the Evangelical Knowledge Society were $40,998. Twenty-eight of the bishops of this church have protested against ritualistic innovations.

REFORMED DUTCH.

Churches, 444; ministers, 461; communicants, 57,846; Sunday school scholars, 46,411; contributions for congregational objects, $765,890; for benevolent objects, $277,209. Its last synod, by a vote of 109 to 10, has submitted the question of dropping the word "Dutch" from its title, and adopting the name of the "Reformed Church in America."

GERMAN REFOMRED.

Both classes from the late Confederate States, Virginia and North Carolina, were represented in the Triennial Synod of 1866. It has 2 synods, 29 classes, 476 ministers, 1162 churches, 109,258 communicants, 11,988 baptisms; contributions for benevolent objects, $60,882; 5 colleges and 3 theological schools; 9 periodicals. The Tercentenary of the Heidelberg Cathecism was duly celebrated, and an excellent edition of the same was issued. In connection with this, more than $100,000 were raised for the colleges of the church. It is proposed to drop the word "German" from the title of the church. A new liturgy is under discussion, opposed chiefly on account of its high sacramental tendencies.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Roman Catholic Church in the United States consists of 43 dioceses, 3 vicariates-apostolic, 45 bishops—the diocese of Baltimore being the Metropolitan See. There are 3795 churches, 2317 clergymen, 49 ecclesiastical institutions, 29 colleges, 134 schools for girls, 66 asylums, 26 hospitals. The whole number of Roman Catholics in North and South America is supposed to be forty-five millions; in the United States there are probably about four millions—much less than the immigration of Catholics with its natural increase. The second national council of this church was held in Baltimore, October, 1866; it professed anew the unconditional adhesion of the church to the papacy and its temporal power.

The amount subscribed to the papal loan in the United States, to March 1, was $2,300,000. The power of Catholicism is here chiefly felt in the large towns, where foreigners congregate; its political influence is strong in a few localities.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

The United Brethren in Christ (organized 1774) is "Arminian in doctrine and Methodistic in policy." It has 4256 preaching places, 3297 societies, 91,570 members; contributions, $341,279.

The Moravians, 89 mission stations, 307 preaching places, 213 missionaries, male and female, and 882 assistants; expended, $120,189. Under the religious instruction of the Unitus Fratrum, there are 177,669 persons in Europe and America. The adult communicants number 14,240.

The Universalists number about 600,000; they raised for their denominational objects last year $1,665,000; they propose collecting $100,000 for a missionary fund. There have been some attempts at a union between them and the Unitarians.

The Friends or Quakers, of the orthodox side, number 54,000; the Hicksites, 40,000. They contributed largely to the funds for the relief of soldiers during the war, and aid the freedmen liberally. In Philadelphia they have recently contri-

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Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.
Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1867.

New Orleans Advocate.

Single copies of the Advocate can be had at Simon's on Baronne street, and at the book stand in the Post Office.

Rev. Dr. Newman

will preach in the chapel of his Church to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, and also on next Thursday, (Thankgiving Day,) at the same hour.

Rev. R. K. Diossy

has been spending a few days in town.

Rev. A. C. McDonald

is again at his post in the Institute

Gen. Brown and Mr. Paige,

of the New Orleans Republican, are again in our midst. They are both highly appreciated by our Union citizens, and we know that their presence will give increased power to the Republican.

A Good Revival

has been in progress at First Street Church for nearly two weeks past. Fifty conversions are reported. There has been a good work, also, at Marais Street Church, where Bro. Chinn is stationed.

The Convention.

To-day this important body meets. The first body representing the sovereignty of this State, elected on the basis of a manhood suffrage, its personnel and acts will be closely and anxiously scrutinized by the people of the Union. The friends of liberty and eqnal rights will look to it to sustain their pledges and promises, and to put in their mouths additional arguments for the cause which they are so nobly fighting for at the North. Their enemies will eagerly watch it, to detect any error or immoderate action on which to predicate further incendiary and alarming appeals to the passions and prejudices of the North. Such a pretext, we feel assured, the convention will not afford them.

Let the members realize the grave responsibility which attaches to their position, and rise to meet the occasion. Let all partisan squabbles be hushed. Let principles alone be looked to. Let justice and equality to all men, regardless of color, race or condition, be made the foundation of our civil polity. And on this foundation let the convention proceed to build a good, fair and impartial constitution, under which the liberties of all men will be safe, the free and impartial education of the children of the State in common schools provided for, and the industrial and commercial interests of our State revived; her grand resources developed, and the wealth and enterprise of older regions invited and encouraged to flow hitherward. Let this work be done well, firmly, quickly cheaply. And let the result go back to the North as an irrefutable answer to the gross calumnies which have been circulated against a large and valuable portion of our citizens, and to the ill-founded apprehensions as to the result of universal suffrage. Let this be done, and we will speedily see a reaction at the North in our favor, which will sweep before it all opposition, and give the party of Union and Liberty the control of national affairs at the next elections, and elect a Republican President.

Men of Louisiana, the eyes of the nation are upon you. Be true to your constituents and the principles which elected you, and you will make a glorious future for yourselves and your children.

The Attack of the "Times" on Mr. Crane.

The *Times* has proved itself the inveterate foe of every true Union man. It is, therefore, not surprising that it should assail the reputation of so well-known and tried a Union man as Mr. Crane. Its assertions have little weight in this community, and will have no influence with any good men, but to bring the blush if possible, to its cheek. We expose the false words of its article on Mr. Crane:

First, it asserts that Mr. Crane "was a Southern rights man, and voted with the secessionists." The facts of the record show that Mr. Crane was a Jackson Democrat, sustained his anti-nullification proclamation, opposed Calhoun and his followers, and sustained the anti-Breckinridge and Douglas wing of the democracy in opposition to the secessionists and the Know Nothings.

Second, it charges that Mr. Crane joined voluntarily a rebel company. The facts are that Mr. Crane was a member of an organization of citizens of a civil character purely; that this organization resolved to organize as a military company, and uniform and arm for the rebel service; and that immediately upon this action of the organization, Mr. Crane withdrew from it, and never was a member of, or contributed money to any military organization in the rebel service or interest.

Third, it charges that Mr. Crane was elected a justice of the peace under the Confederacy, and took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. The facts are these: Mr. Crane, for some years prior to the war, had been urged by his friends as a candidate for justice of the peace, and had been defeated by unfair and dishonorable means. The contest had come to be a personal one between him and his opponents and their respective friends. And in 1859 and 1861, these same friends continued the contest by presenting his name for that office, against his old opponent. But, as usual, the rebels and disunionists triumphed, and Mr. Crane was not elected. He never held an office under the Confederacy, or took the oath of allegiance to it as an officer.

The oath referred to in the *Times* was an oath prescribed under rebel martial law, and which was prescribed, the alternative being banishment or death to every person within their lines. It was such as thousands of Union men have taken under duress, and the compulsion of military force. It was taken to avoid violence and robbery. Every one knows this, and the *Times* is welcome to all the capital it can make out of its distortion of the facts.

Mr. Crane, as soon as the government renewed its protection to its citizens, in April, 1862, proclaimed his allegiance to it, and was known and recognized by all the military commanders as a Union man.

Missionary Appropriations, 1868

The South is deeply interested in the result of the late action of the General Missionary Committee. Four years ago our church entered this sadly neglected portion of our national domain, and it is within the bounds of truth to say that during that time, the Methodist Episcopal Church has been the chief source of evangelical light to this dark section. No other church has entered the field with like faith, zeal, and liberality; no other comprehended the wants of this people, and no other has been more successful, or more warmly received

For the salvation of the people, our church has expended more than a million of dollars during the past four years, and now behold the precious results: 13 conferences, 784 traveling preachers, 1724 local preachers, 156,911 church members Such results are marvelous; they awaken our deepest gratitude; they inspire the exclamation: "Glory to God in the highest."

Although the appropriations for the Southern work are not so large as those of last year, yet they are such as will enable us to hold our own, and add thereunto. Of the whole amount appropriated, viz: $850,000, $318,450 are distributed among our 61 annual conferences, and of this amount $175,000 comes to the South. This is cheering.

No doubt, had not the whole country felt the financial panic which is still upon us, the collections and appropriations would have been largely increased. This fact should be well considered, and especially by those who had hoped for greater things.

Although the time has not yet come, yet we hope it will soon be here, when the South will provide for her own spiritual wants; and had it not been for floods and army worms, which have desolated the lands and destroyed the crops, our new societies would have contributed largely toward their own support. Therefore, while we are deeply grateful for what the church has done for the South, we hope soon to be able not only to support ourselves, but to send up our contributions for the evangelization of the world.

Harper's Bazar.

"A repository of fashion, pleasure, and instruction." The first number of this beautiful journal has been received. Price, $4 per year, in advance. Having read the number carefully, we most cheerfully commend the *Bazar* to all our readers. If the mission of this paper is faithfully carried out, it will be of incalculable importance, and a blessing to American women especially. Here is a field vast and white for harvest. It is really unoccupied; hence the *Bazar* is a *desideratum*. Woman herself is always such a study, that she never fails to be interesting; and if we add her wardrobe, her toilet, and her domestic relations to herself, she is the most absorbingly attractive object in the universe. There is nothing like it; nothing is comparable to it; nothing ought to be mentioned in connection therewith. Why, what were the world without woman? Where on earth would we male mortals have been, had not our mothers been women? If it is true that "woman was made for man," it is logically true that man is only a half creation without woman. The good and evil come from woman. She is the most potent of beings. The hand that rocks the cradle, rocks the world. Yet it is remarkable that woman is so thoroughly neglected. Rarely do we hear of "Young Women's Christian Associations," or of "Libraries for Young Women." The young men must have everything; this must be because they are more *helpless*.

We are much surprised that the idea of the "*Bazar*" had not struck the Harpers years ago; it is true, the Harpers are not easily struck, but when they are they always make a *hit*. We judge it the pious duty of the *Bazar*, first of all, to pay attention to woman's wardrobe; not so much to the fashion of the garment, as to the quantity of material requisite for one's outfit. There is not a physician in the land who does not favor the opinion, that the amount of clothing worn by woman impairs her health and shortens her life; and if he is a man of taste, will add, detracts from the beauty of her form. It is now within the power of the *Bazar* to shorten the "skirts of woman's influence," place upon her delicate feet substantial shoes, and put a sun shade upon her head. These are the four pressing requisites: fewer clothes, shorter clothes, stouter shoes, and the same kind of hats, but a little more of them.

We are not of those who believe that woman's wardrobe is the expensive cause why so many young men do not marry; for considerable observation has taught us that the current expenses of a young man are far greater, including club houses, intimate friends, etc. The truth is, what woman spends appears upon her *person;* but not so with what a young man spends. What's seen and what isn't seen make just the difference between man and woman. The fact is, both are too extravagant, and the *Bazar* should teach them greater economy. We consider the *whole* of social life is the legitimate sphere of the *Bazar*, and judging from its first number, it will be tastefully and successfully occupied.

The literary character of this new weekly is admirable—it is womanly. There is exquisiteness of taste, variety of style, and freshness of thought and diction. We bespeak for the *Bazar* large success.

"Tilman Loring; or, Minister and Merchant:" by Rev. J. K. Nutting. Published by J. C. Garrigues & Co., No. 148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a very interesting work, and would prove a valuable addition to every Sunday school library; and as the holidays are approaching, when the young will expect presents, we would say to parents that this book will be appreciated by their children, especially the boys, if presented to them. It can be obtained of the publisher.

"I think our church will last a good many years yet," said a waggish deacon to his minister; "I see the *sleepers* are very *sound*."

Drew Theological Seminary.

This "school of the prophets" was formally opened on the 6th inst. Located at Madison, New Jersey, it is "beautiful for situation," and may it be a "joy to the whole South." Its honored founder, Mr. Daniel Drew, has given $150,000 for the purchase of the grounds and buildings, $25,000 as the foundation of a library, and $250,000 for the endowment of the institution. He was present at the inauguration, the observed of all observers, but the most unassuming person in that grand assembly. More than three hundred guests were present, and among them were the bishops of our church, together with representatives from nearly all the great centres of population in the land; and it is said that the occasion forms an era in the history of our Methodism. Addresses were made by Bishop Simpson, Dr. Durhin, Dr. Curry, Dr. Johnson, C. C. North, Esq., Dr. McClintock, Dr. Foster, Dr. Cummings, Bishop Janes and Dr. Allen, all which were the product of ripe scholarship, and of long experience.

We regard the Seminary as most fortunate, in having for its president Dr. McClintock. The foremost scholar in our church, an ardent lover of her institutions, a pulpit orator of rarest gifts, an evangelical preacher of power and pathos, he is, of all men, admirably adapted to discharge the duties of his present position. Thank God for such men! And let the whole church earnestly pray for the continued baptism of the Holy Spirit on this new Theological Seminary.

Lay Representation.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of this kind was held in Bedford street, New York, on the 9th inst. The venerable edifice was densely crowded by an intelligent audience, in deep sympathy with the subject of Lay Delegations. E. L. Fancher, Esq., presided, and among the speakers were Dr. Eddy, Bishops Simpson and Kingsley, and others.

We greatly rejoice in this meeting, especially in view of its good results to our whole church. Here in the Southwest, where we are re-establishing our church, we feel the necessity of this important change in our economy, and we cannot but express the belief that when the South shall have a vote in the supreme council of our church, her vote will be for Lay Delegation.

George Muller.

George Muller, the renowned founder of the Orphan Establishment, Bristol, England, has received and expended $2,750,000, every penny of which was sent voluntarily, and without solicitation. He has 1200 orphan children under his charge, occupying five large stone houses, each distinct from the others. The following personal description is from the *Boston Journal* correspondence:

He lives in the simplest style, and does not allow himself a lounge or a rocking chair, unless he is sick. He was a poor man when he began, and he is a poor man to-day, though he has handled millions of money, and could have spent it as he would. Muller is a Prussian, and was born in 1805. He was in the Prussian army. He was very wicked, and was converted by some signal displays of grace, and he devoted himself from that hour to the cause of the poor. He is a tall, slim man, with the bearing of a soldier—with dark hair and gray whiskers—wears a black frock coat buttoned to the neck, and a white cravat, without a collar. He speaks with a brogue. His preaching is very simple, earnest, and full of Christ. He is a man of great executive ability, and is the sole manager of this immense concern. I have been all over his establishment. It would do credit to any government on the face of the earth. I have talked with the people of Bristol about Muller—merchants, tradesmen, draymen, storemen, and all classes, religious and irreligious—and they all express the highest confidence in his piety, integrity and honor, and assign him a high place among the model men of the world. His theory is this: that God is a hearer of prayer; that he is the same faithful God that he ever was; that this he believes and this he trusts, and has never been disappointed.

Suppression of Lotteries in Germany.—An ordinance of the Prussian Government orders that the lotteries of Hanover, Osnabruck, and Frankfort-on-the Main, shall be suppressed after the termination of the second drawing of those of this year. The city of Frankfort looses by this step resources amounting to 200,000 florins annually.

The internal revenue inspector seized $1,700,000 of property in New York during the past fortnight.

[For the Watchman and Reflector.

Cheap Benevolence.

A witty English writer says: "There are people enough in the world to play the good Samaritan—*without the oil and two pence.*" And looking about us, we see the truth of the remark. We find a numerous class very willing to cross the street; unlike the priest and the Levite—to look compassionately on a sufferer, and even to make a fine speech to him, graced with the flowers of sympathy. But suggest to these philanthropists of sentiment, that a little oil would mollify his wounds, and a little gold purchase a shelter, and you will see them slyly crowd the cork more tightly into their flask, and make sure that the button is all right over the money pocket.

Talking is the cheapest sacrifice in the world. Indeed, many men would cheerfully pay for the privilege of making it, if thereby they could secure patient listeners. But offer to take gold in place of words, and their eloquence dies; they are "good Samaritans without the oil and two pence."

Some men are deeply impressed with the duty of, and the awful responsibility resting on other people. These are posted up on all charities, public and private. Their own names, however, are often wanting, and you doubt the sincerity of the philanthropy which is more anxious to clear your skirts than its own; you suspect the aim to be the praise of men, earned by acting a lie, rather than the benefit of needy fellow-creatures.

A cheap benevolence, which is all for ornament without any cost, is far meaner than the brave, independent avarice of the miser. He is honest. He adores gold, and owns it boldly as his god. But the other class, loving it as well, pretend to scorn it, while they hug it with a death grasp that nothing can unloose; thus adding hypocrisy to parsimony, and making themselves more vile and sinful than he who professes to worship no other deity. They are worse than the treacherous Jew, who offered the blind and lame on God's altar, for they offer nothing at all. They are all "good Samaritans without the wine and two pence."

Letter from Mississippi.

Shubuta, Clarke Co., Miss., October 25, 1867.

Mr. Newman, Editor Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Sir—We are having a protracted meeting at this place, and have been so far well rewaaded for our labors, there having been fifty odd members added to the church since I came here two weeks since. The church now numbers about one hundred and fifty members. We also have a church at Quitman, the county seat of Clarke county, which has only been organized about three weeks, and numbers fifty members. I am trying to get a school organized at Quitman, as there are a great many there who are anxious to attend school, and I think I will be successful.

We are doing good work, also, at De Soto, in this county, where I organized a church three weeks ago, and which now numbers twenty-five members. The colored people are willing and anxious to do right, and to be educated. What we want is teachers.

We organized a church at Beaver Dam about two weeks since, with a membership of thirty-three, including new converts.

We have also a church established at Fortnets Bend, with about twenty-five old members. I organized that church about a month since, when I held a protracted meeting of four days, and added to the church twenty-five converts.

We also have a church at Mr. Lang's place, about two miles east of here, which contains about sixty members; and also one at Liberty Hill, in Clarke county, which contains acout seventy members, of which about thirty-three are young converts. I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't servt,
Jesse Ferren,

Religion of Natural Sensibility.

Mere discussion of great religious truth may leave the majority of an audience unmoved and uninterested. On the other hand, highly wrought pictures with impassioned utterance may only awaken natural sensibility, which may be mistaken for pious feeling.

The famous Louis de Crellon, who earned by his valor the title of the Brave, from Henry IV of France, was, upon one occasion, present when a popular preacher of that day was dwelling with much pathos upon the indignities and cruelties endured by the Lord Jesus, from the creatures whose salvation He came to effect. Crellon, moved to feeling by all he heard, suddenly rose from amongst the congregation, and placing his hand upon his sword, exclaimed: "O, Crellon, where wert thou, where wert thou?"

Esthetics in Collegiate Education.

Such is the title of a pamphlet just received from the author, George F. Comfort, A. M., of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. After examining it, a more extended notice may appear.

Missionary Appropriations, 1868.

The General Missionary Committee completed its work on Monday evening, and the Board of Managers confirmed the appropriations, as follows:

I. Foreign Missions.

	1868.	1867.
Liberia	$14,000 00	$15,400 00
South America	14,287 50	43,645 00
China	38,481 00	20,344 00
Germany and Switzerland	36,500 00	34,884 00
Scandinavia	22,674 96	15,545 60
India	68,188 50	46,924 59
Bulgaria	11,493 17	4,112 11

In this year's appropriation the exchange is included; last year it was not included, but provided for in a separate item, add amounted to $115,518 70.

II. Foreign Populations in United States.

	1868.	1867.
Scandinavian	$10,900	$13,200
Chinese	4,700	4,000
German	33,000	47,000

III. Indian Missions.—The appropriations in this department are $3800; last year it was $4600.

IV. American Domestic Missions.—The appropriations for 1868 are $318,450; last year, $439,100.

V. Missions of Third Class.—Indian Territory, etc., $5000; Dacotah and Montana, $4000; Utah and Idaho, $3000; total, $12,000; last year, $25,554.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Contingent fund	$25,000
Incidental expenses	15,000
Office expenses	20,000
Missionary Advocate	25,000

VII.—For outstanding obligations, $178,524 87.

VIII. Recapitulation.

Foseign missions	$203,625 13
" populations	48,600 00
Indian missions	3,800 00
American domestic	318,450 00
Third class	12,000 00
Miscellaneous	85,000 00
Gutstanding obligatioes	178,524 87
Totai	$850,000 00

The above results were reached after a most thorough and painstaking examination of the whole subject of our missionary work. It was found absolutely necessary to retrench expenses at some points, which was accordingly done, often very reluctantly. The total amount, namely, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, is the exact sum distributed to the several annual conferences last year. Though the amount has not been raised by the conferences, yet such has been the confidence of the committee and the board in the ability and the willingness of the church to sustain the missionary work, and soon to extend it, that it was felt that the appropriations made are as small as our people would allow. We have no fears as to the future of this important department of our church's work.

Universal Suffrage.

Editors of the New Orleans Advocate:

Gentlemen—As your paper has a large circulation among Radical Republicans in the Northern and Western States, I will take this chance to show them, by figures, that the colored men of the Southern States do not want a negro government. The Constitutional Convention meets in this city on the 23d of this month, and the members have been elected by about seventy-five thousand colored votes—hardly any white votes in favor. Now, with this large number of votes, if they wanted a negro government, could they not send all colored men to the convention? Now, what is the complexion of this convention? It stands 49 white and 49 colored. That proves they do not want a negro government. We often hear of repentent rebels, but I can tell the loyal men of our country there is no such person. They would raise their sacrilegious hands tomorrow to destroy the government, if the Radieal Republican party did not keep them in subjection. The colored men are true to the Govern ment, and will die to defend it.

Let us have universal suffrage—no people can be free without it. We have the power, and let us keep t. J. M. Davis.

The Hope of Man.

Final success—the joy of life's ripe harvest—is the goal of our hopes. No wise or thoughtful man will live merely for to-day. The pilgrim who seeks a home is not content to linger and loiter for the mere flowers beside his way. The sower looks onward to fields white and ready for the sickle. Wisdom has regard to the grand issue. The triumph or pleasure of to-day is transitory. We want a hope that does not sink with the setting sun. The true success of life is that which does not fail the evening of our days, and leave them to blight or barrenness. We want that shout of "harvest home," that will not die into silence with the failing breath, but makes the passage to the grave a whispering gallery where heaven and earth talk together.

A lady visited New York city and saw on the sidewalk a ragged, cold, and hungry child gazing wistfully at some of the cakes in a shop window. She stopped, and taking the little one by the hand, led her into the store. Though she was aware that bread might be better for the child than cake, yet she desired to gratify the shivering and forlorn one, and bought and gave her the cake she wanted. She then took her to another place, where she procured her a shawl and other articles of comfort. The grateful little creature looked the benevolent lady full in the face, and with artless simplicity said: "Are you God's wife?"

Fort Edward Collegiate Institute.

The annual catalogue of the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute has been received. This institute needs not our recommendation, as it is already widely known and well patronised. The number of students for the past year is 500. Average per term 300. This institution is located on the banks of the Hudson, seventeen miles north of Saratoga Springs. The buildings are spacious and comfortable. Those wishing to pursue an academic collegiate course, will do well to send for a catalogue. Address the Principal, Rev. J. E. King, D.D., Fort Edward Institute, New York.

From the New Orleans Republican.

OUR CITY OFFICERS.

A stranger to New Orleans would imagine on reading the *Times* that the present heads of departments in the city hall were no improvement upon their immediate predecessors. That Heath was no improvement over Monroe, Howell over Hernandez, Mandell over Mohan, Bell over Pilie, or Baker over Belanger. The people of this city, however, smile audibly at the vaporings of that sheet, and pay no further attention to it. Everybody who has ever had any knowledge of municipal affairs here is satisfied that the city is now governed and its affairs administered on the most economical scale that can be adapted to the public interests. All the large fat contracts, nominally for cleaning the streets, but which was never done, have been lopped off. The money spent upon the levee now is for substantial improvements to the wharves, and is not squandered away for work poorly done, for piles half driven home, and grading badly done.

The hundred of hangers on around the hall who were always ready to do work and furnish supplies, or at least pretend to do so, for a greater sum of money than they ever collected have been driven out of the temple. All bills that are now presented against the city are closely scanned, and the total corresponds exactly with the controller's warrant on the treasurer for the money. There are no perquisites. A few hundred, more or less, honest souls can no longer make an honest living by being friendly with the city officials. Their occupation is gone. They have spent the money they made so easily. The "nigger won't work," at least for them, for nothing, and their cases are becoming desperate. Hence the fierce and hungry growls from Camp street.

Of course it is Mr. Howell's fault that Messrs. Mohan and Hernandez, aided and abetted by the old finance committee, issued a million of dollars without the shadow of lawful authority, and that all in large bills. And Mayor Heath is guilty of the imprudence of having caught these men at their little game and calling the attention of the council to it. He merely discovered the house was on fire. He did not apply the match. The political brethren of the complaining witness perpetrated that piece of mischief. And now that the "people" who put these men in office merely because they were disciples of the "lost cause" have virtually repudiated their acts by refusing to take the currency they put out from the hall in such an immense volume, Messrs. Howell, Mandell, Heath, and the common council are loudly blamed by the really guilty parties.

With a legislature as subservient to a certain element as a Tudor parliament was to the monarch, there was no difficulty experienced in procuring a state law suspending the payment of all taxes in arrears. Union men stayed at home in 1861, '62, '63, and '64 and paid their taxes. Anti-Union men did no such thing. They paid all the money they could raise for other and questionable objects. The payment of their taxes was therefore suspended till 1870. This act of the legislature cut off city revenue to the tune of four millions of dollars. Instead of practicing a rigid economy in consequence of this act of magnanimity to "our returned fellow-citizens," the city government plunged into unprecedented extravagance, and issued a million of dollars in twenties to foot the bills.

An immense load of debt and distrust was thus built up, which nothing but prompt payment can remove. The city can not pay because the legislature has permitted the property owners to withhold the accustomed dues from its treasury. If all the property the city possesses that is not needed for use were put up at auction and disposed of in a week, it would not realize enough to redeem the over issue of the late administration. There is no remedy but in the collection of taxes. And neither Mayor Heath, Controller Mandell, Treasurer Howell, nor even the common council, can apply the remedy. Either the commanding general must afford the necessary relief or we must wait for the good time to come when we shall have a loyal legislature.

In the meantime every complaint at the present deplorable condition of affairs is a direct reflection upon the late city government. We forbear to complain, because complaint is useless. Our neighbor should keep silent out of consideration for his erring political friends.

The Sensation Dispatch.

The following is the sensation dispatch from the New York *Herald* correspondent in this city which appeared in that paper on the 15th instant:

MONEY PANIC PROBABLE IN NEW ORLEANS—THE GERMAN CITIZENS RAMPANT OVER THE DEPRECIATION OF THE CITY CURRENCY.

New Orleans, November 14, 1867, Eight o'clock P. M.

A money panic, and possibly a riot, is near unless Hancock arrives soon and reconstructs the city government. At a mass meeting of five hundred citizens, mostly Germans, last night, violent speeches and profane oaths were uttered, and a riot was openly hinted at. A committee was appointed to confer with Hancock, and a mass meeting will be held in Lafayette square at an early day. The grievance complained of is the depreciation of the city currency from two and a half before military interference to eighteen per cent. This is not a political movement; it is vox *populi*.

LATE BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—It is confidently stated that the committee on Kentucky elections will report unfavorably to all Kentucky representatives, except Knott.

This will leave Kentucky with but two representatives, Knott and Adams, the latter admitted previously on presentation of his credentials.

G. B. Crittenden, who commanded the confederate forces at the battle in which Zollicoffer was killed, but afterward took no part in the war, has been pardoned.

Italian advices say that the feeling against the French amounts to a furore. Precautions have been taken to prevent an outbreak which is imminent.

Additional French troops are going from Toulon to Civita Vecchia. Ratazzi has joined the radicals. Victor Emanuel has called out the reserves and established their camps. Garibaldi is still confined in Florence.

Latest Minnesota dispatches say negro suffrage is carried.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—A hurricane swept over the southern portion of Porto Rico, causing the loss of two hundred lives, and placing four thousand families in a destitute condition. Provisions are to be landed two months free of duty.

Tortola, one of the smaller British West India islands, was entirely submerged by the flood following the gale of the 17th October. It is estimated that ten thousand lives were lost.

Receipts of customs from the 1st to the 9th inclusive was $3,366,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $274,000.

The congressional committee did nothing important to-day.

The cabinet session lasted until two o'clock. Grant was present during the entire session, and remained with the president after adjournment.

John S. and George D. Wise, who assailed Pollard in Baltimore yesterday are here. The were bailed in three thousand dollars each.

Alexander H. Stephens will address the citizens of New York, by invitation, on the condition of the South.

The Democratic majority in New York, by the latest advices, indicates 52,000.

Boutwell, Williams, and Lawrence, of the judiciary committee, have each written minority reports in favor of impeachment. It is thought likely that they will combine their views in one document.

A meeting of the strong men at the Fifth avenue hotel, New York, on Tuesday night, adopted General Sherman and J. P. Stockton, of New Jersey, as candidates for president and vice-president of the United States. The movement seems to meet with much favor here. Sherman will be here on Monday.

Thad Stevens will press his confiscation bill to a vote early in the session.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The judiciary committee to-day examined several unimportant witnesses regarding the government of Maryland, and have postponed the further investigation of that subject until after the first week of the session. The time of the committee will now be occupied with the impeachment investigation until the report is ordered by the house.

General Sickles has been mustered out of service, but retains the rank of colonel in the regular army.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $286,000; for the week, $2,050,000, and for the year $79,892,000.

Secretary Wells is improving.

Major General Barry has been assigned to the command of Fortress Monroe.

Senator Wilson in a letter to the North Carolina negroes, dated November 8, says: "I came home from the South with the conviction that the cotton tax ought to be repealed, and that it ought to apply to the crop of this year, and I am confirmed in this conviction by all I hear from your section. I hope congress will at once repeal the cotton tax."

WASHINGTON, November 16.—Stevens is quoted: We must take no step backward. The reconstruction of the Southern states on the basis of the military bill must be hurried up so that as many as possible of them may be represented in the coming presidential nominating convention.

The Republican party would assuredly elect their nominee in the next presidential contest, and there was no need to run after or coax any man into accepting their nomination.

In less than three years they could recover the Northern states, and with the federal patronage the loyal white element of the South would always carry the negro population with them, and thus give the party a base on power for the next fifty years.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Colfax has arrived.

An evening paper reports a caucus of the leading Democrats here, who, after several hours consultation, settled upon James B. Steedman and John Quincy Adams as candidates for president and vice-president.

Hon. E. Cooper has been appointed assistant secretary of the treasury, and will enter upon his duties the first of December.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $525,000.

A private letter from General McClellan says he will under no circumstances accept public office.

Canby's report to Grant, as commander of the second military district, has been published. Troops in the district, 141 commissioned officers, 2773 men; 959 cases have been tried by military tribunals. The expense of reconstruction so far materially exceeds a quarter of a million.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—There was a prolonged session of the cabinet to-day. All the members were present except Welles.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $299,000.

It is stated that the English do not like Seward's negotiations with Denmark for the purchase of the islands.

Unless ordered to do so, Colfax will not name the committees until the commencement of the regular session.

Juarez has given permission for the transportation of army stores through Mexico to the federal troops on the northern borders.

The Greek legation has advices that the Candian war has been resumed vigorously.

The Peruvian minister presented his credentials to the president to-day.

The amount to be paid for St. Thomas and St. Juan is $7,500,000 in gold for a clear title.

There is no truth in the story about French liens. The cession depends upon the votes of the inhabitants.

The federal government has appealed for clemency in the case of the American Fenians convicted at Manchester.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Gossip says the president is displeased with Commissioner Rollins' evidence before the impeachment committee.

Sheridan has been summoned to testify before the impeachment committee.

Colfax has not prepared lists of committees.

Stevens will introduce a bill dividing Texas into two or more states. Rollins will probably pe ren oved on December 1.

Henry Sherman, of the law branch of the third auditor's office, is the author of the article attributed to Stanbery.

General Imboden applies for an injunction against Schofield's denying him suffrage. If an injunction is refused he will apply to the supreme court.

The Southern radicals will hold a convention February 22.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Colonel Wisewell is a prominent candidate for the office of revenue commissioner.

Collector Smythe, of the eighth district of New York, has been suspended for complicity in whisky frauds.

Governor Ward, chairman of the National Central Republican committee, has written a letter to the Soldiers' Union, endorsing Grant for the presidency.

Fitz Green Halleck is dead, aged eighty.

Steamship Arizona, from Panama, has arrived, bringing $180,000 in treasure.

She reports that Australasian cannibals had eaten Rev. S. D. Baker, a Wesleyan missionary, and six native Christians.

The American ship Asia was wrecked near Cape Horn.

Revolts continue in Peru.

The Spanish government has recalled the admiral and the greater portion of the Pacific squadron.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The judiciary committee has imposed upon itself absolute secresy regarding evidence and reports. They will probably report on Monday.

There are six cases of suspension from office in the treasury department which require reports of causes to the senate.

The Southern railroad committee has summoned further witnesses.

Nothing definite has occurred regarding the Davis trial.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $255,000

General Stevenson, formerly a confederate officer, and lately superintendent of the Vera Cruz railroad, is reported dead.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, November 15.—The reconstruction convention to-day adopted a memorial to congress, praying the removal of the cotton tax and that all taxes paid since the 1st of September, 1867, be refunded to the producers.

An ordinance was passed abolishing the new county of Jones, created by the last legislature, and restoring the old boundaries of the counties of which it was formed.

A resolution was adopted by a vote of 53 to 32 to raise a special committee to inquire into the expediency of removing the state capitol from Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, November 16.—In the reconstruction convention to-day a resolution was adopted by a vote of 57 to 33, instructing the proper committee to change the names of all new counties created at the last session of the legislature that were named in glorification of the rebellion, or after those who participated therein.

Afterward an ordinance to change the name of Colbert county to Brownlow, was tabled—yeas 76; nays 12.

Committees on several parts of the constitution have reported. The officers of the executive department are to consist of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, and treasurer. The auditor to hold office for four years, and the others for two years—all to be elected by the people. The governor only has been elected by the popular vote heretofore.

MONTGOMERY, November 19.—In the constitutional convention to-day the committee on militia reported an ordinance to organize a state volunteer militia force, which shall be subject to the orders of the governor.

The question of substituting the minority report on the franchise question for the majority report was decided in the negative by a test vote of yeas 19, nays 76. The majority report will be carried. It disfranchises all persons who do not vote on the new constitution, and binding the voter not to contest negro suffrage thereafter, and not to maltreat any person on account of their past or present support of the United States government or the policy of congress.

Evening Session.—In the night session of the convention the majority agreed to strike out of the franchise article that clause which disfranchises all who do not vote on the new constitution. This action is said to be in consequence of orders from the radical leaders in Washington.

MOBILE, November 19.—The steamer Onward with 700 bales of cotton on board was burned yesterday near Bell's landing on the Alabama river. No lives lost.

MOBILE, November 20.—Later accounts of the burning of the steamer Onward report eleven lives lost—Mr. Conklin, of New Orleans, and ten negroes.

The cotton destroyed is valued at $55,000 fully insured. The boat is valued at $20,000; no insurance.

MONTGOMRY, November 20.—In the night session of the reconstruction convention, after a protracted contest, the third clause of section second of the article on franchise, which disfranchises all who do not vote on the new constitution, was stricken out by a vote of 53 to 32, and the article was perfected, but final vote deferred until to-morrow.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, November 15.—No business being before the United States circuit court to-day, it adjourned over until the 25th, when the Davis trial will be commenced.

Chief Justice Chase will leave for Washington to-morrow. To-night he will be present at the opening of the African high school. It is well understood that he will not be present at the Davis trial.

The conservatives are holding ward meetings to-night to appoint delegates to the state convention.

RICHMOND, November 16.—The large distilleries of Johns & Burnes, and Myers & Bro., were seized to-day for violation of the revenue laws.

The Messrs. Wise, who assaulted Pollard in Baltimore, publish a card denying the truth of the report that his (Pollard's) wife was near, saying that she was inside of the hotel entrance; also asserting that George A. Wise did not fire until fired upon by Pollard.

Chief Justice Chase returned to Washington to-day.

RICHMOND, November 18.—Judge Burnham delivered his charge to the grand jury to-day, in which he said: "A happier state of society is beginning to appear, and while we can not close our eyes to threatened evils and disturbances in this community, yet the crisis may be safely passed by forbearance and a firm and impartial administration of the law."

He called attention to the fact that the greater number of the crimes brought before the court were committed by freedmen; all cases must be tried critically and impartially.

A telegram to the *Enquirer* from Danville announces the robbery of J. M. Walter last night of $20,000.

RICHMOND, November 20.—The colored conservatives have called a meeting for to-morrow night to give expression to their utter abhorrence of such firebrands and incendiaries as Lewis Lindsay and others.

Seven distilleries around this city have ceased operations, the owners not finding them profitable.

Reports to military commissioners show that one hundred colored men in this city were discharged for voting the radical ticket, and two hundred more are reported as being discharged for the same cause, but the employers say they had no work for them. In many of the cases reported the negroes were discharged before the election.

From Georgia.

SAVANNAH, November 15. The report extensively circulated in this city and elsewhere that a true bill had been presented by the grand jury in the United States district court against Foster Blodgett for perjury in taking the official oath as postmaster at Augusta, is found to be entirely false. District Attorney Fitch stated in court this morning that no case against Blodgett was before the court. It is reported that action will be taken against the instigators for malicious prosecution. It is said to be an attempt of Blodgett's political enemies to destroy his influence as a leader of the radical party in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, November 16.—In the United States district court to-day, Judge Erskin presiding, ex-Governor Brown, counsel for the Hon. Foster Blogett, objected by way of challenge to a large majority of the grand jurors, on the ground of their inability to take the oath prescribed in the act of congress of June 17, 1862. The court sustained the objection, and directed the marshal to impannel a new jury.

ATLANTA, November 16.—The official vote of Georgia has been declared. The registered votes numbered 188,647. Votes cast 106,410; for convention 98,158; number of whites voting for convention is about 36,500.

AUGUSTA, November 18.—Returns from Florida show convention carried by a decided majority of the registered voters. Nearly all the blacks voted, and but few whites. A large number of negroes were elected to the convention; in Leon county three of the four delegates are negroes.

The conservative press of Georgia advocate the meeting of a convention at Macon on the 5th of December, for the purpose of organizing a party in opposition to reconstruction under the military bills, and with a view of defeating the constitution which is to be submitted by the reconstruction convention; the conservatives taking it for granted that no constitution emanating from such a body can be acceptable to that party.

Neither time nor place of meeting of the reconstruction convention has yet been made known.

AUGUSTA, November 20.—General Pope orders the reconstruction convention to meet in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 9th of December.

County meetings are being called to elect delegates to the conservative convention which meets at Macon on the 5th of December.

From South Carolina

CHARLESTON, November 16.—Governor Orr and General Canby are in conference on the subject of future taxations and appropriations in the state. It is understood that material changes will be made which, while developing the resources of the state, will lessen the burthen upon the people.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 16.—The Columbia and Augusta railroad bridge over the Congaree river was crossed by trains for the first time to-day, the directors of the road, with many citizens, crossing on the first train. The bridge is a handsome iron structure of the Fink pattern. The entire length is 1040 feet.

This road, when completed, will be on the great through line from North to South, and will shorten the distance between this city and Augusta over sixty miles. The track laying is being pushed forward.

CHARLESTON, November 18.—It is expected that a new state tax bill will be issued shortly by General Canby. The merchants have requested him to lower the taxes.

CHARLESTON, November 19.—The convention elections in this state began to-day. The vote in the city for convention—2428 blacks, and 13 whites; no votes against it. All quiet in the city and state. Whites take no part in the election. Business goes on as usual.

The Grand Lodge of South Carolina assembled to-day—seventy-five lodges are represented. The grand master, Governor Orr, in his address, declares the condition of masonry in the state as encouraging. He acknowledges contributions for the benefit of the destitute from Masons of the North and West.

CHARLESTON, November 20.—The election to-day is passing off perfectly quiet. The voting is confined entirely to negroes. Accounts from the interior districts represent the whites as everywhere declining to participate in the election.

The state appropriation bill which will be issued soon by General Canby provides liberally for the judiciary, penitentiary, and public institutions. The state tax bill will be issued at the same time.

From North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, November 16.—A conservative ticket has been brought out here, and considerable reaction has commenced among the colored voters. Some of them will vote the conservative ticket.

WILMINGTON, November 18.—Arrangements are complete for the election to-morrow. In some counties a good many negroes will co-operate with the Southern whites. In Halifax county there is one negro candidate on the conservative ticket.

RALEIGH, November 19.—The election to-day passed off quietly—no disturbance of any kind. The negroes behaved with the utmost propriety. A strong military and police force were stationed at the polls and paraded the streets all day.

It is impossible to tell the result of to-day's voting, but it is estimated that about 1200 votes were polled, most of the negroes and all the radicals, with but two exceptions, voting. The whites are reserving their strength for to-morrow. Many of the blacks forgot the names under which they registered, consequently lose their votes.

It is thought the radicals are ahead, but a vast majority of the whites are yet to vote, while the principal strength of the radicals has already been polled.

The conservatives are jubilant and confident of success.

The votes will not be counted until to-morrow evening.

WILMINGTON, November 19.—The election is passing off very quietly. About 1400 votes polled, mostly for convention, 125 only voting against convention; all whites. The whites will vote to-morrow almost unanimously against convention.

RALEIGH, November 20.—The election went off very orderly to-day. The whites voted heavily and almost unanimously the conservative ticket. Many voted against a convention, but over 300 whites who were registered refused to vote at all. About 1000 votes were cast to-day, making 2000 for two days. The ballots are not yet counted, but it is thought the negroes have carried the city by about 250 majority.

WILMINGTON, November 20.—The election passed off quietly. Great apathy exists among the whites, while the negroes have polled their full strength. Not a black is known to have voted the conservative ticket. Very few white radicals vote in this city. The vote in three wards of this city stands: radicals, 843; conservatives, 400. The total registered votes were, whites, 905; blacks, 1583. This county will probably give 1500 radical majority.

From Havana.

HAVANA, November 14.—Arrived, brigs Olivia and Robert Peel, from New Orleans. Sailed, Uncle Perry for Mobile, and the Nicaragua for Charleston.

There is considerable excitement here about the cholera, but the disease seems to be abating.

HAVANA, November 16.—The hurricane at Porto Rico was more severe than previously reported. All the towns were desolated, and in some instances whole streets were demolished and the roadways hidden by ruins.

No news has been received from the central portion of the island, but elsewhere cattle were killed and fields swept bare. The loss is incalculable.

The island of Tortola entirely disappeared for eight hours, and every man and animal perished.

HAVANA, November 18.—Neither the British consul nor other parties have particulars of the Tortola island disaster, only rumors of serious disasters from the hurricane of the 29th of October, and it is now believed that the reports were greatly exaggerated.

HAVANA, November 17.—The French war steamer Orleans, and Austrian frigate Navarre have arrived from Vera Cruz. The United States revenue cutter Wilderness arrived at Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., having had a rough passage. She was nearly ready to sail for New Orleans.

The members of Santa Anna's court-martial, except the prosecuting attorney, are imprisoned in the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa for six months.

Juarez has commuted the sentences of the Imperialist generals and colonels, native and foreign, to four years imprisonment, field and staff officers to three years, and line officers to two years police surveillance.

Foreign adherents of the empire, including soldiers, are ordered to leave the country. The higher civil officers are sentenced to banishment, minor ones to imprisonment or police surveillance.

HAVANA, November 19.—A hurricane swept over St. Domingo October 30, lasting four hours, desolating the capital, destroying two hundred lives, and causing the loss of nearly all the shipping in the harbor. No American vessels reported. No news from the interior.

From New York.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The steamer Nightingale, from New Orleans, has arrived. She reports falling in with the steamer Oneata, disabled, and took off all hands and brought them here. The Oneata was breaking up.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The steamer King Phllip was burned at her dock last night—loss $30,000.

NEW YORK. November 16.—Stocks active but lower. Governments quiet but unchanged. Gold excited but weak at 139⅛.

It is reported that the substance of Stevens' forthcoming speech has been telegraphed to Europe to affect five-twenties.

Balance in the sub-treasury $110,000,000.

NEW YORK, November 18.—A private letter received here from the island of Tortola, dated the 1st instant, makes but a brief reference to the hurricane of the 29th; it says several persons were drowned, and that a fearful fire raged during the storm.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Colonel Mosby, of the confederate army, visited the gold board to-day, and was invited to a seat on the platform by the president. To this several members objected, but after discussion the president's right to extend the invitation was sustained.

NEW YORK, November 20.—William N. McIntyre, one of the mayoralty candidates of the Democratic Union convention, fired a revolver into a crowd and was taken to the Tombs.

The Union Democracy have nominated John H. Anthon in his stead.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—The steamer Assipper has arrived from Sitka with General Rousseau and his staff on board—all well.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—The Yellow Jacket mining company has levied an assessment of $100 per share.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—Idaho papers of the 9th of November say that the Indians visited Camp McDermott, professing friendship and expressing their desire to live in peace with the whites. Eight of the number left camp stating that they would be gone three suns. It being ascertained that their designs were hostile, they were followed and killed. It is understood the others will suffer the same fate. Mrs. Danville, who was reported captured and burned by the savages, is still alive according to the latest reports.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

FORT LARRAMIE, November 12.—A council was held yesterday by the commissioners with a small number of the Crows. The Sioux Indians refuse to come in until spring.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., November 15. The election is passing off without disturbance. The result for two days in Leon, Madison, and Goodsden counties foots up 3500 votes, of which only thirty were polled by whites, all for convention.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—General Hancock and his family, and several members of his staff left for New Orleans this afternoon.

HOUSTON, November 15.—A destructive fire occurred here last night. A whole block of buildings, including the German Lutheran church, and an extensive sash factory with a large quantity of lumber were destroyed; also several fine residences. Loss $75,000.

CHICAGO, November 15.—Latest advices from Minnesota throw doubt on the success of negro suffrage.

CHICAGO, November 18.—Negro suffrage has certainly been defeated in Minnesota by 1600 votes.

CHICAGO, November 19.—The interest in the Duffy and Buissy fight to-morrow increases.

Articles between McCool and Coburn to fight on the 27th of May for the championship and $10,000 were signed to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—A thousand bags of Rio coffee sold at auction yesterday at 23¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—A dry goods house with liabilities amounting to $800,000, and a machinist firm with liabilities of $300,000, have failed.

CLEVELAND, November 16.—A photographer named Gregory, with his throat cut, and an unknown girl, shot dead, were found this morning in Gregory's gallery.

GALVESTON, November 18.—Yesterday Edward McCormick assumed the duties of chief of police, vice Major R. H. Perry, resigned.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., November 19.—The Susquehanna and Chenango rivers are frozen over. Weather very cold.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—The steamers Owanda and Amaranthe sunk in the upper Missouri.

The Indian commissioners left Fort Laramie having accomplished nothing.

MONTREAL, November 19.—By the fire yesterday a man, his wife, and two children were burned to cinders.

From Europe.

BERLIN, November 15.—The third parliament of the North German confederation was opened by King William to-day with a speech, in which he welcomed the new members and referred to bills about to be introduced. He says that the foreign relations of Prussia were satisfactory, and that foreign powers respected the pacific arms of Prussia; there would be no conflict with the South German states. Prussia would strive to reconcile the views of their Catholic subjects with the interests of all Germany. The address was concluded with the declaration that the preservation of peace in Europe is certain.

LIVERPOOL, November 5.—One of the steamers which went down during the hurricane on the 29th, carried down two millions of dollars. The steamship company's losses at St. Thomas will amount to twelve million dollars.

Venezuela dates of the 25th of October have been received. The recent rebellion had been quelled, and the insurgents pardoned.

Haytien advices state that the cause of General Montes, who was confined in a dungeon at Cape Haytien, was becoming universally popular, and several leading Gouffrardists had been banished.

PARIS, November 15.—Bazaine has been appointed to the command of the third army corps at Nancy.

No day for the assembling of the conference is fixed by the French note to European powers.

LONDON, November 14.—The cabinet has resolved to place all the telegraph lines under the control of the postoffice department.

GREENWICH, November 15.—No meteors seen at the observatorp nor in London, and no accounts of any in other parts of Europe have been received here.

NAPLES, November 14.—An eruption of Mount Vesuvius has taken place. The volcano is surmounted by a flaming pillar of fire. A new crater was formed last night. The earth is trembling, red hot stones are being ejected, and lava is pouring over the sides of the crater. A grand eruption is imminent.

MANCHESTER, November 16.—It is thought that only one of the recently convicted rioters (Allen) will be hanged.

DUBLIN, November 16.—Costello and Halpin, who have been tried and found guilty, have been sentenced.

LONDON, November 16.—The pope objects to the conference of the European powers proposed by France. The powers appear to be divided on the subject. It is said that Spain supports the temporal power of the pope.

The latest report is that America is to pay $11,500,000 to Denmark for the islands, subject to the claims of France on Santa Cruz, or $7,500,000 for the other two.

PARIS, November 16.—Dispatches from Athens state that hostilities have been resumed in Crete.

DUBLIN, November 16.—Warren and Halpin, convicted Fenians, have been sentenced to fifteen years, and Costello to twelve years.

LONDON, November 18, 2 P. M.—The viceroy of Egypt has recalled the American missionaries and native Christian converts who were banished.

PARIS, November 18.—The French chambers assembled to-day. The emperor spoke, offering no longer any objection on the part of France to German unity and consolidation.

LONDON, November 16.—Yesterday's *Times* praises Napoleon's speech, and says it is the most liberal and sensible of the second empire.

ADDRESS OF THE GERMANS OF NEW ORLEANS TO THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.—The following address to the North German parliament from the Germans of New Orleans was drawn out by Mr. H. Heidenhain, on behalf of the committee, and accompanied the magnificent flag of the new confederation presented to the parliament, and which was intrusted to Captain Meyer, of the steamship Bavaria:

To Dr. Simpson, President of the North German "Reichstag," Berlin, (Confederation.):

Much Honored Sir President: The arrival in our port of the first steam vessel direct from Germany, is an occurrence that has touched and warmed the hearts of our resident German population; the good old fatherland seems to have been brought nearer to them; the glowing love they bear it appears to have been fanned into a more glowing flame, and the hearts of its distant sons warmed and expanded with enthusiasm, as they, with joyous tongues welcomed the "North-German Confederate flag," as it proudly waved from the masts of the Bavaria.

The resident Germans here, though loyal to the country of their adoption, can not forget the land of their birth. Born and educated under the noble lights of and the sciences which burn so brightly there, they hail with pride the industrial, mercantile, and, more particularly, the political advancement of Germany.

The recent events, whereby the various German states have become united under ample and wise constitutional provisions, thereby calling into stronger life national feeling and pride, have furnished another instance of the power inherent in the German race.

Strong as the oak, which, in its time-honored forests defies the storm, is the German Confederation! a political power of primitive rank; firmly bound in the heart of Europe, as the United States of North America are on this side of the Atlantic ocean.

While the undersigned in behalf of their resident countrymen thus respectfully transmit their sentiments and express their feelings, they at the same time send to you, as the president of the North-German "Reichstag," the accompanying flag. We hope that you will place it in your hall, and that its folds may always serve the representatives of the German people as a symbol of their union, enlightened freedom, and genuine patriotism.

We hope that it may be the privilege of yourself, the president, and your honored colleagues of the North German Reichstag, under the protection of his majesty King William, and under the wise counsels of the Count Bismarck, to preserve the glorious principles of German unity, and that you may long continue to work for the good of our German fatherland.

We have the honor, with the assurances of our highest esteem, to subscribe ourselves,

Signed: J. C. Kathman, H. Heidenhain, Jacob Hassinger, L. Pfaff, R. Mogul, Wm. Sammers, P. Kraemer, P. Hanning, Otto Hettzel, G. Roschel.

How to Get a Husband.

From an excellent communication, published in a Northern paper, we copy the following "expressly for the girls:"

Being old, and therefore allowed license for teasing the girls on matrimonial subjects, I consult them about their future prospects often, and find that the opinion obtains with them that the young men were never so slow in proposing as in these days, which, we must admit, gives them a good, not to say all-powerful reason for not taking a husband. Now, young ladies, the whole secret with nine-tenths of you of not being able to get off your parents' hands, is simply that you don't know how to work. You can't keep house. You can't make a pair of breeches. You can't tell for the life of you the difference between bran and shorts, or which cow gives the buttermilk. The young men generally came out of the war "with the skin of their teeth," with no fortune, I might say, but their wardrobes of blue and their canteens, and to marry with them now, rest assured, relates more to making a living with the assistance of a loving, industrious helpmate than indulging in opera music, moonshine, and poetry. Do you know what they say of one of your butterfly young ladies who has held them in the parlor engaged by the hour listening to "elegant nothings?" Nineteen times out of twenty it is this: "Well, she's all right for an evening's entertainment, but she will not make a good wife."

There is no possible objection to the accomplishments of music, painting, and the like as such, but the idea is to be able to set these prior amusements aside for the period when the stern duties of married life call for your practical knowledge. Show the young men that you can do your part of double business; that you can cook a meal's victuals on a pinch; that you can sweep up, and dust, and darn old stockings, and save a penny toward an accumulated pound; that you will not be a dead expense to him through life. Believe me, young friends, as many true, heroic, womanly hearts beat over household duties as flutter beneath the soft light of a parlor chandelier. Your kiss is just as sweet, your smiles just as bright, your heart as happy and tender, after a day's exertion in a sphere worthy of true womanhood, as in places of dissipation, frippery, and silly amusement. Have an ambition to do your part in life; cultivate industrial habits, and let the parlor accomplishments go with the higher accomplishments I have roughly enumerated. It is astonishing how soon a domestic young lady is found out and appreciated. It is because she is such a rare exception to the general rule.

A ROMANTIC SENSATION IN PLATTSBURG.

A Man "Known to Have Been Murdered" Eleven Years Ago Returns to the Village—Strange Case of Circumstantial Evidence.

In the latter part of June, in the year 1856, Captain John G. Weatherwax, one of a numerous family of that name living six miles south of Plattsburg, sailed as the owner and commander of a vessel on Lake Champlain for a Canadian port, taking with him as employes his cousin, Andrew Weatherwax, and another boatman. On the return trip they one morning put into the mouth of Pike river, a small stream which empties into the lake on the east side and just north of the Canada, line for the purpose of taking on a cargo of wood. During the day the third man of the crew, as he afterward testified, observed the captain and his cousin in a violent quarrel. There were high and passionate words, and threats employed without stint or measure. The quarrel and wrangling continued at intervals, and the angry feelings of the parties seemed to increase as the day wore on, and the quarrel was at its height near nightfall. At evening, while the witness stood alone at the stern, the captain and his cousin resumed their quarrel near the bow, and for a long time the noise of a wordy conflict and threats of violence continued to be heard by him. Finally, however, the quarrel seemed to have been brought to a sudden termination, and in a very singular manner. There came through the darkness to the ear of the listener the sound of a dull, heavy thud, as of a powerful blow with some heavy weapon crushing through a skull, and then all was still. A few minutes more elapsed and the captain came aft, but without his cousin. Nothing was said by him or the witness about the matter, and the night passed away.

In the morning, the hat of Andrew Weatherwax lay upon the forward deck, and near it a pool of blood. The captain was taciturn and moody, and said nothing of his cousin; and the assistant, being now the only occupant of the vessel with him, did not care to agitate the matter. It turned out afterward, however, that the captain of a vessel lying near heard also the quarrel and the blow, but, like the near witness, of whose presence he was not aware, he preferred to say nothing about it; and the captain, after a few more days had elapsed, returned unmolested to Plattsburg, where, in answer to inquiries concerning his cousin, he gave only vague and what were considered evasive replies, stating that he had gone here or there to some indefinite place of which the captain seemed unwilling to give any account.

The second scene in this remarkable tragedy was the discovery of the dead body of a man in Pike river, in the exact spot where Captain Weatherwax's boat had been moored, only six days after the quarrel and supposed murder above related. The man had evidently been murdered, as his skull was crushed in, as though a blow had been given him, precisely such as the two boatmen had heard. The body was identified as beyond all doubt that of Andrew Weatherwax. This led to a revelation of the occurrences upon the boat, and in ten days thereafter Captain Weatherwax was arrested and imprisoned on the charge of having murdered his cousin. The warrant for his arrest was issued by S. D. M. Beckwith, then a justice of the peace, and now a resident of Canton, N. Y.

At the preliminary examination, which lasted nine days, the evidence was so strong and conclusive against the prisoner that Mr. Beckwith gives it as his opinion that if it had been given to a jury upon his trial, no earthly power could have saved him from conviction and execution. But as the transaction had taken place in Canada, it was decided that Justice Beckwith had no jurisdiction in the matter, and the prisoner was set at liberty. His counsel advised him upon his release to leave the country, change his name, and live in the greatest possible obscurity, so firmly convinced was he, as well as the entire community, of his guilt. But the captain boldly and resolutely refused to do this, claiming that he would yet be able to vindicate his entire innocence.

After a time, however, the news of the crime reached the British authorities in Canada, and in obedience to their requisition, Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, then secretary of state, issued a warrant for the captain's arrest, and he was conveyed a prisoner to Montreal, and closely confined in jail. Thither his faithful counsel followed him, and upon the trial managed to secure his acquittal by such means only as are best known to skillful lawyers. Suffice it to say that there was not elicited a particle of evidence to weaken the conviction of his guilt, and yet the judge charged the jury that the evidence was not sufficient to convict. He was accordingly released and returned to Plattsburg, which for ten years he has walked among his neighbors, spurned and despised of all, bearing the brand of Cain, and even abandoned by his own family relatives because he had murdered their kinsman. Of all who had known him, not one believed him innocent.

And here we reach the last, and above all others, strange event of this history. Early in the present month of October, Andrew Weatherwax appeared among his friends and relatives in the southern part of the town of Plattsburg. When intelligence of his return was brought to those who participated in the scenes of 1856, they refused to credit it. But he is nevertheless the veritable Andrew, and as such is received and recognized by his astonished and delighted friends. The account which he gives of himself is, that on that July night, in 1856, he left the boat lying at the wharf at Pike river, and wandered off to a rum shop somewhere in the neighboring settlements. Already partially intoxicated, and irritated by the events of the day, it did not take long for him to become embroiled with certain tipsy fellows he found there.

He says he was arrested, brought before a magistrate, and fined. Not having the money to pay the fine, he was about to be placed in close confinement, when a man stepped forward and offered to take him as a seaman, giving an advance of wages to pay the fine. Andrew accepted, and was speedily shipped on an English vessel. He went as a common sailor to China, to Australia, and to various parts of the world in different vessels. He returns now and learns for the first time of his supposed death by violence.

Since the return of his cousin, Captain John G. Weatherwax is another man. The confidence, vigor, and light-heartedness of his younger days have returned to him. Friends can not do enough to recompense him for the sufferings he has endured through their unjust condemnation.

There is still a mystery connected with this case. No rational account can be given of the body that was found and identified as that of Andrew Weatherwax. No other man was missing, no other stranger or settler, far or near, was known here or at Pike river to have suddenly disappeared. Too great an interval of time has now elapsed to solve this mystery, and the truth in regard to it must be left to conjecture.

CURE FOR SWEARING.—In a recent speech on women's rights, George Francis Train said he knew a family of sisters who cured their brothers from swearing by saying *damn* every time their brother did. At the table Susie would say to Georgie, pass me that *damn* butter [laughter], and Minnie would ask Elsey for that *damn* buckwheat cake. [Laughter.]

Three hundred and sixty colored citizens of Richmond, Virginia, have testified on oath that they have been discharged for voting the Republican ticket. It is supposed that five hundred in all have been discharged for that reason.

From the New Orleans Republican.

THE CITY CURRENCY AND THE CITY CREDIT.

The depreciation of the city currency has been produced by combinations of brokers and speculators, and not by any depreciation of the city credit. These facts can not be disputed, for it happens that on Tuesday an officer of the city government, who receives only a small salary, was under the necessity of buying a draft on New York for the amount of $100, and he was forced to submit to a discount of twenty-two per cent on his city notes to procure this draft.

On the evening of the same day a prominent banker was a spectator at the meeting of the city council. He said privately there that if the city would issue bonds bearing five per cent interest to redeem the city notes in the form of currency, his banking house would take a hundred thousand dollars of these bonds.

We deeply regret the loss which has fallen and must yet fall upon the people in consequence of the depreciation of the city promises to pay created by the criminal speculations in its currency. It represents the floating indebtedness of the city, and though its intrinsic value is as great as that of any paper money in the United States, yet it is not current outside of the immediate vicinity of New Orleans.

Merchants can not pay for their purchases in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg-Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or, Boston with this currency, and hence its circulation as money has only a local character and local value. No amount of legislation can keep its value up as the exclusive circulating medium of a city which purchases so largely from abroad as New Orleans does. These notes may depreciate, but the credit of the city must be maintained.

One of our Philadelphia exchanges, the *Inquirer*, accepting as truth the statements telegraphed to the Northern press that the presence of General Hancock is needed here to regulate the value of the city currency, closes with this sentence:

General Hancock will be a wise man if he is able to find a remedy for this evil, and it can scarcely be expected that he will be able to do so, unless by a decree that the city issues shall no longer have the properties of money, an order, which it may be presumed would be difficult to put in operation.

Herein lies the whole trouble—The attempt to use the indebtedness of the city as money, and as the almost exclusive circulating medium of a mercantile city like New Orleans.

If the city council will adopt the suggestions repeatedly urged through the columns of the REPUBLICAN, and compel the immediate collection of the four million and two hundred thousand dollars arrears of taxes, sell the city real estate not required for municipal purposes, and apply the proceeds thereof to the extinction and extirpation of the city money, the credit of the city of New Orleans will no longer be impaired by a depreciated currency, the people will no longer suffer loss by it, and paper currency possessing a national value will be substituted for what, under the name of money, is nothing but a loan from the entire community of a great, prosperous, and powerful city.

Let us indulge again the hope that the council in the consideration of this question will act wisely and promptly.

Postal Arrangements with the Netherlands.

Official publication is made of the convention between the United States postoffice department and the general postoffice of the Netherlands. The offices for the exchange of mails are to be at New York and Boston. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence from the United States is fifteen cents, and from the Netherlands forty cents. On all correspondence, including newspapers, book packages, lithographs, etc., and grains and seeds, the rate is to be for the mails dispatched that which the dispatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience aud habits of its interior administration. On registered letters and newspapers, books, etc., prepayment is obligatory. Registered letters are subject to a fee not exceeding ten cents in the United States, and not exceeding twenty-five cents in the Netherlands. Whenever regular mail steamers shall be established between the two countries the postage is to be reduced; this convention to take effect on the first of January.

CLAIBORNE.—Since it has been understood that the federal troops are to be soon removed from this section, many colored men have expressed fears that they will in the meantime fare but badly—especially as there is no bureau agent in this parish. It is especially feared and apprehended that the colored member elect to the convention from this parish will be murdered. We have never been disposed to feel any fear or apprehension of violence from any portion of our citizens since the close of the war, even in the absence of an armed soldiery, and have never, in an individual capacity or in our own behalf, advised the sending of any troops to this parish, but we deem it our duty here and now to state some facts in these premises, and leave it to the federal authorities to determine what is right and proper in the case. We state then emphatically, and in round numbers, that there is a spirit of mobocracy and desperation in the parish of Claiborne which needs watching. It would be any easy matter to enumerate and specify facts to prove this; but for the present we simply appeal to all honorable, law-abiding men, regardless of political castes, to substantiate what we say. We challenge an investigation.—*Homer Iliad.*

OLD-TIME HUMOR.—Everybody who remembers Boston thirty years ago, will recollect the hat store of Colonel Messinger, (father of the present alderman George W. Messinger), on Washington street. It is related that two of his apprentices, Sol and Ben, one summer, coveted the fruit of Colonel Roulstone's beautiful pear trees, in the next inclosure, which was surrounded by a very high fence. Ben says to Sol, "I should like a few of those nice pears; how can we get them?" "Easy enough," says Sol; "fetch me your fishing-pole. The

Shall We Know Each Other There.

When we hear the music ringing,
In the bright celestial dome,
When sweet angel voices singing
Gladly bid us welcome home,
To the land of ancient story,
Where the spirit knows no care,
In that land of light and glory,
Shall we know each other there?
Shall we know each other?
Shall we know each other?
Shall we knew each other?
Shall we know each other there?

When the holy angels meet us,
As we go to join their band;
Shall we know the friends that greet us,
In the glorious spirit land?
Shall we see the same eyes shining,
On us, as in days of yore?
Shall we feel their dear arms twining
Fondly round us as before?
Shall we, etc.

Yes, my earth-worn soul rejoices,
And my weary heart grows light,
For the thrilling angel voices,
And the angel faces bright;
That shall welcome us in heaven,
Are the lov'd of long ago,
And to them 'tis kindly given.
Thus their earthly friends to know.
Shall we know etc.

Oh! ye weary, sad and toss'd ones,
Droop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall join the loved and just ones
In the land of perfect day!
Harp-strings touched by angel fingers,
Murmur in my raptured ear,
Evermore their sweet song lingers,
"We shall know each other there!"
We shall know, etc.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS RAILWAY PLAN.

Letter from Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.

WASHINGTON, November 5, 1867.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your paper of the 27th ult., containing an article on the subject of the proposed cheap freight railways system to be inaugurated under congressional legislation. I feel gratified at the view you take of the question, and feel confident that Texas will congratulate itself upon the probability of having found a strong ally in Louisiana. It is now fifteen years since this plan of a railway substantially was brought out in Texas through a convention that was assembled at Galveston. That convention proposed what was called the state plan, known as such in Texas, whereby it was proposed that the state should construct and own the roadbed and stationary appurtenances, but open the thoroughfares to free competition and equal rights in transportation; in other words, to apply the same principles in construction and management that appertain to the canal system of New York. There was a proposition connected with this plan to this effect: that we should take the United States bonds, known afterward as the Texas indemnity bonds, or the balance after paying the debts of Texas, together with fifty million acres of the public domain, put them into an internal improvement fund, construct the roads on the credit of the state, and as the public property appreciated sell it out, pay for the improvements, and dedicate them to the free use of the public. This plan was entirely feasible at the time had it been supported under steady policy. The cause of its failure became a lesson almost as profitable to Texas as the rest of the lessons she has learned from such calamity as has followed the delusions of error.

The cause of the failure of the proposed system was mainly this: We had our 100,000,000 acres of public domain, and the fashion had got in vogue of giving land bonuses to companies for constructing roads. The broad fertile acres of Texas were peculiarly attractive. They seemed to invite more than our share of the pretending, moneyless, creditless adventurers of the earth, who knew nothing of internal improvements, and the necessary principles of finance to be engrafted on them. Our legislature was deluded into the belief that companies could be formed, fictitious stock could be issued to represent the road, construction could be carried forward on bonds, that the bonuses of 10,240 acres to the mile could be sold to discharge the bonds, and that the corporators would get the road in the clear for nothing. I am unable to state whether the members of the legislature who supported this plan still hold their stock, or to give any intimation of its value, but rather suppose it has been brought to par in funds of the confederate war debt. The four or five thousand miles of road, however, are missing.

It may be of consequence to mention an attempted enterprise in Texas illustrative of the principle engrafted on the congressional bills of Senators Henderson, Harlan, and Nye, requiring a capitalization on cash, and construction for cash. After the people of Eastern Texas had waited from 1852 to 1859 for the road *to come*, they found it necessary to put their shoulder to the wheel and go to work themselves. They accordingly got the charter passed, a mere ordinary loose charter, for the "Houston, Trinity, and Tyler road," and then applied to Galveston for help. The people of Galveston were believers in the cash principle, and would consent to no other plan than that full paid up stock alone should represent the road, and would not embark unless bonds and mortgages on the road were interdicted by the charter. To gratify Galveston the bill was supplemented and amended so as to inhibit the company from mortgaging its road or franchise, and furthermore to make the directors personally liable in case they contracted a debt without money in the treasury of the company sufficient to pay it. Under this charter the company was organized. Now for the result.

Everybody in Texas knows that there never was a company organized that commanded more confidence. Cash subscriptions flowed in liberally, more money and faster than needed for the time. The grading of the first twenty miles was contracted for, the iron and cross-ties, chairs, spikes, and a little rolling stock paid for, and the whole cost of a good single track was made less than $8500 to the mile. It may be proper to state that the planters on the line of this road, under the assurance that we were making a stock that would always be at par or above, promised to take their hands out of the cotton field if necessary, and grade the road from county to county, furnish the cross-ties, and take it all in the stock of the roads, leaving it to the directors to say what was a fair cash price. Some of the railroad iron men of New York declared that the charter for this road was the only sensible one they ever saw, and one of those gentlemen, largely in the iron trade, gave a very strong assurance that in case the company kept to the economic cash principle in construction, the iron could be furnished for the whole 250 miles at the lowest cash price, and taken in the stock of the road; that although it was out of the question for iron men or manufacturers to do this in ordinary cases, he plainly perceived that we would make a stock that would be worth more than the bonds of any company. Another negotiation. We required a couple of construction engines, and applied to a locomotive builder of Philadelphia. He proposed to throw off fifteen per cent. from what he called his cash price for the first one, and for the second the same price, taking one-half of the price of the second engine in the stock of the road; further, he also gave the assurance that in case the company did not depart from the cash basis in their operations he would make the arrangement whereby we could have all the locomotives we needed at the lowest cash price for the company's stock at par. The ultimate result of our enterprise was that the confederates stole our iron, and made rebel fortifications of it. This was an end of the chapter that contained this little gem in the history of railroading.

The illustration of economy would not be complete without instituting the comparison between the road mentioned and other enterprises in Texas. The Mexican Gulf and San Antonio road over a very level route was contracted for at $27,000 to the mile in gross, payable in the bonds of the company, it being a single track without rolling stock. The "Galveston, Houston, and Henderson" road from Virginia Point to Houston, fifty miles, was indifferently constructed at a nominal cost of fifty-six thousand dollars to the mile, no rolling stock, (except the stock of the road which was all fiction), the bonds of the company having been sold in England, France, and Germany for whatever price could be obtained, not half the avails in all probability ever entering into actual construction account. A better road could have been built at the time for a price corresponding with the price of the road first mentioned. The "Houston and Texas Central" road with a small amount of rolling stock stood before the war at a nominal cost of $33,000 to the mile, the route being an almost level one, and equal in cheapness and feasibility to the route of the roads first mentioned, all of them being level routes.

Another paragraph and I will be done with this local branch of the subject. The charge for carrying a bale of cotton on the Houston and Texas Central for less than 100 miles, I am informed, has been $5. At this rate the freight on a bushel of wheat from Red river to Galveston would amount to over $1 80, provided the road ever reaches that point. This would be a poor show for agriculture. The price of freight on wheat from Red river to Galveston should not exceed eight cents per bushel. Without alluding to the wanton habit of companies in making over charges where they have it in their power, I have drawn this comparison to show the difference in the exactions of commerce in order to make a dividend on the stock where a road costs $9000, $27,000, $30,000, or $56,000 to the mile. The public is the party most interested in this question of economic construction, and I think I may assert with truth that the Houston, Trinity, and Tyler charter, and the bills now before the senate committees in congress, embrace the entire railway charters that have ever been proposed for the protection of the public.

The enterprise proposed by the congressional bill for establishing the "Galveston, Kansas, and Little Rock railway" we intend to make a precedent worthy of being followed. It is over a very level route, as yet untracked by a railway. By keeping it on the economic plan of construction, so as to get a dollar's worth of work and material for each dollar expended, then put it on the "equal speed," "equal rights" plan of management, with their great freight capacity and power to command patronage, and we would have no fear as to the amount of business to be done, nor should I be in any doubt as to our ability to associate the necessary capital. I question not that we could make a road that would command a patronage sufficient to allow of very low freight, pay a good dividend, and to establish a sinking fund that would enable the road to be dedicated to the free use of the public, with the exception of revenue for superintendence and repairs, in less than thirty-five years. Eight or nine per cent. a year would be saved in the preservation of the road by the low rate of speed, while the equal rights principle and low freight would multiply many times over the tonnage to be carried. I entertain no doubt that a road from New Orleans to Shreveport, or to connect with this, could be successfully established on the same principles.

The United States, as all patriotic men hope, have a great future. The principles of public economy, and especially railway economy, have hardly been entered upon. It is almost sickening to see the waste, the deterioration, and sacrifice that are going on, and at the same time witness the feebleness of our system to perform work; and all this the result of a disregard of the simplest, plainest principles of economy. When we assume that we can add a ten-fold power to carry freight with a five-fold economy in preserving the road and rolling stock, with other economic principles all tending to reduce expenses, we have no doubt that an improved system may be made to save the people annually more than the interest on the national debt; and when we add to this the certain result of a new creation of taxable property to the extent of from three to five thousand millions, I feel like pressing the subject.

The South is in peculiar need of the national system we are aiming to inaugurate. I hope the people in mass may be disposed to co-operate, following the example lately exhibited in Texas. If not, then I hope the Unionists, white and colored, will take it up. It would be needless to tell me that our colored population would be incompetent to understand this subject. Children can understand it, and if we give our colored population something to think for, act for, work for, and vote for, they will soon become just as sensible public economists as any other class.

Very truly, yours,
LORENZO SHERWOOD.

Money Going a Begging.

For eighteen months past there has been an extraordinary dullness and depression in many kinds of business in Europe. Public confidence was first shaken by the panic in Great Britain in May, 1866. Since that time capital has been steadily accumulating in the banks, until the amount has reached a point never before touched in the history of commerce. At present money is so plenty in London that it may be borrowed at two per cent. Millions of pounds are lying in joint stock banks upon which only one and a half per cent interest is paid, and this at a time when the British government is paying three and one-fourth per cent interest upon its securities, and when five per cent is offered for money to be invested in private domestic enterprises that will bear the strictest scrutiny. Probably the total amount of capital thus drawing only a nominal interest, and comparatively idle, in Great Britain exceeds one hundred millions of dollars. If to this vast sum be added similar accumulations in France and Germany, the aggregate capital in Europe now seeking profitable investment will not fall short of two hundred millions of dollars. Should not some means be adopted to attract at least a portion of this wealth to the United States?

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BUREAU SCHOOLS. The Galveston *Bulletin* reports the appointment by General Reynolds of E. M. Wheelock, Esq., as superintendent of schools under the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, district of Texas.

Mr. Wheelock, the gentleman appointed to this responsible position, is the recently appointed state superintendent of public schools. He is a gentleman of fine attainments and classical education, and a graduate of Cambridge University, and is an ordained minister of the Unitarian church, and well qualified for the position to which he has been appointed.

Why can not Texas have a conservative state convention?—*Houston Telegraph.*

There is no reason in the world why we can not have a conservative convention if we want one, but what good will it do anybody?—*Galveston Bulletin.*

It is proposed to hold a convention of the sea island planters on the 1st of December, in the city of Charleston, to consider the necessities of the seacoast of South Carolina, and to provide for the prosecution of planting during the coming year.

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STATEMENT FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1867.

	Deposits.	Drafts.	Total due Depositors.
Augusta, Ga.	$ 1,118 53	$ 1,119 74	$11,543 65
Baltimore, Md.	7,719 55	5,063 80	42,638 05
Beaufort, S. C.	10 459 03	13,917 00	48,584 97
Charleston, S.C.	23,094 19	18,326 25	44,936 36
Huntsville, Ala.	250 00		1,621 76
Jacksonville, Fla.	8,045 93	6,183 68	12,611 77
Louisville, Ky.	6,785 85	12,414 67	51,458 55
Memphis, Tenn.	1,691 34	1,154 00	10,537 42
Mobile, Ala.	4,338 29	6,311 10	31,923 46
Nashville, Tenn.	2,274 77	1,454 19	21,531 93
Newbern, N. C.	11,334 87	6,484 03	13,543 70
New Orleans, La.	4,316 34	4,793 30	50,884 13
New York, N. Y.	4,905 55	4,048 67	17,572 79
Norfolk, Va.	9,632 27	9,172 43	33,346 71
Richmond, Va.	2,763 02	3,448 97	14,060 88
Savannah, Ga.	2,084 85	1,663 90	25,631 72
Tallahassee, Fla.	2,103 57	1,655 57	7,344 55
Vicksburg, Miss.	1,662 36	2,390 75	6,040 97
Washington, D. C.	18,714 72	17,103 22	56,627 62
Wilmington, N. C.	24 24	143 97	2,307 13
	$122,633 27	$116,849 04	$503,547 22

Total amount deposits for the month...$122,633 27
" " drafts " " ... 116,849 04

Excess of deposits over drafts..... $ 5,784 23

Total deposits.....$2,408,898 53
Total drafts..... 1,905,351 31

Balance due depositors.....$503,547 22

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NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS.
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.
2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.
3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will please address
JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains will address
WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will address
ABNER C. HARDING, M. C.,
Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address AARON F. STEVENS, M. C.,
Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address
WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C.,
Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
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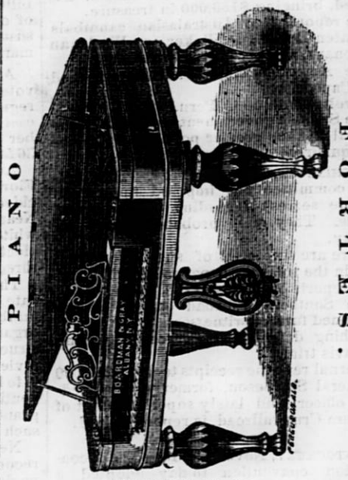
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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. II. NO. 48. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867. WHOLE NO., 98.

Poetry.

THY KINGDOM COME.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

Thy kingdom come.
I heard a seer cry: The wilderness,
The solitary place,
Shall yet be glad for Him, and He shall bless
(Thy kingdom come) with His revealed face.
The forests; they shall drop their precious gum,
And shed for Him their balm: and He shall yield
The grandeur of His speech to charm the field.

Then all the soothed winds shall drop to listen
(Thy kingdom come).
Comforted waters waxen ca'm shall glisten
With bashful tremblement beneath His smile:
And Echo ever the while
Shall take, and in her awful joy repeat,
The laughter of His lips—Thy kingdom come):
And hills that sit apart shall be no longer dumb:
No, they shall shout and shout,
Raining their lovely loyalty along the dewy plain,
And va'leys round about.

And all the well-contented land made sweet
With flowers she opened at His feet,
Shall answer; shout and make the welkin ring,
And tell it to the stars, shout, shout, and sing:
Her cup being full to the brim,
Her poverty made rich with Him.

His yearnings satisfied to the utmost sum—
Lift up, O earth! prepare thy song,
It hall not yet be long.
Lift up, O earth! for He shall come again,
Thy Lord: and He shall reign, and He shall reign—
Thy kingdom come.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONVENTION OF 1867.

Hon. Thomas Isabelle is a native of St. Landry parish, Louitiana, and was born in 1829. His father was Dr. J. B. Isabelle. After spending a few years at school at Opelousas, Thomas came to New Orleans in 1849 and engaged in the manufacture and sale of sewing machines, which he is still carrying on successfully.

Mr. Isabelle's first active participation in public affairs was in 1863, when Magruder was threatening New Orleans. General Shepley, military commandant, having called for volunteers for the defense of the city, Mr. Isabelle closed his store and enlisted as a private in the Caillou Blues, in which company he was soon after commissioned a first lieutenant. Their term of service was sixty days, but Lieutenant Isabelle and his company served ninety days. At the close of his military service he resumed his business and devoted himself quietly to his private affairs. He was, however, one of the pioneers in the early movements of the colored people to obtain the recognition of their civil and political rights. He was a conscientious and firm believer in the capacity of his people for improvement and self-government; and believed that they had now a title to equal political and civil privileges with all other men by their loyalty to the government, and not less by the prudence and self-restrainst which they had exhibited during the war, to the astonishment and admiration of the world and their forever oppressors. He therefore embarked with zeal and earnestness in the political movements of the colored men, and carried to their cause much influence.

He organized the Dostie Club in the first ward, one of the largest and most influential in the city, and was made President of the Union Brotherhood, numbering about four thousand members. He also identified himself with the praiseworthy and unexpected, although spontaneous attempts of the colored men to be self-dependent, and to relieve and maintain the indigent and helpless of their own color. He aided in founding the Union Sisters' Asylum, on Toulouse street, and is the president of that association.

Mr. Isabelle is a modest and unobtrusive gentleman, and one whom genuine amiability and quiet and pleasing address will render an agreeable companion to his fellow members, and whom sound judgment and strict integrity will render a true and faithful representative of his constituency.

Mr. Isabelle is a Radical, and will support, to their full extent, the principles and the men of his party, because he firmly believes that in that path alone lies the way, not only to the elevation of his own color, but to the redemption, the peace, and the prosperity of Louisiana.

The Dying Infidel.

One morning, Dr. Fletcher, of Stepney, received a request to visit a man who was a professed skeptic, and apparently near his end. On entering the chamber where he lay, he beheld the attenuated form of one who had been a tall, athletic man, struggling under the ravages of a disease at once the most painful and incurable. The doctor addressed him by sundry kind inquiries, and expressions of sympathy, reminding him of the sufferings of Christ, who gave himself a ransom for sinners, that through His astonishing sacrifice they might obtain the forgiveness of sin, and be restored to the favor of God.

Hearing this the dying man said: "Sir, I don't believe that; I wish I could, as my dear wife there does; she believes all you say." "Well," said Dr. F., "but you say you wish you could, and that is a great point towards attaining it, if you are sincere. Now, what do you believe concerning Jesus Christ?" "Well," he replied, "I believe such a man once lived, and that he mas a very good, sincere man; but that is all."

It was a principle with Dr. F., when reasoning with unbelievers, if they acknowledged the smallest portion of truth, to make it a position from which to argue with them. This mode he now adopted, and said: "You believe that Jesus Christ was a good man. Now, do you think that a good man would wish to deceive others, or a sincere man use language that must mislead?" "Certainly not," he replied. "Then how do you reconcile your admission that he was a good man, with his saying to the Jews, 'I and my father are one.' When they took up stones to kill him, he did not undeceive them, but still maintained the fact of his Godhead; adding, 'My sheep hear my voice, and they follow me, and I know them, and I give unto them eternal life;' now, could any mere man say, I give unto them eternal life? Could any angel, however exalted?"

"Stop!" cried the dying man, with an excited voice; "Stop, sir, I never saw this before; a new light breaks in upon me—stop, sir!" Holding up his emaciated hand, as if fearing that a breath might obscure the new light breaking in on the benighted soul, and with a countenance lighted up with a sort of preternatural expression quite indescribable, but with eyes intently fixed on Dr. F., he exclaimed, after a short pause, while big tears ran down his cheeks: "Sir, you are a messenger of mercy sent by God himself to save my poor soul! Yes, Christ is God, and he died to save sinners! Yes, even me!" His feelings almost overpowered his feeble frame.

Lest he should be too much excited, his visitor left him, first commending his case to God by prayer, with the promise to see him again on the following morning. The next day he found him propped up in bed, literally "a new man," displaying all the eagerness of a hungry man, seeking to be fed with the "bread of life," combined with the simplicity of a child, trusting in the promises of God, which are "yea and amen in Christ Jesus." He candidly confessed that though he had rejected the Gospel as unworthy of credit, he had never before read it. As its great truths were presented to his mind, he seized hold of them with an eagerness indescribable, whilst his former almost insupportable pains seemed now to be forgotten in the overwhelming enjoyment arising from the experience of the love of Christ, and in proportion as his bodily frame decayed, his faith triumphed and his joy increased.

He had one little girl, his eldest child, capable of reading. He gave her a copy of the New Testament, with all the passages marked by his own hand, which had been made specially useful to him in the way of instruction or consolation, and he desired her, as the last request of her dying father, to read it daily; never to part with it, but to make it her guide through life, that it might be her comfort in death. After this he directed that all his infidel books suould be committed to the flames, that the poison might be destroyed, and the plague stayed. He lived just one fortnight after Dr. F.'s first interview, and then died under the influence of Gospel hope.

How many, like this poor man, despise and endeavor to discredit the Bible, when they have never read it for themselves, or only looked into it, to find objections with which to strengthen their infidelity? Is this rational? Is it honest?

Letter from Brother Lynch.

In a letter to Brother Brakeman, dated Enterprise, Miss., November 9th, Rev. James Lynch gives many very interesting items, and though the letter is a private one, we take the liberty of giving some extracts, or rather of repeating some of its facts and figures, to the readers of the ADVOCATE:

He has delivered seventy-seven moral, educational, and political addresses, which have been listened to by nearly 50,000 people, white and colored; has preached fifty sermons and organized four circuits. He has traveled through Central and Northern Mississippi, visiting several of the principal churches of our denomination, preaching as he went. He says: "I have done what I could to stir up among our preachers and people the pure and progressive spirit of our holy christianity, and the aggressive and missionary spirit of our beloved Methodism. And in some instances there have been overwhelming demonstrations of the Spirit's presence and power." He has made it a part of his work to give special attention to the young, visiting them and addressing them in their day and Sunday schools, and is much cheered by their improvement and the prospect before them.

Brother Lynch has repeatedly discussed the issues of the day with leading public men in Mississippi, though it has sometimes been at the peril of his life. The wonder is, that he was allowed to do it at all. Think of his having attempted such a thing in Mississippi before the war, or while it was in progress. Verily, the world moves, and Africa is helping to move it! Brother L.'s labor and influence has done much to strengthen the mother church in Mississippi, and to sow broadcast the seeds of eternal life, love and liberty.

He says: "I am in the portion of the State to labor for Christ, until conference. I am about to start on a tour of preaching and organi- societies from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to the Mississippi River. In these interior counties the people are famishing for thh bread of life, and must be fed. The journey is a dangerous one, but I must go at the master's command. The work is perilous, but it must be done."

The writer of this knows something, from a year's experience, of the danger and difficulty of travel in that State, and can sympathize with our brother, as he goes forward in the work. He will be passing over territory hitherto untraveled by our ministers, and breaking new ground at every point. May God be with him, and let the church pray for him.

After a tribute to the memory of Madam De Mortie, he alludes to the elections in the North, and their influence upon bold, bad men at the South, and the peril in which they place our ministers and people, and concludes in these words: "But these things do not move me in the least. There can be no doubt as to the final issue. There may be trial and suffering still in store for us, as a people, but we shall succeed. *I have just as much faith in the triumph of truth and right as I have in my God.*"

Brother Lynch is greatly desirous that some definite movement should be made looking toward a union with us of the A. M. E., and A. M. E. Zion Churches, and to this we say Amen! It must come sooner or later. Has not the time arrived for a special effort in that direction?

Mr. Eggleston, of the committee on commerce of the last congress, expects soon to have access to the information elicited by the survey ordered of the Louisville canal, with a view of determining the expense of enlarging, and the survey on the Indiana side, to obtain estimates for a new canal, and such measures as these reports seem to indicate as best will be prepared and urged by Mr. Eggleston at an early day.

Glass Eyes.

The following facts about the material and manufacture of *artificial* eyes, will be read with interest because new:

The manufacture of these eyes is done entirely by hand. A man sits down behind a jet of glass flame, which is pointed and directed as he wishes by a blow-pipe. He takes what is called an optic, or the white of the eye, which has been blown from the end of a glass tube, and looks very much like a half open white rose-bud, with a small hole at the top of it. This optic is made of a peculiar white enamel, which looks so near the color of the white of the human eye that it is difficult to tell the artificial from the natural. As Boissonneau says in his book, "The eye artificial is composed of enamel, and modeled in the lamp of the enameler." The optic is held and turned in the flame till it becomes red hot, the glass being almost in a state of fusion. At this point the iris is introduced into the opening in the end of the optic, being melted in from the end of a small stick of glass of the color of the eye which it is wished to imitate. If the eye is brown, brown glass is used; if blue, blue glass is used.

The pupil of the eye is always made with a drop of black glass imbedded in the center of the iris. The blood vessels seen in the white of the eye are easily put in with red glass while the optic is glowing with heat like a ball of gold. The whole eye can be made inside of an hour, and is at once ready to put in. The reader should know that it is simply a thin glass shell, which is intended to cover the stump of the blind eye. After being dipped in water, this shell is slipped in place, ing held by the eyelids. The secret of imparting motion to it depends upon working the glass eye to that it will fit the stump—if it is nio large it will not move; if it fits nicely it moves in every particular like the natural eye, and it is quite impossible, in many cases, to tell one from the other. The operation is not in the least painful, and those who have worn them a number of years feel better with them in than with them out. A glass eye should be taken out every night and put in in the morning. In three or four years the false eye becomes so worn that a new one has to be obtained. Some ladies who live at a distance from the manufactory, keep a box of glass eyes on hand in case of accident, for besides wearing out they will break under certain circumstances, as when

"Hate's last lightning quivers from his eyes."

It is said that no less than 7000 people in New York city wear these glass eyes, and that there are two or three eye factories there.

The Hope of Man.

Final success—the joy of life's ripe harvest—is the goal of our hopes. No wise or thoughtful man will live merely for to-day. The pilgrim who seeks a home is not content to linger and loiter for the mere flowers beside his way. The sower looks onward to fields white and ready for the sickle. Wisdom has regard to the grand issue. The triumph or pleasure of to-day is transitory. We want a hope that does not sink with the setting sun. The true success of life is that which does not fail the evening of our days, and leave them to blight or barrenness. We want that shout of "harvest home," that will not die into silence with the failing breath, but makes the passage to the grave a whispering gallery where heaven and earth talk together.

THE RECEPTION DECLINED.

By the following note from General Hancock to R. King Cutler it will be seen that the general declines the proposed honor of the reception prepared for him by the various self-constituted committees:

[Copy.]
VICKSBURG, Mississippi, November 26, 1867.

Hon. R. King Cutler, President of Committee:

SIR—Having observed by the New Orleans press that it is proposed by a committee of which you are president, under the direction of the "Executive State Central committee of the Union party of New Orleans," to receive me upon my arrival in your city I beg respectfully to decline the same. My tastes and intention will lead me to decline receptions of political parties, and, indeed, all others of a public character from whatever sources, save such as may relate to official matters connected with my administration of affairs in the fifth military district. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. A.

LOISETTE.

It was a divine May morning when I set out to walk to Summerfield, and I felt more hopeful of success than I had ever done before. I had determined that day should decide my fate. All through the winter and the early spring I had loved Loisette, and a hundred times I had longed and yearned to tell her so, and to ask her to be my wife, and each time something—I could hardly tell what—struck me silent.

She liked me I knew, but did she love me? Something in her eyes seemed to lead me to hope she did; such eyes they were, loving and tender, and shy. When I looked into their soft depths all the most delightful descriptions of eyes I had ever read used to come across me, "les portes de l'amour," "des bluets doux comme les yeux;" above all Calderon's tender refrain,

Sweetest eyes were ever seen,

When she looked at me with those eyes, then it seemed to me I might "tell her all that was in my heart," and take her to mine unforbidden. But the next moment, as if she guessed and half feared my thought, she turned away slyly, and her manner altered, and my heart shrank back in fear and sorrow.

But at last I felt I could endure this suspense no longer. I must know the best or the worst. If she were to be mine, such a home and such life as I have planned, and hoped, and dreamed of ever since I knew her, should be prepared; if she were not for me, then I should leave England, and break away from that and all other home ties, and try to bear it like a man somewhere away from all that should unman me.

But this Mayday, as I started forth and walked along briskly through the up and down lanes of the lovely Hertfordshire country, now shot in between banks tufted with ferns, overrun with the exquisite small-leaved ivy, crowned with lavish May; now emerging upon sweeps of hill and dips of valley, crossing commons ablaze with gorse, traversing woodland paths where bluebells spread their sheets of azure, and lingering primroses starred mossy banks. Heaven! how I remember it all. That Mayday hope seemed as strong and as full of spring and life and vigor as my own limbs. I strode on, thinking of the eyes that would look up their soft welcome to mine, and of the warm little hand that I should clasp, and perhaps then claim as mine—my very own—while life should last. It seemed to me that such feelings could not but be prophetic.

"If I find her in the garden," I thought, "I will look upon it as a good omen; I will not let the time go by; I will seize the opportunity and speak to her at once."

I got to the cottage and opened the garden gate. As I stepped in I saw her, a little way down the path, in her dainty morning gown and broad garden hat, filling the basket that hung on her arm with flowers, and softly singing to herself. I stopped on the lawn; I wanted to come upon her unawares, and test the effect of my sudden appearance, which I could not do if the sound of my foot on the gravel should betray my approach; thus I got close to her before she knew I was near. She started violently, and the color rushed to her cheek. The slightest thing would bring it—I have seen her flush at the sudden rising of a bird from the thicket. The next moment she smiled and held out her hand. "Oh, it is you! You startled me. I had no idea anybody was near," and the sweet eyes were raised to mine trustingly. "Won't you come in?"

"Not if I may stay out—unless you are tired?"

"Oh, no. I am never tired of being in the garden. So you'll help me to gather my flowers; see, you can reach up to those sprays of honeysuckle; get some of the best, he rosiest, for me."

"Ah, how delicious!" she said, inhaling the fragrance with deep ecstatic inspirations, and she held up to me the blossom that had just touched her face. I kissed the flower; I took the hand that held it, I told her all I had to tell her. She stood still, her head bent so that the hat hid her face from me, and I knew not in what spirit she listened till a sigh that was half a sob checked me.

She looked up with a face so full of pain, of pity, of perplexity, of deprecating appeal, that though the hope in my heart sank down I almost felt more for the sorrow in her face than for that in my own soul.

"Forgive me," she said. "I am so grieved. I ought to have told you. I did not know that you—that you cared for me that way. I have been engaged these two years. He is in India and coming back in August. Oh, you don't think I have been coquettish—that I have been knowingly leading you on to this—do you?" In her earnestness she laid her hand on mine, and lifted her face with a tremulous mouth and eyes brimful of tears.

If I had died for it I must have snatched the consolation the moment offered—the last, the only one. I drew her on my heart, holding her close, close; and I stilled the quivering of the lips with twenty kisses.

When I released her she turned her back to me, hid her face in her hands, and sobbed till her frame shook.

"Loisette, Loisette, forgive me! I could not help it! I swear I could not help it, Loisette."

She shook her head.

"Loisette, think how I love you; think what I feel in knowing all the hope I had of you is gone—gone forever! Loisette, I am going away, where I can never offend you more. Think that what I have done was in parting with you for the last time - a last farewell, Loisette."

She tried to speak, but sobs made her inarticulate; still I knew she was bitterly reproaching me.

"Yes; I have no right to expect forgiveness. I will go. I won't distress you further. But we have at least been friends, dear, and you can not think of that, and let me go forever, without one word."

Still she was silent. I paused and waited; then I flung up my arms as man does who has lost all; and with a great groan I turned to leave her. I heard her move, I heard her attempt to speak, and I looked back. Her face was still averted, still covered with one hand. But the other was held out to me, and springing back I took it reverently, and bent my lips upon it.

"God forever bless you, Loisette, the one and only woman in his earth for me!"

"And God bless and comfort you," she said. "I wish I could have been a better friend to you—I mean to be. Always be-

"I will, I do."

And so Loisette and I parted. The May morning was darkened as I passed through the garden gate again. I turned my steps I know not whither—away where no one could see me. That was the only wish or instinct I had.

I walked miles seeking rest and finding none. At last I stopped at the gate, and leaned my arms on it, and looked blindly over the wide landscape spread before me.

As I gazed a dull numbness fell on my sorrow, and my perceptions of outward objects slowly returned.

I watched some children gathering blossoms of the May, and thought what a pity it was they should tear the boughs down so and destroy so much to secure so little. I watched a stealthy cat creeping through the long undulations of the grass on the hunt for the poor little tender young rabbits. Up sprang a lark, bursting into ripples of song, and my eye followed him, rising, hovering, rising again, passing, balancing on the wing, soaring up once more, darting away obliquely, resting awhile, but always singing—singing as if he could not cease for his life—then dashing down like a stone and vanishing.

And then my grief seized me once more, and I dropped on the turf and hid my face in my arms, and cried as I had never cried since I was a boy, when my mother died, and when I thought the world held no more happiness.

When our great griefs fall on us we treat them as boys do bonfires. It seems that they can not burn fiercely enough; we heap on them everything that comes to our hand in the way of fuel; all the tenderest recollections, all the sweetest hopes, all the most blessed anticipations that made the joy and glory of our lives—that were as wings lifting us above the earth we trod on. All these are brought out from the storehouse of memory and thrown on the pile, making it blaze with inextinguishable fury, or what seems to us so, and we feel a bitter relish in the anguish, and seek to make it more, rather than less, as we stir the heap into fiercer conflagration.

Ah me! Ah me! what a miserable fool I had been, and how was I punished!

I had thought, when in my hopefulness that morning I had calculated the whole affair, that I had been prepared for this impossibility, and could bear it. But strangely, it had never entered into my calculations that if Loisette were not for me it could be that she was promised to another; there was the sting, the thing so impossible to endure without every fiber of my heart being torn by the agonies of jealousy, in addition to grief. Loisette engaged, Loisette with no love for me, all her love for another! Loisette thinking of him, calling him all those tender names that lips like hers seemed made to utter! And in August, in three months, he was coming back doubtless to claim his bride!

At that thought I sprang up as if a serpent had arisen from the green turf and stung me. I started away so far that it was not till dark that, utterly worn out and exhausted, I reached home. I shall never forget that night, nor the waking in the morning after a couple of hours dead sleep.

That day I wrote to my cousin, Sir Edward Haldane, who had just been appointed governor of New Brunswick, to offer myself as his private secretary—a post he had suggested my taking when his nomination to the place had first been talked of. The answer came; he would be delighted. In less than a fortnight I left England.

"I am so grieved," Mrs. Hamilton had written before this, "so grieved in every way." I had not been wrong, then, in fancying I had her good wishes. "I should have been so glad to have bidden you God speed by word of mouth before you went, but I feel I ought not to ask you to come. Any way, you have our best wishes, now and ever." Not a word from Loisette. Well, better so. What could she say.

I often look back now on my sojourn in that black, miserable, raw colony, ice-bound for half the year, sun-scorched for a few weeks, with something like a shudder.

The great cold staring barrack of a government house, with its flat, unshaded gardens; the unpicturesque village that was the seat of government, and prided itself accordingly; the country that was nothing but dense forest, bare clearing, studded with blackened stumps or quaking morass! The interminable winter, white, silent, fettered with a frost that was unrelenting as death, that chilled the blood and nipped the flesh into blains, and checked the current of life in the veins of childhood, of age, and of all tender beings!

Oh, the desolation of those winter forests! No tongue can tell it. No breeze no voice of bird, no rustle of leaf, no color a broad white floor, a hard blue room back, stiff iron trees standing up motionless and stark. All so like my life in deso lateness! only this nature felt no pain!

I wandered about among the lanes where we used to wander, hoping, dreading, longing, oh, how intensely! At last I came upon Loisette and her sister. I did not meet

I staid there till the sickly, tardy spring, often driven back by fresh snowballs, came to loosen the spell that winter had laid on them, but a turn of the road brought me in sight of them, walking slowly before me.

I hastened my steps; I must see her once more, must look into her eyes, must hear the tones of her voice, let the cost be what it would.

As I approached she turned with a start, a look half-expectant, half-alarmed; she felt who was coming, and the blood rushed over face and neck and brow. Mrs. Hamilton, following her sister's movements, was the first to speak; she came forward, both hands extended with joyous welcome; then Loisette greeted me with shy kindness, passed to the other side of her sister, and walked on silently, while Mrs. Hamilton questioned me as to my travels, my movements, my plans.

"You'll come and see us, you will promise? I know you are a man of your word, and that if you promise you will keep your word. Come and dine to-morrow, will you?"

I promised. I could not be more miserable than I was, and I must learn all I wanted to know. But I would not go to dinner. I remembered too well the last time I dined there, so I said I would go in the morning.

When I entered the drawing room what a rush of memories at sight of the familiar place—of the two women sitting by the fire as they had a year ago—all but I apparently unchanged.

in the circle as of old. I could not speak. Loisette was silent. Mrs. Hamilton talked for us all.

Presently she glanced at the clock on the mantlepiece. "Three already; you must excuse me, dear, I shall barely be in time to meet Mrs. L. at the station. You won't go, or I shall think you are offended. When shall we see you again? Settle it with Loisette. Good by. No, *au revoir!*" And she was gone, and Loisette and I were sitting side by side, silent.

Loisette was sitting, very pale and calm, looking into the fire.

"Loisette."

She gave an almost imperceptible start, her color rose slightly, and she turned her eyes on me for a moment—I could not tell whether in reproach or mere surprise—and then resumed her gaze on the fire.

"Miss Vane—are you still Miss Vane?"

"Yes."

"When—how long?" I could not find words in which to put the question.

"When am I going to be married? you would ask," she said, with a calm that was almost rigid. "I am not going to be married. I have been jilted."

"*You* jilted, Loisette!"

"Do you pity me? Don't. I am glad of it; glad, at least, to be free; glad that I have nothing to blame myself for in obtaining my freedom. Long before I gained it I felt we had made a mistake, and while I was thinking of how I might suggest the idea to—to him, he cut the knot by marrying a half-caste damsel with several lacs of rupees. Though what sort of a fortune that may be I have not the faintest conception." A faint gleam of the old, sweet archness came across her face.

I bent forward, looking with all my heart in my eyes on the soft, half-averted profile, watching the conscious blood rising slowly. I laid my head on the little, cold, rigidly clasped hands; I felt them relaxing; gently my arm wound itself round her waist; her head dropped on my shoulder, nestled there, and was still.

So we sat until the pony carriage stopped at the gate. Mrs. Hamilton came in in a somewhat domonstrative manner. She glanced at Loisette, then at me, and understood it all.

"So you bore my absence with what equanimity you might!" she said, lifting her bright face to mine with a world of congratulation in her eyes. "Now you'll stay to dinner."

Loisette turned and fled.

"God bless you, you dear woman!" I said. "I never expected to be so glad to get rid of you as I was an hour ago."

"And God bless you! It was you I wanted for a brother all along. I always hated the notion of Loisette marrying that man. Poor child, she did not know her own heart, and was pursuaded into accepting him. If she had listened to me she would have thrown him over long ago; but she was conscientious while she thought he loved her. Perhaps it's better as it is. I will tell you something. She knows there is no mistake this time."

From the New Orleans Republican

MEN OF MARK IN THE CONVENTION.

Early last summer we predicted that the convention to assemble this fall would equal in talent any convention ever assembled before in this state. Our prediction is now realized. We have men who have already made their mark. On Monday the talent of the white portion of the convention was brought to bear upon several practical questions, and was discovered to be of no ordinary character. Yesterday the culture and talent of our colored delegates were also brought out upon subjects of much interest to the Republican party. The Hon. B. P. S. Pinchback proved himself a ready debater, quick, clear, and to the point in all he said, and fearless in the utterance of what he believes to be right. He is a natural orator, and is destined to attain a high position in his party, and reflect great credit upon the race which he so ably represents. Of the others who have distinguished themselves we shall speak from day to day, as our space will admit.

Regulating New Orleans.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, speaking of the condition of affairs in this city, and the expected arrival here of General Hancock, says:

He will find matters at New Orleans in a condition which will require tact and firmness to properly control. The rebel element is still in great strength, and will do its best to prevent the advantages of reconstruction from being experienced by the people of Louisiana. It is well that Hays has been got rid of. He was implicated in the dreadful massacre of 1866, and his men were most active among the barbarians who were triumphant in that scene of blood. He is undoubtedly an "impediment" in the way of reconstruction, and he ought to have been got rid of months ago. The New Orleans papers do not feel very favorable to the new officers, which may be considered a compliment to them. Praise from those sheets would authorize a belief that the new appointees had by some deference to the rebel element, rendered their loyalty doubtful. The abuse which they receive from the secesh organs is therefore an excellent certificate of merit.

FIRE NEAR PLAQUEMINE.—The *South* says:

The sugarhouse and the outbuildings attached to it on the "Plaisance plantation," now owned by V. A. Hebert, situated five miles below Plaquemine, were completely destroyed by fire during the day on Wednesday last. Although there is no cane on the plantation, and the sugarhouse latidle and in all probability would have remained so for some time to come, the loss is a heavy one. The building was one of the best and most substantially constructed in the parish. The mill was a very superior one, and the other portions of the machinery were quite good. We have not learned how the fire originated.

Dullness of trade prevails outside as well as in America. A letter from Glasgow, Scotland, says that although the price of cottcn is nearly as low as it was before the war there is no demand for goods, and the manufacturers are as badly off for orders and the operatives for work as they were in 1857. There is more starvation in Glasgow and its neighborhood just now than at

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

New Orleans Advocate.

Single copies of the Advocate can be had at Simon's on Baronne street, and at the book stand in the Post Office.

Rev. Dr. Newman

will preach in the chapel of his Church to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock.

Our New Church.

Providence permitting, our new church will be ready for dedication on the eighth of December, on which occasion we expect Bishop Ames to officiate. It is possible that the Bishop may not arrive in time for December 8; in that event the dedication will occur on December 15. Due notice will be given to the public through the Advocate and the city press. On an occasion of so much importance, and one destined to be historical, we deem it eminently fitting that one of our bishops should be present.

Time of Conference.

Our preachers will take notice that the time of the annual session of our Conference is December 19, at 9 o'clock, in the Marais street M. E. Church. As the preachers come to town they will report in person to the Rev. Scott Chinn, the pastor of the church, who will assign them places to stop during the session of the conference.

Candidates for examination will meet in the Marais street Church on the 17th December, at 9 o'clock.

The Advocate for 1868.

We hope our brethren will thoroughly canvass their stations and circuits, for subscribers for the Advocate for 1868, before they leave for conference. Let each preacher bring a good report to conference. Call upon each member, and then present the subject to your congregations, and ascertain how many subscribers you can obtain for the year to come. Brethren, the church relies upon you in this matter; you are the authorized agents for the Advocate. You have worked nobly for the paper in the past, for which we return our warmest thanks, but we pray you to work a little harder for the future.

Official Printer.

The convention, by one majority elected J. B. Roudanez & Co. the official printer for the Constitutional Convention. In this we rejoice, as the *Tribune* has been faithful when many other journals were faithless, and has been a steady light amid the gloom. It well deserved this patronage.

We would respectfully suggest to the convention, that in view of the poverty of the State, only a synopsis of the speeches be printed. It is said that Judge Abel's speech in the convention of '64 cost the State $60,000 for printing them. The convention should study economy.

Rev. Bishop Ames

is to preside at our Conference. We rejoice in his coming, and his presence will greatly add not only to the interest of the occasion, but will be a joy to the whole church in the Southwest.

A young lady was recently presented with a solitaire diamond ring by her intended, which she refused to accept, saying "that she thought he knew she preferred a cluster, and she did not see any use in being

The Convention.

The State Constitutional Convention was permanently organized on Monday last, by the election of Judge Taliaferro for President. This of itself is sufficient to refute the slanders that the convention is composed of the "dregs of society;" for the men who had the discrimination to choose such a man to preside over their deliberations, have thereby evinced a fitness for their position worthy a place in any deliberative body. President Taliaferro is associate justice of our Supreme Court—a scholar of more than ordinary culture, and a gentleman of spotless reputation. He is specially acceptable to the Union men of this State, by his solemn and dignified protest against secession. This noble act of his life has endeared him to the hearts of all true patriots, and will halo his name with unfading lustre. His friends love to call him the "old Roman," but we are content to point to him as an American. His election will go far to prepare the public mind for the favorable reception of the acts of the Convention over which he has been called to preside.

Nor are we less favorably impressed with the general character of the whole convention. Some of the best legal minds in the State are members, while there is an average intelligence far exceeding that of the convention of '64. The colored members appear to good advantage. Not a few of them have a gentlemanly bearing, and participate in the debates intelligently and with fluency.

And now that the convention is organized, we earnestly suggest that all partisan plans be laid aside, and that the great work of framing a constitution for our State be engaged in with undivided attention. This is the paramount object for which the convention was called, and the people reasonably expect that the good end will be speedily attained. We are aware that many express the wish for a short session, in which we fully sympathize; yet "haste makes waste" sometimes. Still we urge commendable speed upon the members. This poverty-stricken State should not be burdened with a long session. Nor should the State itself remain much longer out of the Union. Congress stands ready to admit Louisiana reconstructed Within the past six months there has been a great change in this regard. We know there was a time not long ago, when some Republican Congressmen desired the delay of the non-reconstructed States till after the next presidential elections; but the late elections in the North have had a salutary effect, and were Louisiana ready, she would be readmitted tomorrow.

There are, therefore, two reasons why the convention should hold a short session—Economy and Restoration.

Mississippi Items.

The last quarterly meeting at Aberdeen showed an encouraging state of the church. The membership now numbers over 600. Five local preachers and a good corps of exhorters are working well in extending the work and establishing the people in the faith. They report many inviting fields, and many calls for help from the regions yet beyond our lines.

The interest of the schools at Aberdeen have not been maintained as they ought to have been. The people there, as well as elsewhere, seem inclined to split into little factions or parties, which are jealous of, and often opposed to each other.

Many of the people will not send their children, because they may have some little prejudice against the teacher. The result of all is, that schools are limited and all small.

At Columbus they had made a mistake concerning the time of the meeting, and were expecting it to be a week later, which prevented many of the country people from coming, as they would have done had they known the time. We held the quarterly conference on Wednesday following. The reports show a considerable increase in membership. One local preacher and several exhorters were licensed, and prospects for extension are very favorable. We now have about one thousand members in the counties of Monroe and Loundes; but if we had good preachers who were able to keep horses, and travel in the old circuit rider style, we might double the number in a few months.

At Macon we found them closing up the work in the church. They had it ready for service on Sunday, November 10. The congregation contributed $30 towards paying for some of the work which they had contracted for on their own account, and we dedicated the house to the worship of God. Our people at Macon are poor, and our work there was commenced under some difficulties; but they bought their lot, and have paid for the seats of their church, and report a membership of 140 in town, and about the same in the country, making 280 in all. Brother Jones, the pastor, has done a good work, and seems to have the confidence of all the people, both white and colored.

At Shugulah Station, in the south part of Noxubee county, Brother Adams, of Meridian, organized a church some weeks ago, of 120 members. They are endeavoring to buy an old church which the white people do nat now use.

The school house at Macon, belonging to the colored people, is about to be sold for a little debt due the carpenters who built it. Of this they should all be ashamed. It is due them, however, to state that the Methodist people were willing to pay their part of it, but the Baptists did not come up with them. It appears that they (the Baptists) were willing that it should be sold, and are expecting to buy it for a church.

At Meridian we found things all going along smoothly and pleasantly. Brother Adams is now living in the parsonage, which they have built this year. The house is worth about $300, and they are yet in debt on it about $60. The people had raised $110 for church purposes during the last quarter, and we had a missionary meeting, at which $7 50 was raised by collection, and they gave $7 for a special collection made at the quarterly meeting. There has been a considerable increase in the membership during the quarter. Brother Moore, one of our local preachers, is elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from that county. One of the exhorters at Macon is also a delegate elect.

Misses Jarvis and McClellen have remained at their posts as teachers all the summer, and have done a good work for the people at Meridian.

A special appropriation of $1000 was made to build a school house for the colored people at Meridian. The matter was entrusted to certain parties, who undertook to build a Baptist Church with this money. They had the building completed, but when they went for the money they learned that appropriations were not made to build churches. The builders locked up the house until they should get their pay, and so the matter stood when we left Meridian.

We regret to report that the educational interests of the freedmen are not in a very encouraging condition in Mississippi. Many of the teachers have not yet come from the North, having staid back on account of yellow fever and other sickness. The schools, so far as we know, are not as well attended as they were last year. This is in part owing to the fact that tuition is being charged this year, but we fear that there is a sort of apathy on the subject at this time. There is a prevailing disposition among colored people to relapse into indifference about things unless they are aroused by some outside force.

We have had an election. Whether it is over yet or not we are not formed. The result will probably be known some time the coming winter.

There has been considerable excitement, but so far we have heard of no violence. The rebel element has been greatly relieved by the result of Northern elections. We have heard some of them swear that they would have the victory yet. Those Southern men who voted for a convention have been denounced most bitterly, and all sorts of charges have been made against them in the press and otherwise. Some of the papers have published the names of such, and made every effort to excite prejudice and hatred against them. Northern men who have settled in the country have fared little better. The freedmen have been deceived and intimidated as far as it could be done.

There was a respectable party here who favored reconstruction for a time, but the extreme rebel element gained the ascendency, and drove them back into their ranks, and they have been very docile since If the reconstruction policy fails, as these fierce rebels hope it will, those who have favored it will have to make a very abject submission or leave the country. Many of them are looking to the latter alternative now. Many good men would leave the State now if they could sell their property.

Such a state of affairs must be disastrous. Business languishes, and the country is growing poorer every day. Once productive plantations are offered for sale at two or three dollars per acre, and no man will buy them. We would about as soon think of making a home on the slope of a volcano as in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 21. D.

General Conference Delegates.

We have not followed some of our cotemporaries in publishing, from time to time, partial lists of the delegates elect. We have made the earliest possible announcement of the elections at each conference, and now that the fall conferences are over, we give a complete alphabetical list, as follows:

Alabama—J. W. Talley. Reserve—A. S. Lakin.

California—J. W. Ross, A. Bland, J. B. Hill. Reserve—E. Thomas.

Central German—William Nast, J. Rothweiler, J. Krehbiel. Reserves—E. Wunderlich, George A. Breunig, N. Nuhfer.

Central Ohio—William L. Harris, Wm. G. Williams, W. J. Wells, Park S. Donelson. Reserves—J. Wykes, T. H. Wilson.

Cincinnati—Asbury Lowrey, Jas. Kendall, John M. Alden, William Young, J. Armstrong. Reserves—M. Dustin, J. F. Chalfant.

Colorado—John L. Dyer.

Delaware—James Davis Reserve Wilmore S. Elsey.

Des Moines—B. Mitchell, D. Lamont. Reserve—E. M. H. Fleming.

Detroit—E. O. Haven, F. A. Blades, B. F. Cocker, J. M. Arnold, G. B. Jocelyn. Reserves—S. Clements, Jr., George Smith.

East Genessee—J. W. Lindsay, D. W. C. Huntington, T. B. Hudson, F. G. Hibbard, J. M. Reid, K. P. Jervis. Reserves—J. N. Brown, I. H. Kellogg.

East Maine—S. H. Beale, L. P. French, E. A. Helmershausen. Reserves—L. D. Wardwell, Charles Dunn.

Erie—W. F. Day, Geo. W. Maltby, R. H. Hurlburt, R. A. Caruthers, E. J. L. Baker, G. W. Clark, Jas. Greer, John Peate. Reserves—John Graham, E. A. Johnson, Hiram Kinsley.

Genessee—Thomas Carlton, J. B. Wentworth, G. de la Matyr, S. Hunt. Reserves—A. P. Ripley, W. H. De Puy.

Holston—T. H. Pearne, W. C Dailey. Reserve—J. A. Hyden.

Illinois—Peter Akers, Wm. J. Rutledge, James Leaton, Peter Cartwright, Jesse H. Moore, Emerson Elliott. Reserves—Levi C. Pitner, Sampson Shinn.

Indiana—Daniel McIntyre, John Kiger, B. F. Rawlins, Wm. Meginnis. Reserves—James Hill, Cyrus Nutt.

Iowa—C. A. Holmes, J. H. Power, E. H. Waring. Reserves—F. W. Evans, W. F. Cowles.

Michigan—I. Cogshall, F. B. Bangs, R. C. Crawford, H. Hall, M. A. Daugherty. Reserves—H. Penfield, T. H. Jacobs.

Minnesota—J. F. Chaffee, C. Brooks, C. Hobart. Reserves—David Brooks, J. O. Rich.

Nevada—A. N. Fisher. Reserve—J. W. Stump.

North Ohio—W. D. Godman, Alfred Wheeler, C. H. Owens, J. F. Kennedy. Reserves—H. Whiteman, T. Barkdull.

Northwest German—Geo. L. Mulfinger, Fred'k Schuler. Reserves—Christian A. Loeber, Fred'k E. Kopp.

Northwest Indiana—Jos. C. Reed, Wm. Graham, Aaron Wood, John L. Smith. Reserves—J. H. Hull, S. Godfrey.

Northwest Wisconsin—T. M. Fullerton. Reserve—C. P. Hackney.

Ohio—Stephen M. Merrill, John Dillon, B. N. Spahr, W. Porter, J. M. Trimble. Reserves—George W. Brush, S. Howard.

Oregon—Gustavus Hines, H. C. Benson. Reserve—A. F. Waller.

Rock River—L. Hitchcock, E. Q. Fuller, R. A. Blanchard, Jas. Baume, Dan'l P. Kidder, Thomas M. Eddy. Reserves—W. F. Stewart, B. H. Cartwright.

Southeastern Indiana—Francis A. Hester, John W. Locke, Fernando C. Holliday. Reserve—E. G. Wood.

Southern Illinois—T. A. Eaton, A. B. Morrison, J. B. Corrington, J. W. Lowe Reserves—John Van Cleve, T. F. Houts.

Southwest German—Philip Kuhl, H. Fiegenbaum, Wm. Scherck. Reserves—G. Timkin, H. F. Kœneke.

Tennessee—D. Rutledge. Reserve—H. Stevens.

Upper Iowa—A. J. Kynett, Wm. Brush, H. W. Reed, D. N. Holmes. Reserves—C. G. Truesdall, H. W. Houghton.

West Wisconsin—A. Brunson, R. Dudgeon. Reserves—P. S. Mather, E. Yocum.

Wisconsin—G. M. Steele, W. G. Miller, S. Fallows, H. Banister, C. D Pillsbury. Reserves—Samuel C. Thomas, Joseph Anderson, E. S. Grumley.

P. S.—No list so complete as the above has yet been published, and we do not expect to republish it before spring, unless it shall be found very incorrect. We will cordially receive any corrections.

An English View of Ameerican Churches.

The Rev. Newman Hall, of London, who recently visited this country, is on his way home. He was at Toronto the other day, and at a meeting held to welcome him, made an address. In the course of his remarks, he said: "I have been asked to state what I have seen in the United States in reference to church matters. I cannot say much, for instead of observing, I have been obliged to talk. There is one thing, however, that came under my observation, which I don't like at all—that is the practice of a choir performing fine music in the gallery, and the congregation sitting quietly without taking any part in it, and in some cases the words are in an unknown tongue. In our Congregationalist Churches at home, they all sing, and the roar of the voices drown both choir and the organ. To me there is no music so grand as the united voices of a vast assemblage praising and worshiping God. I observed also in the States, a tendency to classify worshipers in the House of God. I have preached in some beautiful churches, with handsome carpets and luxuriant pews, fit even for a duchess, and I have asked the question, "Where do the poor people go? Where do they sit?" They answered that mission churches were provided for them. Such congregations of great respectability and intelligence pay large sums for their pews, and also for those mission churches for the poor. There the poor man cannot go; but I like to see the rich and poor meet together for worship, for God is the maker of them all. A similar tendency exists in London, but proceeds from a different cause—what I might call the geographical difficulty. London has a population of about four millions of people; its length is reckoned at eighteen miles, and its breadth twelve miles; and the upper classes, down even to the small shop keeper—all who can afford it—go to the suburbs, while the poor working peple live by themselves by thousands in the great center. The poor are, therefore, found in the center, and rich in the suburbs, and both are injured. The poor would be greatly benefited by the intelligence and wealth of the rich, and they, in turn, be improved by the practice of charity. I don't know how we can help this state of affairs, except by making a mission every Sunday to send ministers to the poor. But in cities where there is not a necessity, I hope you will guard against the fine churches for the rich, and the mean church for the poor; so that, now and then, we may set aside the social distinctions which put us in different positions, and come altogether into the presence of one God and Father. In regard to Young Men's Christian Associations, what I have seen of them, both in this and the neighboring country, their comforts, conveniences and means, so well adapted to the ends in view, renders me diffident in speaking of similar institutions in the old country."

The New Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City.

The Salt Lake *Daily Telegraph* says the new Mormon Tabernacle, about which so much has been said, is nearly finished. It has already been used for a meeting of the Mormon Conference. The form of the Tabernacle was suggested by Brigham Young; whether he was guided by a "revelation," we are not told. The builder thinks "any person who has not seen the building, can have a very good idea of the roof, by imagining the back or shell of a common Eastern ground turtle, of huge proportions; but it is more frequently likened to the hull of an old fashioned ship, without any keel, and turned topsy-turvy." This roof is supported by forty-four piers of cut sand stone, each nine feet by three. Nine of these piers stand in a straight line on each side of the building, and from them springs an arch of forty-eight feet. Thirteen piers stand in a circle at each end of the building, from which spring an equal number of arches. Between these piers are windows, containing altogether twenty-five thousand panes of glass, and doors. Of the latter, fourteen are for the populace, one for the president—Young—one for the choir, and others for the bishops and priesthood.

The interior of the building is thus deseribed: "The stand for the speakers is at the west end of the building, and covers seventy-five hundred feet of surface.

"The front of the stand is a segment of a circle. Before it are a seat and desk for the bishops and others who administer the sacrament. That first seat in the centre of the stand or platform is for the Presidency of the Stake, the next for the Quorum of the Twelve, the third for the First Presidency. Back of these are seats for above 150 singers, with the great organ, yet unfinished, behind them. On the right and left are seats for from eight hundred to one thousand persons.

Esthetics in Collegiate Educatino

Such is the title of a pamphlet just received from the author, George F. Comfort, A. M., of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. After examining it, a more extended notice may appear.

From the New Orleans Republican.

POWERS OF DISTRICT COMMANDERS UNDER THE RECONSTRUCTION LAWS.

We are induced to enter upon the discussion of this question on account of the action of the commanding gexeral on the late removals he has made of persons holding office in Louisiana.

Sections two and three of the original reconstruction act read as follows:

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the president to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties, and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of, and to try offenders; or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of state authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

It will be readily perceived, by a bare inspection of the above sections of the law, that it is made the duty of the commanding general to protect all persons within the limits of his command in their rights of person and property, to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the peace, and all criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders when in his judgment it may be necessary, or he may organize military tribunals for that purpose. Here, then, is a distinct enumeration of his powers and duties. Discretion as to the mode and measure of the exercise of these great powers is vested in and left by the law to the wisdom and sound judgment of the commander himself.

Whatever is necessary to enforce order and enable him to carry into effect the laws is implied in the direct authority given him. It would seem clear, then, from these two sections of the law alone, that the commanding general is authorized to abrogate or abolish any and all organizations of pretended governments which he may find opposing him in carrying into execution the laws of Congress on this subject. He can either abrogate or abolish the existing government itself, or can remove from office and appoint another in place of the one deposed. Being supreme over all existing governments and organizations, he can deal with them in any manner that he deems proper and expedient.

Under the authority given to the commanders, the governor, attorney general, a judge of one of the district courts, and many others were removed from office in Louisiana, and others were appointed in their places.

Shortly after the exercise of this power by the commander of the fifth military district the congress of the United States again convened, and in the month of July, 1867, a supplemental act was passed, section one of which reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled, "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states," and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, that the governments then existing in the rebel states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas were not legal state governments, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of congress.

This section declares that the existing state governments in the ten rebel states, if conntinued, were subject to the military commanders, either to retain or abolish.

Section two of the same act says:

Be it further enacted, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the general of the army of the United States, and to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so-called state or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the general as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

The first paragraph of this section states that the commander of any district named in said act shall have power subject to the disapproval of the general of the army of the United States; and such orders as he may issue are to have effect until disapproved, whenever in his judgment the proper administration of said act may require it, to suspend or remove from office any person holding or exercising official position.

The law speaks of suspension and removal; and it becomes important in this connection to ascertain the distinction between suspension and removal. If a party is simply suspended, during that suspension he is incapacitated for exercising the functions of his office; and whenever the order revoking the suspension is promulgated he can again resume his duties. But the case is quite different when a person is removed from office. The moment he is removed he is out of office, and has no official status whatsoever. He can by no rational interpretation of the law again assume to exercise the duties of the office from which he has been removed without an order or commission appointing him anew.

What, then, is the status of the officers lately removed by General Mower? It appears that the commanding general of the United States armies has not *disapproved* of the removals made, but has simply *suspended* the order. The law says that the order removing shall have full force and effect until disapproved by the commanding general of the United States army. *During the suspension of these orders making removals and appointments, the offices themselves are vacant.* The incumbents being removed, and the appointees being without power or right to act, this is the logical result from which there is no escape: Should any officer, after he has been removed from office, assume to act, he does it at his peril, and is liable to all the pains and penalties which the law authorizes the commander to inflict on all persons opposing its faithful execution. The persons appointed in the place of those removed can not exercise the duties of their offices, because they are suspended by the order of the commander of the United States army. In this dilemma, if it is important or necessary to the faithful execution of the reconstruction laws that these offices should be filled, the commander of the district is authorized to detail competent officers or soldiers from the army to perform the duties, until the suspension is revoked.

This is the only recourse left. *No power save and except that of the commander of the United States army can interfere.* He has in this case only suspended; he has not disapproved. This suspension can not be construed to favor only the outgoing parties. It operates alike on the persons removed and the persons appointed. Neither can act without laying themselves liable to the pains and penalties of the law.

Let us suppose that the suspension is removed. Would the old incumbent continue in his place? Everybody would at once say no. Suppose again that the party removed had vacated his position, and the party appointed had qualified, and taken charge before the suspension, does the order of suspension put the party removed back into office? We answer no, because he has been removed, and must be reappointed before he can enjoy the luxury of holding office again.

Explosion of a Steamboat.

THE IDAHO BURSTS HER BOILER.

One Man Killed and Six Badly Injured.

About one o'clock Tuesday afternoon, as the Ouachita packet Idaho, lying at the foot of Customhouse street, was firing up preparatory to starting out on her up-river trip, on account, it is alleged, of overheating her boiler, it exploded with a deafening report, which was heard all over the city. The boiler was thrown high in the air, and fell upon the deck. The passenger and hurricane decks were riven to splinters, and the whole portion of the boat forward of the cabin door was left in ruins clear to the hull. The smokestacks were bent and twisted like ribbons; one was left suspended over the starboard bow, and the other over the front of the boat. A painter named Charles Wilson, who was at work on the upper deck at the time, was thrown several feet in the air, and was badly scalded and bruised.

Mr. Stapleton, the captain of the boat, was also badly scalded, so that his life is considered in danger. Both of these men were taken to their homes in Algiers. Six men were reported injured by the scalding water. Two of them were blown into the water and picked up by a boat. Two of the injured men were white and four were colored men. All of those not taken to their homes were carried immediately to the Charity hospital. One colored man was crushed to death beneath the debris of the explosion.

Other steamers were lying alongside of the Idaho at the time of the explosion, but were uninjured.

Captains Whitmore and Flanders, steamboat inspectors, are investigating the cause of the disaster, and their report will be made known to day.

Plantation Sales.—The Plaquemines *South* says: Captain Jumel sold on Monday last one-half of the plantation of Toffiez & Landry, situated on the river about four miles below this place, to P. O. Daigre, for $4800.

On Tuesday sold to C. W. Ross, of Bayou Goula, the one undivided half of the house and lot, in that village, belonging to J. Guy Hebert, and estate of L. Therdore Hebert, for $650. Also the one-twelfth of the plantation of Breaux & Hebert, situated at "Richland," some seven or eight miles from Bayou Goula, and comprising 469 acres, sugar mill, steam engine, dwelling, and other outbuildings, to Arvillien Breaux, for $40; and the one-third of 68 acres of swamp land to same party for $5. Cheap enough, surely. A lot of movable property was sold at the same time for prices corresponding with the above.

The property of the estate of William P. Bradburn, in this place, was not sold on Monday last—no one bidding.

The sorghum crop of 1867 is said to be a failure, when compared with the yield of former years. From most of the cane-growing regions of the West the reports upon the condition of the crop are gloomy. Excepting a few favored localities, heavy rains have prevented the canes from maturing in season to escape the frost.

Revivals.

At Sixth street Church, Rev. A. C. McDonald, preacher, in charge, a goodly number have been converted, and the altar is nightly crowded with penitents. Good reports reach us from all parts of the conference, giving evidence that the Lord is working with his servants in saving the people.

Constitutional Convention.

Second Day—Monday, November 25.

The convention was called to order promptly at eleven o'clock by Hon. Robert G. Gardner, of Jefferson, the president pro tem.

The roll was called by the secretary pro tem, and eighty-five members answered to their names.

The president then called upon the Rev. Bishop Campbell, who addressed the throne of grace, invoking divine sustenance and guidance in the responsible labors which this convention of the people is called upon to perform.

The minutes of the session of Saturday were read by the secretary and adopted.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Orleans, moved that Rev. Messrs. Newman, Turner, and Campbell, and ex-Governor Wells be invited to take seats on the platform. Adopted.

Mr. Masicot, of Orleans, moved that the morning papers be distributed among the members of the convention. Adopted.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Orleans, presented the following:

Resolved, That all subordinate officers and employes of this convention be drawn equally from both races.

Judge Crawford, of Ouachita, opposed the adoption of the resolution on the ground that all men should be selected for their merits, and not for the color of their skin.

Mr. Deslonde, of St. John, moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson, of Orleans, called for th yeas and nays. One-fifth voting therefor the ayes and noes were ordered.

The motion to lay on the table was adopted by a vote of 47 yeas to 38 nays.

Mr. Smith, of Orleans, moved to proceed to ballot for permanent president of the convention.

Mr. Cromwell, of Orleans, moved that the following named officers be elected by ballot: President, secretary, sergeant-at-arms, and doorkeeper.

Mr. Cooley, of Pointe Coupee, moved to amend by electing a president viva voce.

Mr. Jones, of Orleans, moved to lay the amendment on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Smith's motion was then adopted.

Nominations for president of the convention were then declared in order.

Mr. Bertonneau, of Orleans, nominated Rufus Waples, of Orleans.

Mr. Dupart, of St. Tammany, nominated W. R. Crane, of Orleans.

Mr. Jones, of Orleans, nominated Charles Smith, of Orleans.

Mr. Smith, of Orleans, nominated Judge J. G. Taliaferro, of Catahoula.

Mr. Snaer, of St. Martin, nominated Simeon Belden, of Orleans.

Mr. Smith, of Orleans, declined in favor of Hon. J. G. Taliaferro, of Catahoula.

Messrs. Cooley, of Pointe Coupee, Ingraham, of Caddo, and Mushaway, of Orleans, were appointed tellers.

The ballot exhibited the following result:

Whole number of votes cast	88
Necessary for a choice	45
J. G. Taliaferro, of Catahoula, had	39
W. R. Crane, of Orleans, had	20
Rufus Waples, of Orleans, had	18
Simeon Belden, of Orleans, had	10
Charles Smith, of Orleans, had	1

The first ballot not resulting in an election.

Mr. Newsham, of Feliciana, moved to drop all but the three candidates having the highest number of votes. Carried.

Mr. Snaer withdrew the name of Simeon Belden.

A second ballot was proceeded with, but the tellers failed to report unanimously upon the result. Mr. Mushaway reported ninety votes cast. One more was counted than there were members present in the convention. Mr. Cooley, representing his other associate, Mr. Ingraham, accounted for the discrepancy by stating that the ballots had been once counted previous to this announcement, and that there were then eighty-nine votes; that while reading the ballots another ballot in favor of Mr. Waples had been accidentally added.

The report of the majority of the tellers was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	89
Necessary for a choice	45
J. G. Taliaferro, of Catahoula, had	45
W. R. Crane, of Orleans, had	29
Rufus Waples, of Orleans, had	14
R. G. Gardiner, of Jefferson, had	1

Mr. Newsham, of Feliciana, moved to declare Hon. J. G. Taliaferro unanimously elected president of the convention.

Mr. Smith, of Orleans, moved that a new ballot be proceeded with.

General McMillan, of Carroll, moved that Hon. J. G. Taliaferro be declared elected president of the convention.

All motions were ruled out of order except that to proceed with a new ballot, which was put by the chair and declared adopted.

Mr. Bertonneau, of Orleans, withdrew the name of Rufus Waples as a candidate for president of the convention.

The third ballot was had with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast	89
Necessary for choice	45
J. G. Taliaferro had	51
W. R. Crane had	38

Mr. Wickliffe, of Orleans, moved that the Hon. J. G. Taliaferro be declared unanimously elected president of the convention. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Pinchback, of Orleans, moved that a committee of three be appointed to escort the president elect to the chair. Carried.

The chair appointed Messrs. Pinchback, Wickliffe, and Waples, all of Orleans.

The venerable Judge Taliaferro was then waited upon to the president's desk, and was introduced by Mr. Wickliffe to the president pro tem., and by him presented to the convention. He was received by the body with deafening cheers, and the old gray-haired Union hero of the secession convention—the one wise man in an age of madmen—bowed his modest acknowledgments to the men who had conferred upon him this honor.

The president elect briefly addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—In thanking you for the honor conferred upon me I must at the same time declare, in all candor, that it is with diffidence I assume the position which your partialities have assigned to me. It is true that I am not without some experience in the proceedings of deliberative bodies, yet I can make no pretension to that thorough knowledge of the rules of debate which the duties of a presiding officer naturally imply. Questions of exceeding difficulty and delicacy often devolve upon that officer for decision, and it is important that he should be more conversant than I am with parliamentary rules and usages in order to a proper solution of such questions. In all cases then of difficulty I must rely, gentlemen, upon your aid and support.

Gentlemen—You are called to the discharge of grave and responsible duties. The late terrible civil commotion through which we have passed has destroyed the legal state governments of those states engaged in rebellion against the national authority. That authority has pronounced the existing political organizations of those states provisional only, and has provided for the re-establishment of legitimate state governments. Under the provisions so made you have assembled to establish a constitution for Louisiana. Ordinarily, heretofore, the establishing or remodeling the constitution of a state involved no material difficulties, and required no extraordinary effort. But our former political aspect has undergone an essential change. New conditions have arisen. New principles and new elements enter into the work of reconstruction. With these it is your province to deal with the maturest deliberation. The work of destroying is infinitely easier than the work of restoring. One madman was able to destroy the great temple of Ephesus. The labor, the judgment, and the skill of many sane men would have been required to reinstate the noble edifice. I trust that in the end of your deliberations you will be able to present an organic law for Louisiana which will meet the wants of her people, and conform to the advancing state of civilization. Discordant views and opinions, if unhappily any should arise, your dispassionate consideration will adjust with reference to equal justice to all, and to the lasting welfare of the country.

Mr. Cooley, of Pointe Coupee, presented the following:

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed by the chair to recommend to the convention suitable persons to occupy the places of secretary, assistant secretary, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, and postmaster; and that said committee be instructed to report to-morrow at the opening of the meeting of this body.

Mr. Rodriguez, of Orleans, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Mr. Pinchback, of Orleans, moved to proceed to the election of secretary of the convention by ballot. Carried.

Nominations were declared in order, and Mr. Belden, of Orleans, nominated William Vigers.

Mr. Bonsiegneur, of Orleans, nominated Hugh J. Campbell.

Messrs. Belden and Smith, of Orleans, and Vidal, of St. Landry, were appointed tellers.

The result of the ballot was proclaimed as follows:

Whole number of votes	89
Necessary for a choice	45
William Vigers had	54
H. J. Campbell had	31

Mr. Vigers was declared elected.

Mr. Wilson, of Orleans, moved to proceed to the election of sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Newsham, of Feliciana, moved to adjourn.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend by adding "till five o'clock this evening."

The motion was withdrawn to permit Mr. McMillan, of Carroll, to introduce the following:

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen members be appointed by the chair to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the convention, and the number, character, and duties of the various committees necessary for preparing a constitution.

Adopted.

Mr. Newsham, of Feliciana, renewed his motion to adjourn, which was lost.

Mr. Wilson moved to proceed to an election of sergeant-at-arms by ballot. Carried.

Nominations were declared in order, and the following names were submitted:

Edgard Davis, J. M. Davis, L. Berthel, C. C. Morgan, N. Villere, L. P. J. Capla, Charles Grandpre, and D. W. Shaw.

Messrs. Wilson, Jones, and Wickliffe, of Orleans, were appointed tellers.

Mr. Bertonneau, of Orleans, moved that a plurality of votes should determine the election. Carried.

The result was as follows:

L. Berthel received	26
J. M. Davis received	25
Edgard Davis received	14
D. W. Shaw received	7
E. M. Shaw received	7
N. Villere received	3
C. C. Morgan received	2
Charles Grandpre received	2
Charles E. Merrill received	1

On motion of Mr. Blondin, of Orleans, the convention at a quarter before 4 o'clock adjourned till 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Third Day—Tuesday, November 26.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, President Taliaferro in the chair.

The roll was called and sixty-nine members answered to their names. This number constituting a quorum, the convention proceeded to business.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, amended, and adopted.

The president presented to the convention a letter from Judge H. C. Warmoth, transmitting a copy of a volume containing the constitutions of all the states. The letter was ordered to be read, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, La., November 26, 1867.

To the President and Members of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor, in the name of Hon. T. L. Tullock, secretary of the Union congressional committee, to present herewith for the use of the convention a copy of the "New York Constitutional Manual," containing a copy of the constitutions of all the states in the Union.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. C. WARMOTH.

Mr. Jones moved that the thanks of the convention be returned therefor. Adopted.

Mr. Cooley moved to extend an invitation, with the privilege of the floor, to Hon. B. L. Lynch, Dr M. A. Southworth, Judge H. C. Warmoth, and Hon. J. K. Belden.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by adding the members of the convention of 1864.

Mr. Bertonnean moved to lay the amendment on the table on the ground that as a colored citizen of Louisiana the convention of 1864 had done nothing for his race.

Mr. Smith championed the convention.

Mr. Rodriguez opposed the motion of Mr. Smith on the ground that one-half of those members of the convention of 1864 who assembled in this hall in July were opposed to the rights of colored men.

The motion to lay on the table was carried.

Mr. Newsham moved to amend by adding an invitation to the members of the public press of New Orleans within the bar.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend by inviting the guests of the convention to take seats on the platform, on the ground that the platform was the place of honor, and that if admitted within the bar they will exercise the opportunity of lobbying with the members of the convention. He insisted that the members of the convention should do their work without outside influence.

Mr. Wickliffe's motion to amend was lost.

Mr. Crawford moved to amend by inviting members of the press of the United States. Adopted.

The motion was then adopted as amended.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to instruct the sergeant-at-arms to invite the guests of the convention within the bar.

Mr. Ingraham submitted the following:

Resolved, That the state librarian be requested to furnish each member of this convention with a copy of revised statutes of the state of Louisiana from 1812 to 1856, also copies of all acts of the legislature from 1856 to 1867—it being understood that all books so furnished shall be returned to the state library when this convention shall adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend by inserting revised statutes of 1855-6.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution adopted as amended.

Mr. Isabelle (R. H.) called the attention of the convention to the fact that the worship of God had been neglected this morning, and moved that the convention be opened each morning with prayer.

Mr. Wickliffe moved that a committee of three be appointed to invite the clergy of the city, who are willing to do so, to officiate as chaplains of the convention, and that the committee report their names to the convention.

A motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Wickliffe's motion was adopted.

The president announced the committee to draft rules for the government of the convention, as provided for by the resolution of Monday, as follows:

Messrs. W. L. McMillan, chairman; T. S. Crawford, J. H. Ingraham, W. H. Cooley, J. P. Newsham, P. B. S. Pinchback, J. J. Ludeling, M. Vidal, R. J. Cromwell, R. Waples, George Y. Kelso, R. G. Gardiner, and J. H. Landers.

Mr. Reagan moved to adopt the rules and regulations of the constitutional convention of 1864 until such time as the committee reported.

Mr. Cooley moved to amend by substituting the rules and regulations of the house of representatives of the United States congress. Adopted.

The motion was adopted as amended.

Mr. Tinchant moved that each member of the convention be provided with a copy of the reconstruction acts of congress.

Mr. Smith moved to lay on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Jones moved to instruct the sergeant-at-arms to call upon the secretary of the Republican executive committee for the document in question. Adopted.

Mr. Cooley moved to postpone the election of officers of the convention, except a doorkeeper, until the committee of thirteen had submitted their report. Adopted.

Mr. Newsham introduced a resolution approving of the action of Major General Mower in the removals he had made of public officers, but subsequently withdrew the same to permit the convention to proceed with its organization.

Mr. Pinchback moved to proceed with an election of doorkeeper, and that a plurality of votes should elect. Adopted.

Nominations were declared in order, and the following parties were placed in nomination:

Wm. Mulford, M. Raymond, J. Hurst, Alfred Monroe, J. A. Deslonde, J. J. Burgess, J. T. Deslonde, J. B. Jourdain, J. M. Vance, P. K. O'Connor, D. W. Shaw, J. B. Lewis, Josiah Doyle.

Messrs. Pinchback, Snaer, and Vandegriff were appointed tellers.

The ballot was announced as follows:

Alfred Monroe had	18
William Mulford had	17
J. M. Vance had	13
J. A. Deslonde had	12
Josh. Doyle had	9
J. B. Jourdain had	8
P. K. O'Connor had	2
D. W. Shaw had	2
M. Raymond had	1
J. J. Burgess had	1
T. T. Hill had	1

Mr. Alfred Monroe was declared elected doorkeeper.

Mr. Smith moved that the judges of the supreme and district courts, ex-members of congress, and ex-Governor Hahn be invited to seats within the bar of the convention. Carried.

Mr. Reagan moved to proceed with the election of postmaster. Lost.

Mr. Belden moved that the sergeant-at-arms be authorized to appoint two assistants, to remain as such during the will of the convention.

R. H. Isabelle opposed the adoption of the resolution on the ground that it violated the thirteenth and fourteenth articles of the Radical Republican platform. The convention had elected one white officer already, and three colored officers. He wanted to receive what was due his own race, and would demand the same for the white race.

The motion of Mr. Belden was laid on the table.

Mr. Bertonneau moved to proceed with the election of official printer of the convention.

Mr. Newsham moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost—38 yeas to 49 nays.

Mr. Bonseigneur moved to vote by *viva voce* on the election of public printer.

Mr. Reagan moved to lay upon the table the motion of Mr. Bonseigneur.

Mr. Crane demanded a vote *viva voce* so that the people would know how their representatives had voted.

Mr. Reagan replied resenting any imputation upon his loyalty or his motives, but declared that a vote by ballot was customary, ordinary, regular, and convenient.

Mr. Bertonneau called for the yeas and nays.

The motion to lay on the table was carried by a vote of 51 yeas against 35 nays.

Mr. Belden moved to proceed to the election of an official printer by ballot.

Mr. Wilson moved to adjourn till five o'clock this evening. Lost.

Mr. R. H. Isabelle moved to have a recess of fifteen minutes.

Mr. Pinchback moved to table Mr. Isabelle's motion. Carried.

The motion of Mr. Belden was then taken up, and adopted.

Nominations were declared in order.

Mr. Vandegriff, of St. Martin, nominated S. L. Brown & Co. of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN.

Mr. ——— nominated J. B. Roudanez & Co., of the New Orleans *Tribune*.

The nominations were closed.

Mr. Waples desired to address the convention on the relative merits of the two candidates.

He was decided out of order by the chair.

Mr. Wickliffe appealed from the decision of the chair.

The chair was sustained by a vote of 47 yeas to 38 nays.

Messrs. Pinchback, Moses, and Newsham were appointed tellers.

The ballot resulted in the election of Messrs. J. B. Roudanez & Co., by the following ballot:

Whole number of votes cast	91
Necessary for a choice	46
S. L. Brown & Co. had	45
J. B. Roudanez & Co. had	46

On motion of Mr. Mushaway the convention, at ten minutes past two o'clock, adjourned until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

Fourth Day—Wednesday, November 27.

The convention was called to order at ten o'clock by President Taliaferro.

The roll was called, and sixty-nine members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Wickliffe,

The Rev. T. W. Conway was invited to open the proceedings of the day with prayer. Carried.

At the conclusion of the prayer, the minutes of the previous day were read and approved.

Mr. Ludeling, of the committee of thirteen, asked leave for the committee to retire from the convention in order to complete their report. The committee were allowed to withdraw, whereupon

Mr. Wickliffe, thinking the present circumstances of the Radical Republican party demanded such action, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, denouncing an editorial recently published in the REPUBLICAN:

WHEREAS, The enemies of the Radical Republican party in Louisiana have succeeded but too well in inflaming the prejudices of the white race against the colored people of our state, and against all true Radical Republicans on account of their connection with their party; and whereas, it is the true policy of the Radical Republican party, and their real honest desire, to dissipate the unfounded prejudice by a course of strict justice and honor, and by using every endeavor to preserve peace and good order; therefore,

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention, as the direct and legal representatives of the Radical Republican party, and the true friends of the colored race, do hereby utterly repudiate all desires for class legislation, and all desire to Africanize the state of Louisiana, and that we do not as a people or party desire or meditate, nor will we countenance bloodshed or revenge.

Resolved, That all we claim is equality before the law for all men without distinction of race or color, or previous condition; and that we shall endeavor to secure this great desideratum of all just men, and to inaugurate a system of government that will secure the great political, civil, social, and industrial welfare of the whole people of Louisiana; therefore,

Resolved, That we deprecate the sentiments expressed in the leading article of the REPUBLICAN newspaper of this city in its issue of November 23, 1867, and denounce the said article as incendiary, uncalled for, and dangerous to the best interests of our party, and declare that the said paper in said article does not represent the sentiments, wishes, or purposes of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana, or of the colored race.

Resolved, That while we do not expect aught else from rebel sheets but misrepresentations and falsehood and calumny, and are fully aware that the sentiments uttered by those despicable hireling sheets are not entertained by the honorable portion of the Southern people, we must solemnly protest against all such unauthorized and dangerous sentiments, on the part of those supposed to be the organs of this party, and to express its sentiments, views, and purposes.

Mr. Isabelle seconded the resolution.

Mr. Wickliffe supported his motion in a fiery speech, in which he denounced the paper as endeavoring to stir up war between the two races.

Mr. Reagan denounced the preamble and resolutions of Mr. Wickliffe, on the ground that this was not, as the preamble implied, a Radical Republican meeting. It was a convention of the people of the state, and they were not here to sit in judgment on any newspaper. He characterized the matter brought into the convention by Mr. Wickliffe as a firebrand, and as conceived in poor taste and worse spirit.

Mr. Bertonneau defended the Grand Army of the Republic from aspersions thrown upon that generous and charitable organization of ex-soldiers of the army, who are banded together for mutual relief and assistance in sickness and distress.

Mr. Crane objected to laying the motion on the table. He thought such motions calculated to interfere with the freedom of speech. He favored the resolution.

Mr. Bonsigneur thought the article in the REPUBLICAN a calumny on his race. He declared that the paper had said nothing about the convention up to the day of the meeting thereof, and the article was published at that time for purposes of mischief.

Mr. Blackburn said he came here as a man who had always been loyal to the flag of the Union. He represented a large constituency, many of them colored men, who could take care of their own interests. They were incorruptible in their loyalty and in their ballot. He declared that the REPUBLICAN newspaper was regarded as the great palladium of loyalty throughout the state. He would not disparage the *Tribune* and *Advocate*, but they were comparatively unknown in the interior. He denounced the rebel press of the state as conspiring to create a war of races between black and white. He knew this was not the purpose of the REPUBLICAN newspaper. He thought that as the charge was made mainly against a secret organization, it was their business, not that of the convention, to deny it. The convention was not here as radicals, or as Union Republicans, but as representatives of the loyal people of Louisiana. He had seen too much effort exhibited already to array blacks against whites, and the city against the country.

Mr. Wickliffe interrupted the speech, accusing him of personality, and called for the reading of an article published in the New Orleans *Times* a few days since, entitled "An Appeal to the President"—an article which never appeared in the columns of the REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Blackburn resumed, criticising the New Orleans *Tribune* as giving its influence in favor of distinctions between the races, and of the two, the REPUBLICAN newspaper seems to be the mildest and most conservative.

It is not necessary to indorse everything that appears in the columns of the REPUBLICAN; but to pass these resolutions, and repudiate the REPUBLICAN would, he feared, be a death blow to the Republican party in Louisiana.

Mr. Lynch was ashamed that the convention was wasting its time in the discussion of such a question us this. We are not here, he said, to legislate for individual men or particular newspapers, but for the welfare and safety of the state and the people whom we represent.

The resolution was then read.

Mr. Reagan declared he had as much right to inquire into the past record of any member of the convention as to bring in question the sentiments of any newspaper—a test which certain members on the floor could ill afford to bear.

Mr. Pinchback denounced the resolutions as a piece of machinery. They are plausible, and calculated to deceive and mislead. It seemed to him as a dose of bitter medicine sugar-coated. He had always despised this underhanded way of accomplishing an object. He trusted this convention would meet the issue openly, and give these resolutions a disposal which would prevent such efforts hereafter. He moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Wickliffe claimed the floor, and was called to order by the chair; but the repeated calls of the chair and of the members were necessary to bring the member to his seat.

The motion was carried to lay on the table by a vote of 46 to 31.

Mr. Deslonde presented the following:

Resolved, That General J. A. Mower and staff be respectfully invited to visit the convention, and that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the general, and inform him of this action of the convention.

Mr. Wickliffe presented the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to procure a copy of the rules of order of the house of representatives, and that the printer be instructed to furnish one hundred copies for the use of the convention.

A motion to lay on the table was lost.

A motion to refer to the committee thirteen was carried.

Mr. Wickliffe arose to explain, on a question of privilege, that he meant no opposition to the New Orleans REPUBLICAN in his resolutions, but wished the convention to repudiate an article which he did not agree with.

Mr. Belden moved, at ten minutes before twelve, that the convention take a recess of one hour to allow the committee of thirteen time to report. Carried.

The convention resumed its business again about one o'clock. The roll was called and ninety-one members answered to their names.

The following committees were announced:

Committee to invite ministers of the gospel to officiate as chaplain of the convention—G. M. Wickliffe, James Mushaway, and P. F. Valfroit.

Committee to wait upon General Mower—Joseph A. Deslonde, John Lynch, Auguste Donato, Jr., N. Schwab, and Simon Jones.

General McMillan, chairman of the committe of thirteen, reported rules and regulations for the goverment of the convention with a resolution providing for their adoption. Also, recommending that the following standing committees be appointed:

A committee on the legislative department, consisting of seven members; judiciary department, consisting of seven members; executive department, nine members; general provisions, seven members; ordinance and schedules, seven; enrollment, five; printing, seven; finance, five; militia, thirteen; public education, thirteen; internal improvements, seven; bill of rights, nine; contingent expenses, five; draft of the constitution, seven.

Mr. Vandegriff moved that the report of the committee be received and adopted, and the committee discharged.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend the report by striking out that portion of section six of the prepared rules of order which provides for the president having a casting vote. Lost by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Vandegriff's motion was then adopted.

Mr. Pinchback moved that one hundred copies of the rules be printed for the use of the convention.

Mr. Belden moved to amend by substituting two hundred copies.

Mr. Bertonneau opposed the amendment on the ground of economy, thinking one hundred copies sufficient.

The amendment of Mr. Belden was accepted, and Mr. Pinchback's motion adopted.

Mr. Wickliffe presented the following:

Resolved, That every member of this convention not present at roll call each morning shall forfeit his per diem for that day's attendence; and the secretary of this convention is required to keep a full record of all such delinquents, to be furnished to the treasurer of the state.

Opposed by Mr. Belden, ruled out of order, and withdrawn.

Mr. Barrett offered the following:

Resolved, That the members of this convention now proceed to draw seats by lot, drawing by delegations.

Passed on first reading; a motion to suspend the rules to put the resolution on its second reading was lost.

Mr. Wickliffe moved that when this convention adjourn, it be till Friday next at 11 o'clock. Adopted.

Mr. Ingraham moved to proceed to the permanent organization of the convention. Carried.

General McMillan moved to proceed to the election of a minute clerk, and nominated Hugh J. Campbell.

Mr. Lynch moved that Colonel Campbell be declared elected by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. Cooley moved to proceed to the election of two assistant sergeants-at-arms, and that both be elected on one ballot. Carried.

The following named gentlemen were placed in nomination: J. M. Davis, Alexander Scott, Norbert Villere, J. M. Waters, Ernest Gaudet, G. H. Flagg, and J. A. Craig.

Messrs. Snaer, Smith, and Morris were appointed tellers. The following is the result of the ballot:

J. M. Davis had 84 votes; Alexander Scott, 21; Norbert Villere, 21; E. Gaudet, 21; J. M. Vance, 8; W. H. Honneus, 7; S. Kain, 7; G. H. Flagg, 3; J. W. Wallace, 3; J. A. Craig, 3; M. Scott, 3; N. Collins, 3; C. C. Morgan, 1.

J. M. Davis was therefore declared elected first assistant sergeant-at-arms, and a new ballot ordered for the other.

All the candidates were withdrawn except the three having the highest number of votes.

The second ballot exhibited the following result:

E. Gaudet received 38 votes, Alex Scott received 28 votes, N. Villere received 21 votes.

Mr. Gaudet was declared elected.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The convention then voted to proceed to the election of assistant secretary. Adopted.

The following named gentlemen were placed in nomination:

Messrs. H. Carstens, of ——; Justin Sarta, of Terrebone; and Thomas B. Waters, of Catahoula.

The same gentlemen were appointed tellers.

The ballot resulted as follows:

J. Sarta received 34; T. B. Waters, 25; H. Carstens, 23; J. L. Montier, 1.

There was consequently no election.

The convention, at forty minutes past four o'clock, adjourned till eleven o'clock on Friday next.

LATE BY TELEGRAPH.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

RICHMOND, November 25.—The United States court was not opened at all to-day, nor did the judge assume his seat. Upon the train arriving at half-past 1 o'clock, without Judge Chase, the marshal adjourned the court till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Judge Underwood received a telegram from Judge Chase, saying he would certainly be present to-morrow. Davis having been notified of the circumstances, did not appear at the courthouse, but will be there to-morrow morning.

Among the witnesses summoned by the government, who arrived to-day, is General R. E. Lee. General Custis Lee and Fitzhugh Lee are also here. General Horace Porter, of Grant's staff, also a witness, arrived to-day, as also did Ex-Governor Letcher, and General Francis H. Smith, of Lexington.

Upon the announcement of the adjournment of the court to-day, the crowd, consisting chiefly of blacks, quietly dispersed.

Judge Underwood to-day decided upon the prayer of General Imboden, and issued a mandamus to compel General Schofield to permit him to vote. It is returnable December 5.

The venire out of which the Davis jury is to be selected, is one-third colored men.

Among the witnesses summoned for the government, are Generals Magruder, Mahone, and Wickham, of Virginia, and Gordon, of Georgia.

From Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—It is thought Kelly has been taken from the steamer City of Paris at Cork, and there is much excitement among the Fenians at Manchester, Birmingham, and Cork, but no open riots.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The immense amount of matter telegraphed northward last night caused some delay in the regular dispatches.

Gold closed steady at 140. It is said Secretary McCulloch threw twenty-five millions on the market to control it, or rather to prevent a panic.

Bets are made that the house will send, the articles of impeachment to the senate provided a vote is taken in December.

The appointment of Schenck, who favors high protection and expansion, to the chairmanship of the committee of ways and means, excites surprise and comment.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, November 25.—In the reconstruction convention a resolution was offered to present a memorial to congress, praying that the present reconstruction law be so altered or amended as to require only a majority of the voters voting on the question to determine for or against the adoption of the new constitution. Several members stated that they desired the law amended so that the oppsition could not defeat the constitution by staying away from the polls, and pressed the immediate adoption of the memorial. It was deliberated upon, and finally tabled, and ordered to be printed.

Ordinances were introduced and referred to establish a board of emigration for this state, and to provide for a bureau of industrial statistics.

The radical majority decided not to press the adoption of the amendment requiring common carriers to make no distinction on account of color between persons traveling in this state, and refused to bring up the question this morning. This action was induced by fear of endangering the adoption of other measures and because the object in view had already been obtained in part at leatt by the adoption of section 1 of the bill of rights, which declares tha persons possess equal civil and politica, rights and public privileges.

A resolution was reported by the committee on education providing for establishing throughout the state, in each township or school district, one or more schools which all the children of the state, between the ages of eighteen and twenty years, may attend free of charge. A motion to amend by providing separate schools for white and colored children was tabled—yeas 58, nays 27. On the final vote the resolution was adopted—yeas 51, nays 35.

The real cause why the radical majority did not pass the amendment requiring common carriers to make no distinction between travelers on account of color was that there was danger of breaking up the convention, several members threatening to withdraw if it was adopted.

It is highly probable that the proposition to organize a provisional civil government in place of the present state government will be quashed in committee.

Nitro Glycerine Explosion.

NEW YORK, November 26.—A nitro glycerine explosion at Bergen, N. J., killed nine persons and wounded others.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 25.—There was a large meeting of merchants held here to-day to memoralize the commissioner of internal revenue at Washington regarding the removal of the vexatious way the cotton tax is collected in the interior. A committee of three was appointed to proceed at once to Washington and lay the matter before the proper officials.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 26.—John S. and George D. Wise were indicted for assault with intent to kill Edward A. Pollard.

The city is crowded with roughs assembled to witness the fight between Collyer and Kelly.

From Europe.

LONDON, November 25.—Russia, Austria and the small powers are adverse to a conference. Prussia is counted on. The objections of England are considered mere matters of form. The pope demands that matters remain in *statu quo*.

WASHINGTON, November 26—*Senate.*—McCulloch's documents and memorial from the Alabama legislature, regarding the cotton tax, were referred to the committee on commerce.

A bill continuing in service Generals Howard and Sickles was referred to the military committee.

General diplomatic correspondence was called for.

A bill changing the name of Samuel Chase Barney, who claims, though a grandson of Commodore Barney, that his father and uncle had disgraced the name. Passed.

The senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

House.—Grant was called on for the correspondence between himself and others regarding the removal of Stanton and Sheridan and general matters regarding reconstruction.

The military committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of paying the army weekly instead of every two months.

The committee on freedmen's affairs were directed to inquire and report the reasons, if any, for continuing the bureau.

Detective Baker, arrested by order of the judiciary committee, was discharged on payment of costs.

A memorial from Alabama regarding the cotton tax was referred to the committee on ways and means.

The committee on ways and means were directed to inquire into the expediency of taxing United States bonds and national banks for the liquidation of state debts.

House went into committee of the whole. Adjourned.

Mr. Stevens left the house much indisposed.

The impeachment interest has died out.

The senate did nothing in executive session.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $443,000.

The Collier-Kelly fight is off. Kelly claims the stakes.

Governor Isham G. Harris is at his home in Tennessee, under parole to appear in the federal court in March.

Mrs. Howell, Mr. Davis' mother-in-law, died at Montreal to-day. The deceased lady was a native of Georgia, and about 65 years of age. She married a son of General Howell, of New Jersey, of revolutionary fame, by whom she had several children, one of whom is the wife of Mr. Davis.

Gossiping to-day, a prominent radical said, alluding to Grant's evidence, "No man who restrained Johnson in hanging rebels could be the nominee of his party."

The election committee will report resolutions admitting the Kentucky delegation, except Major Young.

The committee on ways and means will report against further contraction.

A private dispatch from Alabama says the political machinery of the state is in the hands of Chase's friends.

On financial questions to-day in the house it was noticed that Western men voted together regardless of party.

Reaction on impeachment is evident—it is dead.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, November 26.—Judge Chase did not arrive this morning as expected, but at eleven o'clock the court met. There was a detachment of cavalry in the park. The courtroom was densely crowded when the grand jury was brought in. All the counsel of Mr. Davis were present except Messrs. Brady and Reid. Judge Underwood took his seat at half-past eleven, and the grand jurors were sworn in.

In his charge Judge Underwood said he regretted the absence of Judge Chase. He cautioned them that no party, class, or prejudice influence their deliberations. Offenses connected with the rebellion claimed their attention. If it be brought to their knowledge that any one had committed treason he must be indicted, unless he has been especially pardoned by the president or by general amnesty. He reiterated the law and penalties for treason, and said that the violation of revenue laws would claim their attention, and that they should be unsparing in the case of public officers engaged in it, if any should be so found.

Up to noon no steps had been taken in the Davis matter, and Mr. Davis has not yet appeared in court. About thirty ladies were present as spectators.

Messrs. Seddon, Letcher, and several other witnesses for the government, were before the grand jury to-day, which show that Mr. Davis will be tried on a new indictment at the March term of the court. Mr. Davis will remain here several days. He will not spend the winter in Canada. General Lee goes on Thursday to Petersburg to attend the marriage of his son, W. H. F. Lee.

Mr. Evarts, for the government, said the intention of the government was to try the Davis case some day this term. One consideration in fixing the day was the time when Mr. Chase would attend here, and the government proposed to name a day after the adjournment of the supreme court for this trial, when Mr. Chase could sit with Underwood. Evarts suggested the fourth Wednesday in March.

Mr. O'Connor said the personal convenience of Mr. Davis would have been promoted if that had had taken place in May last, and it would be very convenient now, but this counsel would agree to the proposition of Mr. Evarts. He thought the presence of Mr. Chase would be beneficial, not alone to the interests of the accused, but to all interested. Judge Underwood said the arrangement proposed by the government was agreeable to the court particularly, because the court earnestly desired that Judge Chase should sit upon the case. It was due the defendant that two judges should sit on the case in order that appeal might be taken on disputed questions, and the case carried up by defendant to a higher court. The judge agreed to fix the 20th of March for the trial, and on application of Mr. O'Connor to extend Mr. Davis' bail bonds until that time and he further agreed if Judge Chase could not preside then to extend the leave of absence until the term following. The order of extension of leave of absence for Mr. Davis, and fixing the 20th of March for trial, was entered by order of the judge, and so ended the Davis trial for this term. Mr. Davis did not appear in court. Three witnesses who came into court—ex-Secretary Seddon, ex-Governor Letcher, and General Wickham—were recognized to appear at the next term of the court.

From Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 26.—Trains on the Macon and Augusta road commenced running to Milledgeville to-day.

The conservative convention at Macon promises to be fairly attended. The press is urging on the people the necessity of thorough organization for the purpose of defeating the constitution to be submitted by the reconstruction convention.

Meetings have been held in various parts of the state, and delegates appointed. It is believed that the convention will issue an address urging the people not to take part in the election for the ratification of the reconstruction constitution, hoping by this means to defeat it.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 26.—The impression is almost universal here that owing to a lack of the requisite number of registered votes, the convention will be defeated in South Carolina. Sixty-two thousand votes will be required to insure a convention, and only twenty-five thousand are known to have voted in twenty of the thirty districts of the state.

Later accounts from Wadmalaw island shows that the statement previously made of the riots there were greatly exaggerated. No person seriously hurt.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, November 26.—The reconstruction convention adopted the following article of the constitution:

Article —. Taxation. All property in this state shall be taxed in exact proportion to the value of such property; provided, however, that the general assembly may levy a poll tax not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents on each poll, which shall be applied exclusively in aid of the public school fund.

The day's session was consumed in discussing the proposition to vest power in the governor to appoint all judicial officers. The convention finally provided for the election of supreme court judges and chancellors by the legislature and all other judicial officers by the people.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 26.—The boiler at Lamar's cotton press exploded to-day, killing two negroes and severely injuring the white engineer. The building is a complete wreck. Damage $8000.

From Europe.

LONDON, November 26, Noon.—A squadron has left China to punish the Farmosa pirates.

The Manilla deluge is said to have drowned 10,000 persons.

Finances unchanged.

FLORENCE, November 26.—Italy has not consented to join the conference. Garibaldi goes to Caprera.

LONDON, November 26.—Another typhoon has visited Hong Kong, causing much damage.

Montgomery Constitutional Convention.

MONTGOMERY, November 22.—In the reconstruction convention to-day an article of the constitution on the judiciary was reported, which provides that the governor shall appoint all judges of the several courts, solicitors, and chancellors, to be confirmed

From the Watchman and Reflector.

On Persecuting the Hair.

Human hair has been subject to all the caprices of fashion and all the fitfulness of fond but ignorant admiration in every age of the world and in every country. A large volume could be written of its history—its habits, its loves, its hates, and its persecutions. I propose in this paper to confine myself chiefly to a few brief notes of one modern mode of destroying its beauty, in doubly *vain* endeavors to restore it, or to provoke its growth in gracefulness and luxuriousness.

What has the hair done that it should be treated as we treat it? We twist it, we scrub it, rasp it, scorch it, stretch it, curl it, plaster it down, drown it in grease, we sicken it with deadly and nasty liquids, we tie it so tightly that it cannot grow, and then punish it by soaking it in odious chemicals and poisonous compounds. As Plato said of the world, the skillful physicians say of hair, that it is "governed too much." Like Mr. Jefferson Davis, it only wants to be let alone; or, at least, like Jefferson Davis's slaves, to be freed from incessant and pitiless abuse. The notion seems to prevail that the hair is a kind of dumb Mrs. Mallapert, "vot loves to be persecuted." It is no such hypocrite. Like every good, healthy christian, it delights in cleanliness and gentle treatment, plenty of pure food, and freedom from oppressive and restrictive laws.

The first, second and third essential things to do, in order to keep or secure a healthy head of hair, is to preserve a perfectly clean scalp. Avoid irritating it by stiff brushes or violent shampooing. These injure the scalp seriously, they diminish its energies, and thereby promote the formation of dandruff and scurvy.

Grease, whatever disguise it may assume, is injurious to the hair.

These applications act mechanically on the hair, and seem to render it soft, but at the same time they stop up the minute pores of the scalp and practically act as a hermetic seal to them. The insensible perspiration can no more escape through this dense cover than it can penetrate a coat of india rubber. Stimulants applied to a scalp in this condition only hasten the ruin of the hair.

Every touch of the scalp should be soft and soothing, and every application gentle.

No effort should be made to alter or modify the natural color of the hair, because nature, in *every case*, selects that shade which best harmonizes with the complexion and most perfectly suits the expression and cast of countenance. A light complexioned person with dark hair, to a cultivated and artistic eye, is an anomaly or monstrosity, as much out of harmony with the true ideal of beauty as a girl with a moustache or a boy with a wrinkled face.

A slight clipping once in four or six weeks is a benefit to the hair; and for this reason—that the escape of the oily substance contained in the hair is sometimes prevented by the closing of the ends, and thus it becomes more or less dry and harsh. A long neglect of clipping is seen in the dry and faded appearance of the ends, which a single application of the shears restores to freshness and beauty.

The head should be washed almost or altogether as frequently as the face. The dryness which washing gives to the hair would soon be provided for by a greater flow of the natural oil, which now is seldom called for and often restrained.

But, whatever may be written about the habits of hair, there are many persons who will persist in the use of oils, pomades, and dyes. These compounds are more freely used in America than in any other country; and the result is seen in the comparative rarity of really fine heads of hair

Pomades are made both from animal and vegetable substances. Among the animal substances that form the basis of these popular preparations are the fat of the bear, deer, hedgehog, rabbit, *man*, mole, goose and snake; ashes of the hedgehog, hedgehog skin, mouse, goat's hair, horse's teeth, bees, wasps; Spanish flies, house-flies distilled with honey in milk, honey, bee-glue and red coral.

The vegetable substances are too numerous to mention, but include benzoin, resins, common tar, turpentine, and laudanum.

"On the principle of like going to and nourishing like," says a careful authority, "the fat of excessively hairy animals—as, for instance, the bear—has been considered peculiarly precious as a promoter of the growth of the human hair: while that of the hedgehog, on a similar principle, would tend to make hair strong! The fat from a human scalp—a well-thatched one being probably preferred—was formerly regarded with feelings of peculiar interest by those ingenious philosophers, whose surprise, on putting their theory to the test, must have been great, upon finding that, after all, it was no richer in virtue than any other kind of grease. A kindred notion was that which fixed on ravens' eggs as a proper application for coloring the hair black. The Romans were not behind us in the oddity of their fancies; for they resorted not only to external, but to internal remedies for the loss of hair. Pliny mentions of the latter kind, observing that 'the sponge growing out of the wild rose, reduced to ashes and mixed with honey, is one of the noblest remedies.'"

The only permanent good effected by the application of pomades is accomplished by the friction and cleansing that sometimes accompany it.

"There is an elderly female in London," says Dr. Perry, in his work on the Hair, Scalp and Face, "of some repute in the practice of restoring the hair, whose method is said to consist mainly in getting the head of her subject between her knees, and straightway beginning a most vigorous attack upon it, consisting in rubbing, punching, pummelling, shampooing, and the like, which results in the effectual stimulation of every part. Another aged sister produces a similar result with blistering powder."

"Restoratives," "lustrals," and similar compounds, are almost uniformly made up of castor oil and alcohol, because no other fixed oil will freely dissolve in alcohol.

One of the most celebrated restoratives, for example, is composed of eight ounces of ninety per ct. alcohol, colored with a few drops of tincture of alkonet root, to which is added one ounce of castor oil. The perfume is gained by a compound of bergamot, narolic, verbena, and orange. Another equally popular restorative is made by adding two ounces of castor oil without any perfume to eight ounces of eighty per ct. alcohol.

Pomades sold for the same purpose owe their more decided results to the presence of cantharides, which is a powerful stimulant.

All such applications are of no permanent utility. At best they only produce a feeble growth of short, downy hair, which soon disappears, or never attains a healthy condition.

Local Intelligence.

From the New Orleans Republican.

Weekly Mortuary Report.

We are indebted to Dr. George W. Dirmeyer, secretary of the board of health, for a report of deaths in this city for the week ending at six o'clock Sunday morning:

DISEASES.—Aneurism, 1; anemia, 1; apoplexy, 3; bronchitis, 1; catarrh, 1; cholera, 89; cholera infantum, 10; congestion of the brain, 7; congestion of the lungs, 1; consumption, 28; convulsions infantile, 8; croup, 2; debility, 4; diarrhea, 4; chronic diarrhea, 1; dropsy, 1; drowned, 1; dysentery, 2; acute dysentery, 1; chronic dysentery, 2; fever, 3; bilious fever, 1; congestive fever, 5; pernicious fever, 2; intermittent fever, 1; remittent fever, 4; typhoid fever, 1; yellow fever, 17; gangrene of bowels, 1; do. of senile, 1; gastro enteritis, 3; disease of heart, 2; hooping cough, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 3; inflammation of the liver, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 1; inflammation of the womb, 1; inanition, 1; intemperance, 1; lockjaw, 3; marasmus, adult, 3; marasmus, infantile, 4; old age, 2; paralysis, 1; pneumonia, 1; pneumonia pleuro, 1; premature birth, 1; rheumatism, 1; stillborn, 7; suffocation, 1; suicide, 1; teething, 2; tris nascentium, 4; ulceration of the leg, 1; unknown, 1; wound, gunshot, 1; not stated, 2.

Males, 159; females, 92; not stated, 11; total, 255.

AGES.—Under one year, 34; one to two years, 19; two to five years, 14; five to ten years, 12; ten to fifteen years, 6; fifteen to twenty years, 12; twenty to twenty-five years 17; twenty-five to thirty years, 22; thirty to forty years, 43; forty to fifty years, 29; fifty to sixty years, 19; sixty to seventy years, 12; seventy to eighty years, 9; eighty to ninety years, 4; ninety to one hundred years, 1; unknown, 2; total, 255.

NATIVITIES.—Africa, 1; Austria, 1; East Indies, 1; England, 6; France, 13; Germany, 24; Ireland, 28; Italy, 1; Portugal, 1; Prussia, 3; Russia, 1; Scotland, 2; Spain, 1; United States, 124; Wales, 4; not stated, 44.

Whites, 179; blacks, 34; mulattoes, 36; not stated, 6.

Interesting Cotton Suit.

The case of D. Kelham & Co. vs. Carroll, Hoy & Co. was argued before the supreme court, C. E. Schmidt for plaintiffs and Randolph, Singleton & Hardie for defendants. This is an appeal case to recover one hundred bales of cotton or $25,000 damages from defendants. On the 10th March, 1862, Carroll, Hoy & Co. sold to plaintiffs the crop of the estate of Fielding Davis, in the county of Issaquena, Mississippi, at eight cents per pound for middling, with an additional half-cent per pound on each grade of quality above and a reduction of half a cent for each lower grade. The cotton to remain free of storage on the plantation, at the risk of the purchaser until called for; to be sampled and weighed by the agent of the estate, classification to be determined by a competent person selected by purchasers and the sellers, and to be paid for on rendition of the invoice.

On the 20th of March, 1862, plaintiff paid $2000, and on the 14th of April. $1500 on account of the sale, a portion of this money being in confederate money. But the whole cotton crop of the Fielding Davis plantation was destroyed, and hence the suit of plaintiffs to recover the purchase money.

Defendants admit the sale and the contract, but deny their liability under it, as the contract specified that the cotton should remain on the plantation until called for; that it did so remain, and no demand was made by plaintiffs until after its destruction; and the destruction happened without any fault or negligence of defendants.

The case was ably argued on both sides. The decision will be watched with interest.

What New Orleans is Built Upon.

This paragraph from an exchange explains the standing of the Crescent city:

The city of New Orleans is built upon the most magnificent foundation on which city ever rose. It was the boast of Venice that her marble palaces rested in the waters of the Adriatic on piles of costly wood, which now serve to pay the debts of her degenerate sons; bnt our Venice has not less than three tiers of gigantic trees beneath it. They all stand upright, one upon another, with their roots spread out as they grew, and the great Sir Charles Lyell expresses his belief that it must have taken at least one thousand eight hundred years to fill up the chasm, since one tier had to rot away to a level with the bottom of the swamp before the upper tier could grow upon it.

The great stump speaker at the Academy might have referred to this in his local hits, especially as he is no politician.

Cross Suits in Admiralty.

General Herron, United States marshal, gives notice through the advertising columns of the REPUBLICAN this morning that he has seized the New York Mail Steamship company's steamship Monterey, and Messrs. James H. Trott & Co.'s bark Lincoln. These vessels have been taken into custody at the instance of the opposing owners, each side claiming that the other was blamable for the late collision near the bar, which resulted in considerable damage to the bark and the staving in of the upper part of the Monterey's side. As the case now stands it seems as though both parties were to blame, which often occurs in such cases. At any rate they will learn the luxury of going to law before they get through with the case. That will be worth something.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says: "We do not propose that either ourselves or our children shall have the nightmare or dyspepsia from eating plum puddings or pumpkin pies, in honor of Andrew Johnson's ukase ordering his people to thanksgiving. Let the Puritans meet and pray; let them meet and thank God, and kill the fatted calf, and shed all sorts of innocent blood over the condition of the country; but let no Southern man meet and snivel with hypocritical tears."

Augustus Washington, a young colored man, attended some twenty years ago an academy in New Hampshire, where he won honors in study. Feeling the prejudices against his race in this country he sought a home in Liberia. He now owns a fine farm of one thousand acres under high cultivation and well stocked with cattle and agricultural implements, and he is extensively engaged in the making and exporting of sugar and molasses. This enterprising farmer is also among the foremost public men of Liberia; he is speaker of the house of representatives, and held in high honor by both natives and emigrants.

NEW RELIGIOUS ALMANAC.

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Important for every Church Member, and every Friend of Religious Movements!

The "American Ecclestical Almanac for 1688," by Professor A. J. Schem, which will be published about the first of January, 1868, will fill a want long felt by Clergymen and members of all religious persuasions, and by all taking an interest in the religiious questions of the day. As the title page, which we give annexed, indicates, it will give a brief account of all the important events in the religious history of the year 1867, the proceedings of great Councils, Congresses, Assemblies and Meetings of particular denominations, the work of the Bible, and Missionary Societies, the progress of the Young Msn's Christian Associations, of the Temperance and Peace Movements, the advance of Religious Freedom and Toleration; the most memorable facts in the History of every Denomination not only in the United States but in the whole world; and an obituary account of persons distinguished in the religious world who died in 1867.

In additionto this large amount of historical information, this American Ecclesiasticol Almanac will contain the completest statistical Tables of Religious Denominations ever published. These tables will show the relative number of the Christian and the principal Non-Christian Religions of the world, the ecclesiastical statistics of America, Europe, Asis, Africa and Australia, and a complete statistical exhibit of every important religious denomination of America and Europe.

In short, it will contain an immense amount of intelligence, not accessible in any other volume, of the greatest interest to every one who is not indifferent with regard to religions question, and constantly needed for reference.

The name of the author of the "American Ecclesiastical Almanac" guarantees for the accuracy and completeness of the information that will be furnished.

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HARPER'S BAZAAR, the publication of which has just been commenced by Harper & Brothers, is an illustrated Weekly Journal, devoted to Fashion and Household Literature.

It is the first weekly journal of fashion ever published in the United States. By arrangements which the publishers have perfected, at great cost, with the most celebrated European fashion journals—particularly with the well-known "Bazar of Berlin"—illustrations of fashions for each week of the year will appear in Harper's Bazar simultaneously with their publication in Paris and Berlin; an advantage which will belong exclusively to this journal.

In a country where three hundred millions of dollars are annually expended for dry goods, to be transformed into articles of dress, trustworthy and practical instructions as to the most tasteful and economical methods of fashioning these articles become of the greatest value to American women. The Bazar will contain full and explicit instructions, with illustrations, which will enable every lady reader to cut and make her own and her children's entire wardrobe, with a large portion of her husband's. Each alternate number will be accompanied with large pattern plates, containing from forty to fifty full-sized patterns, applicable to every article of wardrobe made in the family, with the necessary directions for cutting and making. Similar illustrations and descriptions of fancy work will also be furnished. These patterns will be executed in Paris and Berlin, and will surpass anything of the kind hitherto produced in this country. Frequently an elegant colored fashion plate will be presented with the paper. Practical descriptions will also be given of the fashions especially in vogue in New York—the centre of fashion in America.

Harper's Bazar, besides being the leading Fashion Journal in this country, will also aim to present before its readers the very best specimens of Household Literature. It will contain original and selected serial stories, poetry, novelettes, articles on the topics of the day, (excluding politics,) on books, art, morals, familiar science, education, amusements, hygiene, etiquette, housekeeping, gardening, with home and foreign gossip. No subject of household interest will be excluded from its columns.

In the first number of the Bazar will be commenced a novel, entitled "The Cord and the Creese; or, The Brandon Mystery," by James De Mille, Esq., author of "The Dodge Club." This novel has been read in manuscript by sevcral of our most competent critics, who unanimously pronounce it, in point of interest of plot, variety of adventure, and graphic delineation of character, to be fully equal to any of the novels of Wilkie Collins.

Harper's Bazar will contain 16 folio pages, of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and will be published weekly, at ten cents per single number, or four dollars per year.

Ladies in the country will be supplied gratuitously hrough the mails with the first six numbers of Harper's Bazar, upon written application to the publishers.

Postage, five cents for three months.

Single subscribers will be supplied from the beginning to the end of the year 1868, which will complete the first volume, for the yearly price of four dollars.

An extra copy will be supplied gratis for every Club five subscribers, at four dollars each, in one remittance, or six copies for twenty dollars.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York, October, 1867. n16

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,

Principal Office, cor. 19th street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1867.

	Deposits.	Drafts.	Total due Depositors.
Augusta, Ga	$ 1,118 53	$ 1,119 74	$11,543 65
Baltimore, Md	7,719 55	5,063 80	42,638 05
Beaufort, S. C	10 459 03	13,917 00	48,344 97
Charleston, S.C	23,094 19	18,326 25	44,936 36
Huntsville, Ala	250 00		1,621 76
Jacksonville, Fla	8,045 93	6,183 68	12,611 77
Louisville, Ky	6,785 85	12,414 67	51,456 55
Memphis, Tenn	1,691 35	1,154 60	10,537 42
Mobile, Ala	4,338 29	6,311 10	31,823 46
Nashville, Tenn	2,274 77	1,454 19	21,531 93
Newbern, N. C	11,334 87	6,484 03	13,543 70
New Orleans, La	4,316 34	4,793 30	50,884 13
New York, N. Y	4,966 55	4,048 67	17,572 79
Norfolk, Va	9,032 27	9,172 43	33,346 71
Richmond, Va	2,763 62	3,448 97	14,060 88
Savannah, Ga	2,484 85	1,963 90	25,631 72
Tallahassee, Fla	2,163 67	1,655 57	7,244 55
Vicksburg, Miss	1,662 36	2,390 75	6,040 97
Washington, D. C	18,714 72	17,103 22	56,427 62
Wilmington, N. C	24 24	143 97	2,307 13
	$122,633 27	$118,849 04	$503,547 22

Total amount deposits for the month... $122,633 27
" " drafts " " ... 116,849 04

Excess of deposits over drafts ..... $ 5,784 23

Total deposits $2,408,898 53
Total drafts 1,905,351 31

Balance due depositors $503,547 22

All communications, including remittances to and drafts on the Company, will be addressed to officers, at Washington, D. C., Banking House, Pennsylvania Avenue, corner Nineteenth street.

M. T. HEWITT, President.
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For information from C. S. SANRINET, Cashier. no16

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NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUtions passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnest y requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.

2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, g ving, as far as possible, names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains will p'ease address

JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains will address

WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will address

ABNER C. HARDING, M. C.,
Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address

AARON F. STEVENS, M. C.,
Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address

WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C.,
Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
WILLIAM A. PILE,
ABNER C. HARDING,
AARON F. STEVENS,
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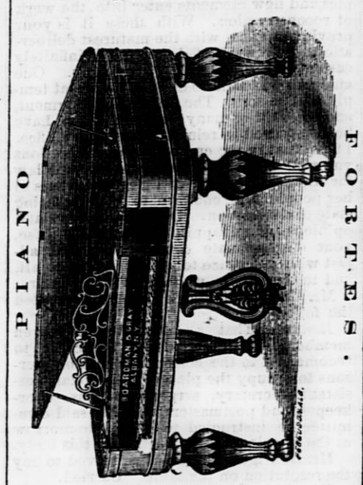
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N. B. Persons desiring Dr. White's advice and remedies, will be careful to call at 127 Carondelet street, or address by letter, as there are several Dr. Whites in this city.

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JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.

VOL. II. NO. 49. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867. WHOLE NO., 99.

Poetry.

Let Me Go!

Let me go where saints are going,
To the mansions of the blest;
Let me go where my Redeemer,
Has prepared his people's rest.
Let me go where none are weary,
Where is raised no wail of woe;
Let me go and bathe my spirit,
In the raptures angels know.

Let me go, why should I tarry?
What has earth to bind me here?
What, but cares, and toils and sorrow?
What, but death, and pain and fare,
Let me go where tears and sighing,
Are for evermore unknown;
Where the joyous songs of glory,
Call me to a happier home.

Let me go—there is a glory,
That my soul hath long'd to know;
I am thirsting for the waters,
That from crystal fountains flow.
Let me go, O, speed my journey,
Saints and seraphs lure away!
O! I almost feel the raptures,
That belong to endless day.

I would gain the realms of brightness,
Where they dwell for evermore;
I would join the friends that wait me,
Over on the other shore.
Let me go, for bliss eternal,
Lures my soul away, away,
And the victor's song triumphant,
Thrills my heart, I cannot stay.

Let me go, for hopes most cherish'd,
Blasted, round me often lie;
O! I've gathered brightest flowers,
But to see them fade and die.
Let me go—I'd cease this dying—
I would gain life's fairer plains;
Let me join the myriad harpers—
Let me chant their rapturous strains.

There is where the angels tarry—
There the saved for ever throng;
There the brightness wearies never,
There I'll sing Redemption's song.
Oft methinks I hear the singing,
That is only heard above;
Let me go—O! speed my going—
Let me go where all is love.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONVENTION OF 1867.

Our articles on this subject are attracting some interest, and especially among our friends at the North. Our object is to place the result of the experiment of universal suffrage fairly before the people, and not to flatter persons nor to subserve any private ends. Any information from friends who desire to aid this object will be gladly received.

Hon. William Jasper Blackburn.

Mr. Blackburn, whose name is widely known and intimately connected with the political events of the last six years in this State, is a native of Arkansas. His parents were both Southern born, one being a native of Georgia, the other of North Carolina. He was left an orphan at an early age. His youth was spent in a wild backwoods country, subject to all the disadvantages of honest and unavoidable poverty—including that most severely felt, and at the same time most unjust one, the deprivation of an early education; we say most unjust, for this the State owed him and every one of her children, and she failed most miserably in her most important duty when she neglected it.

Mr. Blackburn will be disposed, we think, to see that Louisiana, in the future, does her duty in this respect to all her children

Until the age of sixteen, Jasper led the usual life of a frontier boy—plowed, hoed and hunted, and "roughed it" with panthers, bears, Indians and backwoodsmen. At this time he found a good friend in Judge Lewis B. Tully, of Arkansas, who, noticing the germs of talent in the boy, took him with his own sons to Columbia, Tennessee, and placed him at school. Here he devoted himself with ardor to his studies, and was at the head of his classes. Failing health, from close confinement to his books, compelled him to leave college before graduating. He returned to Arkansas, and apprenticed himself as a printer in the office of the Batesville *News*, where his younger brother, Newton C. Blackburn, was also apprenticed. At the end of his term he became the publisher of the same paper. In 1845 he removed to Little Rock, and worked in the offices of the *Banner* and *Gazette* as a printer. He pursued his trade afterwards in Fort Smith, and Van Buren, Ark., till 1848. In that year he came to Louisiana. He published the Minden *Herald*, in Minden, La., for a number of years. In 1859 he removed his printing office to Homer, and established the Homer *Iliad*, of which paper he is still the editor and proprietor. Of the *Iliad* we need not speak. Its staunch loyalism, and able service in the cause of the Union, are known not only through the State, but throughout the country, and led to its selection by Congress as one of the official journals of the United States in the South, provided for by special act.

Mr. Blackburn has been a life-long and devoted friend and advocate of the Constitution and the Union, and an opponent of slavery, though he had never even visited a Northern State till after the war. He published the *Iliad* throughout the war amidst much persecution and proscription, on account of his well-known Union principles. His high moral character, however, his many and warmly appreciated social virtues, and his known devotion to whatever he felt to be just and right, always retained towards himself personally the respect and kindness of his political opponents.

Mr. Blackburn is widely known as a terse and vigorous writer, with a preference for plain Anglo Saxon words, and with a dash of pungency and humor in his style which render him parricularly forcible as a political writer. He is, also, a favorite and esteemed writer in several literary circles.

He was married at the age of 23, and is now the father of a large family of sweet girls and noble boys, of whom he is justly proud, and for his special and untiring devotion to whom he is distinguished both at home and abroad.

Mr. Blackburn has an original and vigorous mind, keen and swift perception, both of men and things, a sound and careful judgment, and a perfect command, at all times, of all of his resources. These gifts, sharpened and heightened by over twenty years training in the arena of a journalist and politician, make him an efficient leader and a formidable opponent, and will secure for him a prominent place in the future political history of Louisiana.

Hon. Ceasar C. Antoine,

delegate from the parish of Caddo to the Constitutional Convention, is a native of this city, having been born September 8, 1836. He was left an orphan at an early age, but under the care of relatives attended the school formerly kept by Wm. Mulford, Esq., in this city, having secured a common but practical education. He next mastered the tonsorial profession, in which occupation he was engaged when Commodore Farragut's fleet arrived, in April, 1862. Being on the landing of the Canal street ferry when Capt. Bell came ashore, on the 25th April, 1862, he, in company with his colleague, Capt. J. H. Ingraham, took Capt. Bell by the hand and welcomed the fleet and the defenders of the Government to this city.

When. Major Gen. B. F. Butler called upon the colored citizens, in 1862, to enter the United States army, Capt. Antoine did signal service in recruiting for the 1st, 2d and 3d Native Guards Regiments.

The ladies of the First Baptist Church (Rev. Nelson D. Sanders) having procured a beautiful flag, for presentation to the 1st Regiment, Capt. Antoine made the presentation address. This flag, now in the possession of Capt. Ingraham, is the flag that Caillou, Plaucianos, Heath and other brave men, dyed with their blood at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.

When Gen. Taylor threatened this city with an attack in 1863, Capt. Antoine raised a company under the call of Gen. Shepley, the Military Governor, which company he commanded until mustered out of service.

When the surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith took place, Capt. Antoine made Shreveport, (Caddo parish) his home, in which city he is now carrying on a very lucrative business, his State, parish and municipal tax being over a thousand dollars a year, and a heavy internal revenue tax.

Capt. Antoine has taken an active part in every movement that has been inaugurated for the advancement of humanity and the elevation of his cause. He is a member of the City Council of Shreveport, having been appointed by Governor Flanders.

Though young in years, Capt. Antoine has a sound and mature judgment, a shrewd observance of men and events; is a firm friend and an uncompromising opponent. He is of an agreeable personal appearance, and a good speaker.

We predict that he will do good service in the Convention. He has one rare and good qualification of a legislator—he does not talk much. His constituents will know if he votes right, as we believe he will

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback.

In our article in reference to this gentleman, a few numbers since, we omitted to state an important fact of his public life. We here supply the omission. In the year 1865 Capt. Pinchback took a prominent part in the political canvass in Alabama, among his own people. He was the first speaker in that portion of the State, and among the first in the South, to advocate publicly universal suffrage, and the political equality of the colored people. His speeches attracted much attention, were very effective in informing the colored people of their true status, and putting them on their guard against designing men and impostors. His mission was attended with great personal danger and much opposition; but his courage and perseverance carried him through what was a work of great importance at that juncture.

Bishop Morris.

The following beautiful auto-biographical sketch will be read with much interest by our readers. The venerable Bishop kindly enclosed it in a private note to us, for both of which we thank him, and hope that he will write for the ADVOCATE again soon, and often. In passing we beg to assure our beloved Bishop that in this Southern work our preachers, and especially our presiding elders, experience many of the inconveniences of travel which he experienced fifty years ago:

FRAGMENT.

I was born in Kanawha county, Virginia, April 28, 1794; joined the M. E. Church in August, 1813, and received the full spirit of adoption on Christmas following. I was licensed to preach the 2d of April, 1814, employed on a circuit by a presiding elder in 1815, and received as a traveling preacher on trial by the Ohio Conference, in 1816. After a campaign of fifty years, I was, in January, 1866, attacked with paralysis, and rendered incapable of pulpit service. Having now no sermons to make, or conferences to hold, I have time to think and review the past on a small scale.

Great changes have occurred in my day, both in church and State. When I began to itinerate, we had no graded pikes; canals and railroads were not then thought of; our speed then was four miles an hour. The contrast between the old system of horse and saddle-bags, and the present with railroad and satchel, is wonderful; the speed is increased from four miles to twenty-five miles per hour, which is a great saving of time. The world moves. The sites of our large and flourishing towns in the West were then in the wildwood. Our log cabins are superseded by respectable dwellings of brick, and our log meeting houses by respectable church edifices. As to our numerical strength, the M. E. Church has more than quadrupled in my day, with financial ability in proportion. My early cotemporaries are mostly gone. I have great grand children ranging from four to eleven years old. Under these surroundings, it begins to be whispered around that I am an old man. Perhaps it is so, but I don't feel old. It is true, I have some physical infirmities, but my spirit is buoyant. I love life as well as I ever did, and might enjoy it as well, if able to be active in the ministry. If I was forty years younger, I should hope soon to resume my ministry; but as it is, I have little or no prospect; and it remains for me to cultivate patience, and exercise resignation. Old age, however, is not what I once supposed it to be. I expected it would bring only gloom and depression; but in my 74th year I find neither. To borrow trouble of the future is against my creed. I do not expect to cross the river till I reach it, and have no wish to die before my time comes. When it does come, I trust, supporting grace will come with it. "'Tis all my hope and all my plea. For me the the Savior died." Brethren, pray for me. T. A. MORRIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 28.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation of Conferences for 1867-'68.

Mississippi Mission—Marais street, New Orleans, December 19; Bishop Ames.

Virginia and North Carolina Mission—Richmond, January 2; Bishop Janes.

Texas Mission—Galvestou, January 2; Bishop Ames.

Kentucky Mission—Grace Church, Newport Kentucky, February 26, Bishop Kingsley.

South Carolina Mission—Charleston, February 26; Bishop Simpson.

Washington Mission — Georgetown, D. C., February 27; Bishop Janes.

Baltimore—Baltimore City Station, March 4; Bishop Simpson.

Missouri and Arkansas — First Union Church, St. Louis, March 11; Bishop Thomson.

East Baltimore — Exeter street, Baltimore, March 11; Bishop Clark.

West Virginia—Moundsville, Marshall county, March 11; Bishop Kingsley.

Philadelphia—Union Church, Philadelphia, March 11; Bishop Janes.

Pittsburg—Greensburg, Pa., March 18; Bishop Kingsley.

Newark—Plainfield, March 18; Bishop Clark.

New Jersey—Lambertsville, March 18; Bishop Scott.

Kansas—Lawrence, March 25; Bishop Thomson.

Providence — Wellfleet, Mass., March 25; Bishop Scott.

New England—Meridian street, Boston, March 25; Bishop Ames.

New York— Harlam, April 1; Bishop Clark.

New York, East — Summerfield Church, Brooklyn, April 1; Bishop Janes.

New Hampshire–Lawrence, Mass., Garden street Church, April 1; Bishop Baker.

East German—Troy, N. Y., April 2; Bishop Scott.

Nebraska—Peru, April 2; Bishop Thomson

Wyoming—Binghampton, N. Y., April 8; Bishop Kingsley.

Troy—Ash Grove, Albany, April 8; Bishop Scott.

Black River—Malone, Franklin county, April 8; Bishop Simpson.

Oneida—Cazenovia, N. Y., April 9; Bishop Clark.

Vermont—Woodstock, April 9; Bishop Ames.

Maine—Brunswick, April 15; Bishop Simpson.

North Indiana—Warsaw, April 15; Bishop Thomson.

Address of the Bishops to the Church

IN BEHALF OF THE MISSIONARY CAUSE.

Dear Brethren—We are pained to observe a decline in the missionary contributions of the church. A year ago the Missionary Society appropriated $1,030,978, and called upon the church for $850,000, which, with the surplus then in our treasury, would have carried us safely through the year. On coming together this month, the General Missionary Committee found that our treasurer had only received during the year $615,-156 12, while he had disbursed, in that period, $855,933 17, and that the cash in his hands was $361,757 78 less than the outstanding liabilities of the society.

Under these circumstances, it was thought necessary to make the appropriations for the foreign work $102,464 87, and those for the domestic work $261,454 less than last year. Even with these large reductions, it will be necessary for the Church to increase greatly her missionary gifts.

The decline in our contributions is attributed to various causes. The surplus in the treasury had its effect. The increase of pastoral compensation, and of all other church expenses, and the partial failure of the crops, have been thought to solve the problem. But when we consider that we have increased our Church property seven millions of dollars, this solution will hardly answer. A more operative cause is the centenary celebration. Under this stimulus, the Church subscribed from seven millions to nine millions of dollars, much of which was paid during the current ecclesiastical year. But even this cannot be accepted as a *sufficient* account of the decline, as our other contributions for benevolent objects have not decreased.

We cannot believe there has been a diminution of missionary spirit in the Church, but suppose that other things have diverted the attention of our pastors from the great cause. Hence too little pains to diffuse missionary intelligence, too few missionary meetings, and, above all, too many failures to put into operation our disciplinary plan of missionary collections.

The charge does not lie *equally* upon all parts of the Church, for twenty-four conferences report an *increase* of missionary money, though in all but five the advance is less than a thousand dollars.

Still we look hopefully to the future. We have not withdrawn from any field. How can we? Indeed, in one instance, we have entered new territory. We refer to China. Our mission there was hemmed in on the south by the Amoy missions, on the north by the Ningpo, and on the east by the sea. Westward lies the province of Kiangsee, in the great valley of the Yangtse Kiang. Our brethren at Foochow look wistfully over the Bohea hills to Kingiang, and we have said to them, "Go forward."

At home we must enlarge. The South is opening to us. Not to advance is to recede. While we do so, it must be by crippling some other parts of the work, and also imposing great embarrassments, if not sufferings, upon our brethren at the outposts and abroad. We say to them, "In this exigency endure hardness as good soldiers;" and to you, "Come promptly to their aid." Jointly with the General Committee and the Board, we ask for $850,000. Is this too much? We have 1,144,-733 members and probationers. When wages and profits are so high as in the United States, is it too much to expect of them a dollar a year, at the great command of our Lord, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel?" a command bound not upon the ministry only. Will you not swiftly outrun our expectations? We know that the approaching year is not promising. The uncertainty as to the course of the Government on great questions relating to property and trade, must curtail the operations of our manufacturing and mercantile communities, on whose liberality we have always relied. Still, while the cities are building expensive churches, we look for continued generous contributions from merchant princes.

But to the farmers, with whom is the substantial and unfluctuating wealth of the country, we chiefly look at present. Let them give according as the Lord hath blessed them, and they will give not by the dollar, but the tens, the hundreds and the thousands.

Let presiding elders see that the plan of the discipline is carried out; let pastors preach missionary sermons; let missionary committees spread the papers and other means of intelligence; let missionary demonstrations be held at conferences and other occasions that may offer; let the Sabbath schools work well their missionary organizations, and suffer nothing to divert their contributions, and soon will our treasury overflow.

"Moreover, brethren, we do you to wit of the grace of God bestowed on the Churches of Macedonia; how that, in a trial of great affliction, the abundance of their joy and their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality"..... "Therefore, as ye abound in everything—in faith, in utterance, and diligence, and in your love to us, see that ye abound in this grace also."

T. A. MORRIS, O. C. BAKER,
E. S. JANES, E. R. AMES,
L. SCOTT, D. W. CLARK,
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Savings Bank.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our citizens of the city and State to this Bank, located at 114 Carondelet street.

It is a branch of the "National Freedman's Savings Bank and Trust Company," the principal office being in Washington, D. C.

It has now been in operation about two years, and we consider it one of the best and safest banks in the country.

We understand that they take gold and silver on deposit, and agree to pay their depositors the same whenever called for.

All who wish to deposit their money where it will be paying them interest, will do well to go to the above mentioned book.

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,

Principal Office, cor. 19th street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1867.

	Deposits.	Drafts.	Total due Depositors.
Augusta, Ga.	$ 2,019 70	$ 1,041 50	$12,521 85
Baltimore, Md.	6,493 82	4,393 55	44,728 38
Beaufort, S. C.	22 342 66	22,859 99	47,666 74
Charleston, S. C.	36,912 54	32,270 10	49,579 10
Huntsville, Ala.	1,962 10	772 10	2,811 76
Jacksonville, Fla.	20,870 81	18,995 28	14,487 30
Louisville, Ky.	14,406 42	15,040 97	49,924 00
Memphis, Tenn.	9,659 95	4,442 14	17,391 15
Mobile, Ala.	46,946 75	7,753 49	29,016 67
Nashville, Tenn.	12,783 95	5,654 67	26,661 21
Newbern, N. C.	7,113 36	7,233 24	12,423 82
New Orleans, La.	5,611 45	2,885 69	53,609 89
New York, N. Y.	4,481 60	2,967 15	19,086 64
Norfolk, Va.	18,122 35	16,547 17	34,894 69
Richmond, Va.	972 98	2,426 24	12,607 62
Savannah, Ga.	2,234 17	2,205 84	24,660 05
Tallahassee, Fla.	2,262 02	1 128 50	8,378 07
Vicksburg, Miss.	10,243 18	3,012 22	13,271 63
Washington, D. C.	25,489 36	23,682 32	58,434 66
Wilmington, N. C.	66 00	154 00	2,218 13
	$207,945 12	$177,763 76	$534,403 86

Total amount deposits for the month...$207,945 12
" " drafts " " ... 177,763 76

Excess of deposits over drafts..... $30,181 36

Total deposits.....$2,617,517 93
Total drafts..... 2,083,114 07

Balance due depositors.....$534,403 86

All communications, including remittances to and drafts on the Company, will be addressed to officers, at Washington, D. C., Banking House, Pennsylvania Avenue, corner Nineteenth street.

M. T. HEWITT, President.
J. W. ALVORD, First Vice President.
D. L EATON, Actuary.
SAM'L L. HARRIS, Financial Inspector.
For information from C. S. SAUVINET, Cashier.

Catholics in the South.

The Roman Catholics are putting forth extraordinary efforts to convert the South. On Tuesday last, Bishop Dubois, twenty-five nuns, and the same number of priests, arrived in this city from France and Germany. The field of their future labors will be Louisiana and Texas. This is a large importation at one time, and indicates a zeal and an expenditure worthy of imitation by the Protestants. But Protestants are not zealous in the moral restoration of the South. Our own is the only Protestant church in this country that has heartily engaged in this Southern work. We have disbursed hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for the last four years, in employing ministers and in building churches. And the future struggle will be between the Roman Catholic and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Instead of clutching to props, which can not elevate you, or if they do bear you up for a moment, must soon be withdrawn again, the gospel bids you grow against the Tree of Life; and just as you grow up into Christ, you will grow up into holiness and into happiness. And if you have not yet found an object to your heart's content—if you feel that there is still something wrong with you—that you are neither leading the life which you would like to lead, nor enjoying the comfort which you think might be somehow got, be advised. Take the Lord Jesus for your friend. He is one in whom you will find no flaw. He is one of whom, if you really get acquainted with him, you will never weary; and one who, if once you really go to him, will never weary of you.

ARE THE CHILDREN AT HOME?

Each day when the glow of sunset
Fades in the western sky,
And the wee ones tired of playing,
Go tripping lightly by,
I steal away from my husband,
Asleep in his easy chair,
And watch from the open doorway
Their faces fresh and fair.

Alone in the dear old homestead
That once was full of life,
Ringing with girlish laughter,
Echoing boyish strife,
We two are waiting together:
And oft, as the shadows come,
With tremulous voice he calls me,
"It is night! are the children home?"

"Yes, love!" I answer him gently,
They're all home long ago;"—
And I sing, in my quivering treble,
A song so soft and low,
Till the old man drops to slumber,
With his head upon his hand,
And I tell to myself the number
Home in a better land.

Home, where never a sorrow
Shall dim their eyes with tears!
Where the smile of God is on them
Through all the summer years!
I know!—yet my arms are empty,
That fondly folded seven,
And the mother heart within me
Is almost starved for heaven.

Sometimes in the dusk of evening,
I only shut my eyes,
And the children are all about me,
A vision from the skies;
The baba whose dimpled fingers
Lost the way to my breast,
And the beautiful ones, the angels,
Passed to the world of the blessed.

With never a cloud upon them,
I see their radiant brows:
My boys that I gave to freedom—
The red sword sealed their vows!
In a tangled Southern forest,
Twin brothers, bold and brave,
They fell; and the flag they died for,
Thank God! floats over their grave.

A breath, and the vision is lifted
Away on the wings of light,
And again we two are together,
All alone in the night.
They tell me his mind is failing,
But I smile at idle fears;
He is only back with the children,
In the dear and peaceful years.

And still as the summer sunset
Fades away in the West,
And the wee ones, tired of playing,
Go trooping home to rest,
My husband calls from his corner,
"Say, love! have the children come?"
And I answer, with eyes uplifted,
"Yes, dear! they are all at home."

[Atlantic Monthly, November.

Revivals.

At First street, Sixth street, and Poet street, there is a gracious revival in progress. Many are seeking the Lord, and the number of the Lord's hosts is increasing.

[Communicated.]

KILLING A COLORED MAN.

Defending Crime.

The *Bulletin*, in noticing the killing of a colored man on Allard's plantation, near Bayou Bridge, on the night of Sunday last, by two Italians—Louis Andres and Cosmo Bastaghia—takes occasion to utter a howl of partisan rage against Attorney General Lynch because that officer has been faithful to his oath and duty in the premises.

It appears that the deceased and some other negroes were stealing oranges from an orchard, the fruit of which was bought by one Dominick, who had employed the two men, Andres and Bastaghia, to watch the fruit.

On discovering the thieves the watchmen fired five times, killing one negro whose name is unknown. The negroes were unarmed, made no resistance, and no effort was made to capture them, or either of them, but a desperate effort was made to kill them all.

A rebel coroner selected a good and true jury of his own political complexion, we presume, and unhesitatingly comes out the verdict of the wise judges "that no blame attaches to either of the accused;" whereupon the two manslaughterers are set at liberty.

The attorney general did say that every species of larceny, even in the night time, when there was no attempt made to capture the thieves, or no resistance offered by them, and when the parties were not attacking or endeavoring to enter a dwelling-house, or its inclosure, did not justify the taking of life. He directed that an affidavit be made against the watchmen for murder, and the matter thoroughly examined. Hence the howl of the *Bulletin*.

Suppose two colored men were watching that orchard on the night in question, and that they shot down a white thief under similar circumstances, would the coroner and his jury have found the verdict "no blame attaches to either of the accused"? We guess not. And if the coroner and his jury had so found, and the attorney general had, notwithstanding, directed a judicial investigation of the matter, would the *Bulletin* reporter have snarled at him for so doing? Certainly not.

It is no wonder that thirty-five murders have been committed in the twelfth judicial district within the last two years and not a single person tried for any of those murders. Of course the murdered persons were colored, the murderers white. This is a pretty state of affairs. How long, oh Lord! how long?

EQUAL RIGHTS.

ASSESSED PROPERTY IN NEW ORLEANS.—We have received from Mr. S. P. Harper, secretary of the board of supervisors of Orleans parish, a recapitulation of the value of property assessed in the twelve assessment districts for 1867. The value of real estate is $109,037,260; income, $2,075,191; furniture, $1,807,200; horses, cows, and carriages, $904,885; stocks in vessels and corporations, $474,400; merchandise, capital, and money at interest, $25,323,193; total, $139,622,129. All the items show an increase over 1866, except income, in which there is a decrease of $1,023,324. The total increase is $13,047,364.

CROWDING A BACHELOR.—"What did you come here after?" inquired Miss Susan Diaper, of a bachelor friend, who made her a call when the rest of the folks were gone out.

"I came to borrow some matches," he meekly replied.

"Matches! that's a likely story. Why don't you make a match. I know what you come for," exclaimed the delighted miss as she crowded the old bachelor into a corner, "you come to kiss and hug me almost to death, but you shan't—unless you are the strongest, and the Lord knows you are!"

New Orleans Advocate

Published Every Saturday.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Editor.
Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.

EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Rev. A. C. McDonald, Rev. N. L. Brakeman, Rev. W. N. Darnell, Rev. R. K. Diossy, Rev. Joseph Welch.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867.

New Orleans Advocate.

Single copies of the Advocate can be had at Simon's on Baronne street, and at the book stand in the Post Office.

Rev. Dr. Newman

will preach in the chapel of his Church to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock.

Time of Conference.

We again remind our brethren that our Conference meets on December 19, at 9 A. M., in the Marais street Church, Bishop Ames to preside.

Additions.

Nine were added to the Ames M. E. Church on last Sabbath—six by letter and three were received in full. Of those who joined by letter, were a mother and her two daughters, and two brothers whose parents had previously joined. It was delightful thus to receive whole families into the Church.

Rev. Newman Hall's Sermons.

The sermons of this eminent English Divine, who is now on a visit to this country, and who is thrilling the immense audiences in our great cities, will be published weekly in the *Methodist*, which paper is published at 114 Nassau street, New York; and though a paper of the largest size, the subscription price is but $2 50 a year.

Processions.

We would like to know how Gavazzi and Garibaldi would have looked, in that procession in Boston, at the laying of the corner stone of the Cathedral the other day, and how the spirits of the martyrs looked upon it, as similar to those which escorted them to the stake? And with what tingling ears the poor prisoners of the now crowded prisons of Rome, heard that *America* also worshipped the Beast. Ah, they would no doubt fall back upon their chains, and despair of liberty on the earth. We must rub up our church history before we compliment the papacy. Q. Q.

The Illustrated Annual

Of Phrenology and Physiognomy

For 1868—now ready, contains a rich collection or original and timely articles, among which are the Marriage of Cousins, and the effects; Advancement of Phrenology; Circassia and the Circassians; Jealousy, its cause and cure; George Peabody; Senator Wilson; D'Israeli; Peter Cartwright; Victor Hugo; Miss Braddon; How to Become a Phrenologist; Mons. Tonson, with twelve illustrations; Mind Limited by Matter; Two Paths of Womanhood, illustrated; Bismarck; To Phrenological Students; Phrenology and its uses. The whole profusely illustrated; pp. 84. Price 25 cents. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, office Phrenological Journal, New York.

Suspended Ones.

Beecher says he don't want to die a vertical death; nor do the gentlemen of this city, whom Gen. Mower appointed, and whom Grant suspended. We therefore hope that Gen. Hancock will relieve these gentlemen by placing their feet in office. Especially we commend to the General's favorable attention Messrs. Sypher, Hire and Carter, who are worthy of the positions to which they were appointed.

Sunday.

Among the important questions which the Constitutional Convention now in session in this city, should consider, is the proper observance of the Sabbath. And this should be done, because it is a question which touches the best interests of society, such as public health, order, and morals. Assuming that all agree in the Divine appointment of the Sabbath as a day of rest and religious worship, yet all may not agree as to the duty of civil legislators to secure the beneficial end of the law. We heartily repudiate the doctrine of religious coercion; yet there is a wide difference between saying what a man shall do, and what he shall not do. We would not consent to a law compelling each citizen to attend church on Sunday. This should be optional with him, to do, or not to do, as he may elect. Nor would we have a law dictating to a citizen how he shall spend the Sabbath in his own house. So long as he does not disturb the public peace, or commit crime, he may act as he pleases at home. It should be left to the citizen to determine whether, on the Lord's Day, he shall feast or fast, ride or walk. With such questions civil law should not meddle. We are not in favor of mandatory Sunday laws; but we distinctly favor prohibitory Sunday laws; that is, laws which forbid men doing certain acts on Sunday. It is wiser to restrain than constrain.

We hold it to be the duty of civil legislators to avoid being party to the desecration of the Holy Sabbath. And how can this be done? Evidently, by limiting the time of all business licenses to six days in the week; that is, "Sundays excepted." This is the simplest way to get at the duty which civil government owes to the Divine government. Such an inhibition would effectually close up all Sunday theatres, drinking and gambling saloons, and places of traffic. It would remove the temptation to frolic and to spend his hard earnings from the laboring man, as he strolls forth on a Sunday afternoon with his wife and children, and it would prevent a vast amount of crime. It is a fact worthy the attention of the Convention, that there are more arrests in large cities on Sunday, than on any other day of the week, and nearly all persons thus and then arrested were under the influence of liquor.

It must be apparent to every candid mind, that when the civil authorities issue licenses to persons keeping places of amusement or gambling saloons, or for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and do not except Sundays, said civil authorities are party to the violations of the Sabbath law, and for which God holds them responsible. In the brief space allotted us, we cannot argue the subject at length, but only call the attention of the Convention to their high duty in the premises, and respectfully ask, in the name of the Christian Church and of God, to recognize the Sabbath in our new State constitution, in this simple but effectual manner, viz: "Sundays excepted."

General Hancock

has at length reached our city, and assumed command of the Fifth Military District. His advent was looked for with profound solicitude by every loyal citizen, and his presence is a subject of general congratulation. A gentleman, a soldier and a patriot, he will discharge his duties with impartiality, and execute the laws of Congress with wisdom and power. Governed by the time-honored maxim that obedience is the chief virtue of the soldier, he will faithfully execute and not defeat, the congressional plan of reconstruction. He does not stop to inquire whether that plan meets his views, nor whether it is accepted by the disloyal element of his district; nor whether it has the approval of the President. With such questions he has nothing to do; his only concern is, "What is the law, and how can I most effectually execute it?" Governed by a principle so wise and prudent, the Commanding General will receive the approval of all the people.

His brilliant record as a soldier in the late war for the Union, is a pledge that he has no sympathy in peace with those who, in war, he so triumphantly defeated, Of all our generals, none fought harder, longer and more victoriously than General Hancock. He fought not for factions, but for the Union, and he will now earnestly seek the speedy restoration of the excluded States to their former Federal relations. In his civil administration he will not go back upon his brilliant military record, nor do aught to continue the severance of the union of these States. In this he is in full accord with Grant and Sheridan, and there is not a reasonable doubt but that he will carry out the statesman-like policy of Sheridan in this department. Sheridan and Hancock are on terms of no ordinary intimacy, and their views on reconstruction are coincident. He will not go back on Sheridan, nor will he go back on Congress.

Fortunately, the Commanding General will find in our municipal government a Mayor and Common Council on whom he may confidently rely. His Honor, the Mayor, is an old citizen of New Orleans, of undoubted honesty, of high respectability and unwavering patriotism; and the members of the Council, of both races, are among the chief business men of our city, and only require his sustaining authority to make most efficient councilmen. And it is a matter of no little satisfaction to know, that General Hancock will find in our midst a large number of ex-army officers, who fought with him for the same glorious cause; who are here largely engaged in business; who have determined to make their home in Louisiana, and who are the "coming men of the South" His companions in arms will be his companions in peace. The men who conquered a peace should enjoy the fruits of that peace.

We are highly pleased with the commencement of General Hancock's administration. His removal of Cutler, Ward and Perkins, meets with very general approval, and augurs well for the future. But we consider removals and appointments, at this late hour, as *petty* compared with the greater work of the restoration of the State to the Federal Union. All his mighty energies should be bent toward this grand object; all his orders, whether for removals or appointments, should have this end in view. The whole country wants rest—religion and education; commerce and agriculture, the arts and the trades call aloud for rest; and on the head of him who shall first restore the State to the Union, shall rest the benediction: "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

Plain Words.

The New Orleans *Bee*, with a little more frankness, and a little less bitterness than the *Times*, greets certain members of the convention, whom it chooses to classify as persons of respectability, who have formerly stood high in public esteem in this State, with a formal decree of ostracism from all association with their class, whom it designates the gentlemen of the State. The value of this outspoken declaration of political intolerance on the part of the *Bee* is, that it shows precisely what all persons of the *Bee's* political school would do with every Union man in the State, if they had the power. The *Bee* says that "we (the ex-rebels) will hereafter decline to associate with or recognize 'these men'"—meaning, we presume, such persons as Judge Crawford, Mr. Ludeling, Judge Taliaferro, and others of the convention, whom it used to style respectable. The crime for which these gentlemen are to suffer excommunication from the society of the *Bee—et id omne genus*—is, that of accepting seats in a convention elected under the laws of the land, for the purpose of restoring their State to the Union, along with other gentlemen, who have the good or bad fortune to differ with the editors of the *Bee* in—color. We condole with the excommunicated gentlemen on their misfortune, but we presume that, like all wise and prudent men, they have weighed well beforehand all the consequences of their action, and among them the ill will of all persons like the editors of the *Bee*. We hope that they will bear it with equanimity. We have heard of several gentlemen who were outlawed by the friends of the *Bee* during the late "unpleasantness," who have survived it, and are now in good health.

But we have a moral to draw from this characteristic declaration of rebel indignation. We say to the white members of the convention, especially to the old citizens of Louisiana, and the ex-members of the army, in all seriousness, you have it in your power to unite in one phalanx all the friends of the Union in this State, or to split them asunder, and give the next election to our opponents, and defeat your own constitution. There is but one thing in the way, prejudice, and that the prejudice of these very men, who, whatever you may do to conciliate them, will never withdraw their sentence of social and political ostracism against you. On the one hand you have a class of men, the newly enfranchised, looking to your every action, even on trivial subjects, with an interest intense, engrossing, almost painful. These people were, in this State, once before cheated by men who professed to be their friends. They feel that the supreme crisis in their history, for the present generation at least, has come, when the great boon of citizenship, of recognized manhood, of an equal chance and a fair start with other men free themselves, and above all of securing for their children the removal of that crushing load of disabilities which has burdened and fettered their own lives; when all this is just passing within their reach, and is to be won or lost by your action in the next few weeks.

These men are your constituency; you were elected by their votes. They ask just one thing. If they fail, they know that their dearest hopes are postponed indefinitely, perhaps for generations. That thing is absolute, perfect equality before the law, in all civil and political rights and privileges. Anything else, they feel, will be the perpetuation of an unjust prejudice, and a spirit of caste which will seek to perpetually stamp them as an inferior race. If this is granted fairly, squarely and unequivocally, these men will be a unit in the support of the men and the party who grant it. If it is withheld in any essential particular, no matter under what specious pretext, or disguise of fair and general promises, these people will sooner or later detect it, and you will forever lose their confidence, as did the leading members of the convention of '64, and will divide the party. On the other hand, you have that prejudice, hoary with the frosts of centuries, of color, as embodied in and represented by the anti-congressional party of the North and South. It is strong, widely extended, and malignant. It will be a powerful foe to fight. But after all it is a prejudice, and only a prejudice. It is destined to disappear before what the president of the convention so happily termed the "advancing requirements of the age." We say that the only path of honor and safety for the Republican party of the South is to take this prejudice boldly by the horns—to meet it in a square fight, and vanquish it now.

Political Personalities.

"One way to kill a measure, is to kill the man who advocates it." This is the reason assigned for the intense personalities indulged in, in our present political campaign. But we submit that facts do not justify the correctness of the statement. In the American Revolution, no man was more violently assailed than Washington, and in the late revolution, no one was more bitterly denounced than Lincoln. Yet the measures advocated by these eminent statesmen were triumphantly successful, while their names are dearer to the American people for the very calumnies reported against them. In this country, political slanders do not injure a politician, for the reason that the people understand that slanders are the politician's weapons, and are freely used. One of the chief evils of these gross personalities is, the great questions at issue are lost sight of; men and not measures receive the greater prominence. Has not the time come for the press of the city to cease these offensive personal attacks, and commence the discussion of the grave questions involved in reconstruction? The press should give direction to the acts of the Constitutional Convention, now in session in this city. Fundamental principles should be announced; national history should be rehearsed, and recognized authorities quoted. This we hold to be the business of the press, and not the perpetual twaddle of personal calumnies now given to the public.

The School Day Visitor,

An illustrated monthly magazine for young people, is received. It will be found both interesting and instructive. It will make a fine Christmas present to any of your little friends. Order it to their address from the publishers, J. W. Daughaday & Co., 424 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1 25 a year.

Notwithstanding the very poor yield of sugar lands this year parties are offering and paying enormous rents for sugar lands in this parish. We know of several plantations, none of which have yielded a hundred hogsheads of sugar during several past years, for which from $4000 to $5000 rent per year has been offered, and what is strange in some cases refused.—*Houma Guard.*

Clinton and Baton Rouge.

Thursday, November 21, we left New Orleans for the above named places. We were delayed some ten hours on the river by fog, and did not reach Baton Rouge till Friday afternoon. Yellow fever prevailing both at Baton Rouge and Clinton, had suspended public travel between those places, and we were compelled, at an enormous price, to hire private conveyance to the latter place, distance 32 miles from Baton Rouge; and to make sure of getting through before night, we started Saturday morning before breakfast, and got nothing to eat till 1 o'clock, P. M., when a dinner for self and horse cost $2. We were repeatedly notified, by the way, of the epidemic at Clinton, and warned against going there. The morning was cloudy, some wind, with dense mist and fog, and having not yet fully recovered from the effects of yellow fever ourselves, and being without breakfast, we felt the damp, chilly, malarious atmosphere very sensibly.

The night before we left Baton Rouge, the best horse in the livery stable from which we hired our conveyance, had been stolen by two thieves, who took the Clinton road, and the pursuers traveled with us all day. They were well armed. We will here state that the country is infested with horse thieves, highwaymen and assassins, who astonish people by their boldness. At the suggestion of a friend, we left an extra change and "valuables" in safe keeping at Baton Rouge. On reaching Clinton, we found that one of the thieves had lodged there the night before, and the other had stayed, with the horse, just out of town. No further trace of them could be found, and they escaped, as do most of them. These desperadoes are well organized, and it is evident, have aiders and abettors in every principal town; hence the difficulty of arresting and punishing them.

We found the town nearly evacuated by the white inhabitants, who, more frightened than endangered had fled to the country from the epidemic. All business was suspended in consequence, and a Sabbath-like quiet prevailed, and gloom and solemnity reigned. In proportion to numbers, the fever has been five times more fatal in Clinton than it was in New Orleans. Several had died, among them our whilom friend and fellow-soldier, M. B. Smith, postmaster.

We had written two letters apprising the people of our coming, and from Baton Rouge sent a telegram, but none of them were received; and only Saturday night remained to give notice of the quarterly meeting. We preached Sabbath morning to a fair congregation. At 3 o'clock P. M. held conference, while brother Nailor, a local preacher, administered the Word to the people. There are five appointments, and a total of membership and on trial of 484 was reported by the pastor. At night we preached to a full house, and administered the sacraments, and 21 persons joined the church, making a total of 505. We bade the people farewell, intending to leave early next morning Monday morning, at daylight, a heavy rain set in, accompanied with high wind and hail. Very soon thereafter we were called up by brother Marshall Smith (a local preacher) and lady, who had driven six miles in an open carriage *through the storm*, and at that early hour, to be lawfully married! They had lived together for years as husband and wife. He had been improperly licensed last year, and we would not renew his license till the marriage law was complied with. This was the first quarterly meeting he had been able to attend this year. He was determined the disability should be removed. So eager are the people to meet the demands of law, when once they are thoroughly understood. The ceremony was soon performed, and they returned home rejoicing, though as wet as if they had been immersed.

Time was precious; and notwithstanding the rain and mud, we had to start for Baton Rouge. As we returned the people were eager to hear of the stage of the epidemic in Clinton, but as we had been "in the midst of the plague," they were afraid to approach us nearer than "calling distance." And we had to travel well into the afternoon before we could find a family *brave* enough to give us dinner! Those residing in towns and cities have little idea of the "panic" produced in the country by the epidemic. The *moral* effect, if not quite superstitious. Scarcely more awed were the Israelites, as they stood trembling at the base of Sinai, while God's thunder and "the voice of the trumpet waxed louder and louder," than are these country people, as they listen to the tidings of the plague, which they regard as the direct visitation of the Almighty. They, at least, "learn righteousness" while His judgments are "abroad in the land." Would it were so in the cities! It certainly should be.

We reached Baton Rouge at sunset, and at night preached and administered the sacraments to a large congregation. Tuesday morning we held quarterly conference. We have not time or space to speak as we ought of the work brother Hayward has done this year. His little flock have nobly sustained him, and deserve great praise. He, too, has five appointments, and nearly 500 members and probationers. The little society in Baton Rouge alone, has expended over *one thousand dollars* upon the unfinished church, and incidental expenses. Many of the people who had been drawn or driven into the A. M. E. Church are having their eyes opened, and are returning to their "first love" and their loyalty to the "mother church." We are stronger as a church, to-day, in Baton Rouge, for the trial through which we have passed. Our redemption has come; we are justified in the eyes of the people from all the false accusations made against us, and are going on to perfection; and the people are going with us. Two local preachers, brothers Peter Clark and Henry Grimes, were recommended to the traveling connection, and for election to deacon's orders. The two circuits report nearly 1000 members and five churches. They have done well.

At sundown Tuesday, November 26, we repaired to the river to await the steamer for New Orleans, hourly expected. Love feast was held at night, but we could not attend for fear of missing the boat. The steamer did not come, and we spent the weary hours writing up our journal, in private correspondence, and finally writing *this* communication. It is now Wednesday morning, November 27, 3 o'clock and 20 minutes, and no boat yet. But the night has given us ten working hours, which have been diligently used. The little trip to Clinton and back to Baton Rouge only cost us $31 50! Add expenses here, and from New Orleans to Baton Rouge and back, and it foots up $57 60 for the trip!

At 8 o'clock A. M. we took passage on the Iberville, a coast packet, and at midnight we had reached Donaldsonville! We arrived at New Orleans next day, November 28, at 8 o'clock A. M. On the boat we met Dr. Miller, of the Church *South*, late President of Centenary College, at Jackson, La. He is much more kind and liberal in spirit, than many others of the leading men of his church, but not very hopeful of the future, either for the church or the country. B.

A Trip to Alabama.

The Colored People—Their Churches—Schools—Convention.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 26, 1867.
Editors of the New Orleans Advocate:

Having watched with anxious eye the progress of reconstruction in the State of Mississippi up to a week ago, I concluded, at the request of many friends, to visit Mobile and Montgomery, Ala. The health of Mobile is greatly improved, and the shipments of cotton from the States of Alabama and Mississippi have created quite a revival in business. The colored population appears to be equal to that of the white, and this class of people carry on most of the mechanical and menial labor; they are as busy as bees in the hive, and are saving their earnings to a very great extent. Scores of houses in the suburbs of the city, on their own lots, are being erected by colored men. Several are very largely engaged in business, having invested a vast amount of capital.

Several private schools are in operation, taught by persons of Southern birth and training. While they possess many excellent features, they by no means adequately meet the wants of the large and growing colored population of the city.

There are nine colored churches in the city, six of which are Methodist; five of the Zion A. M. E. branch, and one of the A. M. E. The former have about twenty-six hundred members, the latter has only thirty-three members. The colored religious community have suffered greatly by fire, the large church on St. Louis street being burned to the ground, and the Zion being twice destroyed. The colored people are sadly in want of church accommodations in the city of Mobile, for notwithstanding their population is about thirty-three thousand, there are not church accommodations for over four thousand five hundred. The colored Methodists, under the Zion connection, exhibit much regard for the "old mother Church," and treated me, as its representative, with a welcome I had not anticipated. Two of their pastors—Revs. E. D. Taylor and W. G. Strong—are men of rare ability and deep piety, and look to the work of the M E. Church in the South as the most powerful lever now in operation for the religious elevation of the colored people.

The establishment of the M. E. Church in Mobile, without conflicting with any other denomination, would certainly fill a great want now manifest in the insufficiency of church accommodations.

Leaving Mobile on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., after a long and tedious ride over land and water, I reached Montgomery at 5 A. M. Sabbath morning, and preached to overflowing congregations at the Methodist and Baptist Churches. Here many of the colored Methodist Protestants, who are without a house, and worship in a meeting-house used by the whites, would gladly welcome the M. E. Church.

The convention now in session, of course, engrosses public attention. A glance at the convention—a few moments' attendance on its deliberations, would convince any one of the wickedness of the opposition press, which represents it as composed of men incompetent to legislate. Fourteen of the one hundred delegates are colored. Among the whites are those who hitherto have been considered among the best men in the State. Indeed, the bar, bench, pulpit and press are all ably represented in it. It is doing its work thoroughly and well, having stamped infamy on rebellion, thrown up safeguards against it, and walled with impregnable bulwarks the enfranchisement of the colored race. The delegates exhibit great courage, and have faith in the patriotism of the North. Governor Patton, who was elected by rebels, takes much interest in the proceedings of the convention; everything indicates that he is in full sympathy with the Radicals. He has been in public life over twenty-five years, is possessed of vast wealth, and has the reputation of being a great financier and successful political manager. Yesterday morning, I attended the colored Sabbath schools, and heard him deliver an excellent address to the children. He had dropped in of his own account. He is a faithful Christian. Rev. Mr. Avery, one of the stationed preachers in *what is properly the South Mississippi district*, has won good opinions by his efficient services as assistant secretary of the convention.

It is a fact worthy of note, that two of the colored delegates were nominated and elected mainly by white men. One of them is Mr. Rapier, a large planter on the Tennessee River.

Returning to the subject of the organization of the M. E. Church, it does seem that the promptings of patriotism and philanthropy, to say nothing of Christian devotion, would create an unbounded zeal for its extension. The colored man of the South must be *religiously* educated. An element—an *extrinsic* instrumentality, must for a long time be actively at work among the colored Methodists, in order to promote the religious development we all so much desire. The fitness of this *extrinsic instrumentality* is not the result of sable tinge, but of a clear head and pure heart, to which may be added the training consequent from Christian and intelligent association.

Nothing is clearer, to my mind, than that in the South God has most specially committed to the M. E. Church most largely the destiny of the colored race—a work that has as great claim upon her as that of the Indies, Japan, or Chili. Thank God, she has indicated a purpose to lay hold of it with giant hands.

James Lynch.

The New York *Tribune* says that the express war is probably near its close, the managers of the various companies having under consideration a scheme for consolidation to which the objections are so small that it will probably be adopted. The impediments are the terms demanded by the Adams and Merchants' Union. These companies being still in good fighting condition, with a profitable business, reasonably ask that these facts should be considered in

Constitutional Convention.

Fifth Day—Friday, November 29.

The convention was called to order at ten minutes past eleven o'clock by Hon. George W. Reagan in the absence of Judge Taliaferro, who proposed that Hon. J. H. Ingraham be appointed temporary president of the convention.

The motion was carried, and Mr. Ingraham took the chair.

Prayer was then offered in French by the Rev. D. Mestre, of the Union congregation.

The roll was called, eighty-eight members answering to their names.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Vandegriff presented the following:

Resolved, That Major General Winfield S. Hancock and staff be respectfully invited to visit the convention, and that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to wait upon the major general and inform him of this action of this convention.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by inserting "and his excellency Governor Flanders."

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution passed its second reading.

Mr. Demarest presented the following:

Resolved, That all commissioners of the recent election under the reconstruction bill do receive the same per diem as members of the convention.

Mr. Wickliffe opposed the resolution on the ground that it was the duty of the commanding general to pay the per diem of commissioners of election.

Mr. Lynch moved to refer to the committee on contingent expenses. Carried.

Mr. Vandegriff moved that the sergeant at-arms be instructed to procure four newspapers daily for each member of the convention, such papers as each member shall select.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to lay on the table. Carried.

Mr. Newsham moved that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to place seats in the lobby for the use of visitors to the convention. Adopted.

Mr. Underwood moved that each member of the convention be supplied with copies of each issue of the REPUBLICAN, *Tribune*, *Advocate*, and *Picayune*. Laid on the table.

Mr. Tinchant moved that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to cause the United States flag to be kept flying from the flagstaff upon the building from daylight until dark, daily, during the session of the convention. Adopted.

Judge Taliaferro appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Blackburn presented the following:

Resolved, That every member of this convention have the privilege to invite a friend within the bar and to his desk.

Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Newsham moved that the recent removals by General Mower of state officials who had been chosen to their respective offices as a reward for their services to the rebellion meet the approval of this convention as wise and patriotic, and that attested copies of this motion as adopted be telegraphed at once to General Grant, Senator Wade, and Speaker Colfax. Adopted.

Mr. Newsham moved that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to procure daily for each member of the convention a copy of each loyal paper published in the city.

After a prolonged discussion the whole matter was laid on the table.

Mr. Reagan submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The peculiar and unprecedented nature of the new element which is now merging into legitimate form is destined soon to become the law and law-making power of the state; and

Whereas, The dilapidated condition of all the resources of the state by the ravages of war has greatly obstructed many of the avenues of information; and

Whereas, It is reasonably apprehended that great effort will be made to prevent the adoption of the constitution to be submitted by the convention to the people, by the combined powers of the conservative press, by great machinations, and by open violence: and

Whereas, It is deemed by this convention indispensably necessary that all the sources and instrumentalities within the control of this body should be used for the purpose of effecting a thorough dissemination of our proceedings and the result of our deliberations among the people of this state, therefore be it

Resolved, That the proprietors of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN be and they are hereby employed to publish regularly the proceedings of this convention, for which they shall be paid by the state on a warrant from the convention, signed by the president and secretary, a compensation *pro rata* with the established custom of printing.

Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Belden moved to take up the order of the day. Adopted.

The convention therefore proceeded with the election of assistant secretary.

Messrs. Belden, Brown, and Butler were appointed tellers.

The ballot resulted as follows:

Thomas B. Waters received 45 votes, Justin Sarta 39, H. Carstens 12, J. M. Wells 1.

Under the rules, which provide that on the second ballot a plurality of votes shall elect, Mr. Waters was declared elected.

Mr. Ludeling called up the resolution of Wednesday providing for the drawing of seats by lot, the drawing to be done by delegations. Adopted.

Mr. Pinchback moved that the convention take a recess of fifteen minutes. Adopted.

At a quarter past one o'clock the convention was again called to order, and the drawing for seats commenced. The secretary had prepared slips on which the representative districts were written. These were placed in a hat, and therefrom the sergeant-at-arms first drew out "First district of Orleans." In about fifteen minutes the six colored and three white delegates from the first district had ranged themselves in the front tier to the left of the speaker, absorbing the whole row. "Third district of Orleans," next called, took their seats—five of them—at the speaker's right, in the front row. East and West Feliciana—three delegates—retained their former seats. Orleans Right Bank was called next, and its delegation—the solitary gentleman from Algiers—took its seat at the head of the second row on the left. Second district of Orleans came next, and its delegation took the second row from the front on the speaker's right.

Mr. Wickliffe took the head of the row, feeling, probably, that his "duties to his constitutents" would require him to come oftener upon the floor than any other member of the delegation. The delegates from St. Charles and St. John took seats on the left of the Algiers delegation; Ascension next. Four seats back on the left, side by side in a row, sat Barrett, Ludeling, Crawford, Fuller, and Edwards; and just behind them are McMillan, Lynch, and Ingraham; on the extreme left and rear are Gould and Steele, from Tensas. Natchitoches was the last parish whose delegates had the choice of seats.

The president announced the following standing committees:

Committee on Legislative Department—J. L. Barrett, chairman; John Lynch, T. S. Crawford, J. Deslonde, Solomon Moses, A. Bertonneau, S. B. Packard.

On the Judiciary—J. T. Ludeling, chairman; R. Waples, A. N. Gould, W. R. Meadows, T. P. Harrison, G. W. Deering, W. H. Cooley.

On the Executive Department—W L. McMillan, chairman; S. Belden, Fielding Edwards, J. H. Landers, Curtis Pollard, Emile Bonnefoi, G. Y. Kelso, J. B. Vandechairman; Charles Leroy, L. W. Baker, R. I. Cromwell, R. G. Gardiner, W. H. Cooley J. T. Ludeling.

On Ordinance and Schedule—Rufus Waples, chairman; J. P. Newsham, T. S. Crawford, W. H Cooley, J. T. Ludeling, J. L. Barrett, S. Belden.

On Enrollment—J. B. Vandergriff, chairman; S. Snaer, Napoleon Underwood, J. B. Lewis, G. M. Wickliffe.

On Printing—W. Jasper Blackburn, chairman; M. Vidal, Charles . Thibaut, W. H. Hiestand, Samuel E. Cuney, M. H. Twitchell, Wm. Brown.

On Finance—H. W. Fuller, chairman; John S. Harris, J. G. Drinkard, John L. Barrett, W. L. McMillan.

On Militia—P. B. S. Pinchback, chairman; C. C. Antoine, Simon Jones, N. Schwab, Charles Smith, R. H. Isabelle, Victor M. Lange, R.Waples, Milton Morris, William Murrell, L. Rodriguez, John Gair, W. R. Crane.

On Public Education—John Lynch, chairman; John L. Barrett, Adolph Bernard, O. C. Blondin, Wm. Butler, Dennis Burrel, A. J. Demarest, P. G. Deslonde, David Douglas, Theo. Myers, Peter Harper, G. Snyder.

On Internal Improvements—H. M. Steele, chairman; John Lynch, Fielding Edwards, Thos. P. Harrison, John C. Oliver, Fortune Riard, Frederick Marie.

On Bill of Rights—J. H. Ingraham, chairman; John Scott, Gustavus Duparte, D. Wilson, Henderson Williams, John Pierce, C. B. H. Duplessis, George W. Ragan, D. D. Riggs.

On Contingent Expenses—H. Bonseigneur, chairman; S. Belden, M. Vidal, J. B. Esnard, A. N. Gould.

On Draft of the Constitution—W. H. Cooley, chairman; T. S. Crawford, John T. Ludeling, Rufus Waples, W. L. McMillan, Charles Leroy, P. F. Valfroit, J. A. H. Roberts, J. H. Ingraham.

The president appointed the following pages to the convention: Lewis E. Daniell, Alexander Armstrong, Edward Simpson, and G. Duparte.

Mr. Wickliffe refused to serve as a member of the committee on enrollment, and demanded that his name be stricken from the list. His request was complied with by the unanimous vote of the convention.

Mr. Ludeling announced that he had received a message from the Hon. Thomas P. Harrison, member elect from Morehouse parish, stating that he was sick and unable to attend, and asking to be excused from attendance. The request was granted.

Mr. McMillan asked permission to introduce the following bill, which was made the special order for Monday, and one hundred copies ordered to be printed:

Be it ordained by the people of the state of Louisiana in convention assembled, That the act of the legislature of this state, approved the 26th of March, 1867, entitled "An act to provide means for the construction of levees by the issue of bonds of the state for four millions of dollars, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds," is hereby ratified and confirmed, and the said bonds, when issued, whether signed by the persons then acting as governor and secretary of state of the state, or by the persons now acting and discharging the duties of governor and secretary of state, shall have full force and effect, and the faith of the state for their redemption as pledged and provided in said act shall forever be held valid and of full effect.

Mr. Isabelle presented the following.

WHEREAS, The disasters visited upon the people of Louisiana by the overflow, the epidemic, the disorganized condition of money matters in this commonwealth, have caused much suffering in the cotton growing community, and especially among the freedmen; and

Whereas, The tax on cotton now enforced by the United States government falls heavy upon the poorer classes of our people; therefore be it,

Resolved, By the people of Louisiana in convention assembled, that while we are willing and anxious to support our national government, yet we have experienced that our people are unable to pay the heavy tax collected on cotton raised in this state; therefore we petition and urge upon congress to repeal or modify the said tax on cotton.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions and petition be immediately sent to the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives of the United States.

Adopted, and passed on its second reading under a suspension of the rules.

At about half-past three o'clock the convention adjourned till Saturday morning at eleven o'clock.

Sixth Day—Saturday, November 30.

President Taliaferro called the convention to order at eleven o'clock.

The roll was called and sixty-eight members answered to their names.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, amended, and approved.

Mr. Reagan submitted a resolution providing for an amendment of rule forty-seven by authorizing the appointment of a warrant clerk and postmaster.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend by adding enrolling clerk. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Wickliffe submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven on "Style and Arrangement," to give form and expression to all articles of the constitution; also

A resolution prohibiting any expenditures without the order of the convention.

By Mr. R. H Isabelle. A resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of five on revising the state constitution.

By Mr. Smith. A resolution to appoint a committee of three to investigate and report upon the condition of the levees of the state, and report action is necessary to bring to the attention of congress.

By Mr. Cromwell. A resolution expressing the sense of the convention as opposed to general amnesty of those lately in arms against the government.

By Mr. Wickliffe. A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven on federal relations.

All laid over under the rules.

Mr. Moses moved that two messengers be elected to perform such duties as the convention should require or direct. Laid on the table.

Mr. Cooley moved to repeal the vote of Monday which provided for the opening of each session of the convention with prayer. Laid on the table.

Mr. Blackburn presented a resolution that the first great and paramount duty of this convention was to frame a new constitution for the state, and that all minor business be dispensed with till this object be accomplished. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Ingraham submitted the following drafts of ordinances, which received reference to their appropriate committees:

To the committee on the judiciary:

EXEMPTIONS.

SECTION 1. The personal property of every resident of this state, to consist of such property only as shall be designated by law, shall be exempted to the amount of five hundred dollars from sale on execution or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt contracted after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 2. Every homestead of eighty acres of land and the dwelling houses thereon, and the appurtenances to be selected by the owner thereof and not included in any town plat, city, or village, or recorded town plat, or such parts of lots as shall equal thereto and the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances owned and occupied by any resident of the state, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from forced sale on execution or any other final process from a court for any debt contracted after the adoption of this constitution such mortgage or other alienation of such land by the owner thereof, if a married man, shall not be valid without the signature of the wife to the same.

MATRIMONY.

Section 1. All persons who were formerly debarred by slavery from legally contracting matrimony in this state, who have lived together as husband and wife for three consecutive years prior to the adoption of this constitution shall be deemed after the adoption of this constitution, in all courts of justice as husband and wife, and their offspring as their legal heirs as though said disability had never existed.

To the committee on the Militia:

SECTION 1. The militia shall be composed of all able bodied male citizens (except such as are disfranchised by this constitution) residents of this state, being eighteen years of age, and under the age of forty years, and shall be enrolled in militia, and perform militia duty in such manner, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States, as may be prescribed by the general assembly of Louisiana. But persons whose religious opinions and conscientious scruples forbid them to bear arms, shall be relieved from doing so on producing to the proper authorities satisfactory proof that they are thus conscientious.

SEC. 2. The general assembly shall provide at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and from time to time thereafter as the exigency may require, for organizing, equipping, and disciplining the militia in such a manner, not incompatible with the laws of the United States, as shall be most effective to repel invasion and suppress insurrection, and shall pass such laws as shall promote the formation of volunteer militia associations in the city of New Orleans and in every parish, and to secure them such privileges or assistance as may afford them effectual encouragement.

SEC. 3. There shall be an adjutant general, who shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. He shall hold his office at the pleasure of the governor; shall perform such duties, and shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by law.

Mr. Wilson submitted an ordinance providing for the organization of the militia. Received proper reference.

Mr. Wickliffe submitted the following ordinance, which was referred to the committee on public education:

ARTICLE 1. The legislature shall establish free public schools throughout the state, and shall provide for their support by taxation or otherwise. All children of this state, between the ages of six and eighteen, shall be admitted to the public schools in common, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools established for any race.

ART. 2. No municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of this constitution.

ART. 3. The superintendent of public education shall have the supervision and general control of all private schools throughout the state.

ART. 4. No person shall establish a private school unless licensed by the state, and all such schools shall be taxed as other professions. The legislature shall make laws governing this entire subject in accordance with the spirit of the resolution.

ART. 5. The general exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in the English language.

ART. 6. There shall be elected a superintendent of public education, who shall hold his office for four years. His duties shall be prescribed, and his salary shall be $5000 per year, payable quarterly.

ART. 7. The proceeds of all lands heretofore, and that which may hereafter be granted by the United States to this state for the use or purpose of the public schools of the state, and the proceeds of the estates of deceased persons to which the state may become entitled by law, shall be and remain a perpetual fund on which the state shall pay an annual interest of six per cent., which interest, together with the interest of the trust fund deposited with the state by the United States under the act of congress approved June 23, 1836, and all the rents of the unsold lands shall be appropriated to the support of such schools, and this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

ART. 8. All monies accruing from the sales which have been or may be hereafter made of any lands heretofore granted by the United States to this state for the use of a specific seminary of learning, or from any kind of donation or bequest that may hereafter be made for that purpose, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which at six per cent per annum shall be appropriated to the exclusive benefit of the same; and no law shall be made diverting said funds to any other use than to the establishment and benefit of said seminary of learning. The legislature shall have power to raise funds for the organization and support of said seminary of learning in such manner as it may deem best.

ART. 9. No appropriation shall be made by the legislature for the support of any private school or institution of learning whatever.

ART. 10. A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of five faculties, to wit: One of law, one of medicine, one of the natural sciences, one of letters, and one of industrial science. The legislature shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance: Provided, That all departments of this institution of learning shall be open in common to all students capable of matriculating, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. No rules or regulations shall be made by the trustees, faculties, or other officers of said institution, nor shall any laws be made by the legislature violating the letter or spirit of this article, under penalty of the annulling of the charter of said institution.

ART. 11. All colleges, seminaries, or schools of what nature soever, whether literary, legal, medical, military, or individual, authorized by the legislature, and under the control of this state, shall be open in common to all classes of students, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition.

Mr. Packard moved that the official printer be instructed to furnish constitutions of all the free states, in pamphlet form, for the use of the convention.

Mr. Crane opposed the motion on the ground of expense, and that the proposed work was one that would establish a bad precedent for a radical convention.

The motion was laid on the table.

The orders of the day were reached, and the motion of Mr. Ragan to publish the proceedings of the convention in the REPUBLICAN came up for disposition.

Mr. Crane made a violent and vigorous speech in opposition to the proposed measure, and appealed to the colored men in the convention to support the organ of their own race. He accused the REPUBLICAN of copying information from rebel papers. He came here to represent the colored men who sent him here, and he should stand by them and theirs. He claimed that his career was a remarkable one. He believed in enfranchising the blacks in 1864, but the convention of 1864 did not, and so they exiled Louisiana from the Union. He claimed that he was a sentinel on the watchtower of freedom, and he would shield the interests of his constituents from their enemies in the guise of friends. He thought the REPUBLICAN had slandered him. He was an injured man. He said that the cause of liberty was about to be destroyed through the machinations of pretended friends. He felt that he had said enough, and that a proposition of this kind time lost in discussing such matters already, and moved to lay the motion on the table.

The ayes and nays were called for, with the following result:

Yea: Messrs. Antoine, Barrott, Bertonneau, Bonseigneur, Bonnefoi, Brown, Burrel, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Cuney, Demarest, Depasseau, Deslonde, Douglass, Duparte, Dupart, Duplessis, Esnard, Fuller, Gardiner, Harris, Isabelle R. V., Martin, Meadows, Morris, Moses, Mushaway, Myers, Poindexter, Pollard, Riggs, Roberts, Rodriguez, Schawb, Smith, Halfroit, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—42.

Nays: Baker, Belden, Blackburn, Blandin, Cromwell, Dearing, Deslonde J, Donato, Drinkard, Francois, Ferguson, Gair, Gould, Harper, Hempstead, Ingraham, Jackson, Jones, Kelso, Landers, Lauge, Leroy, Lewis J, Lewis R., Lynch, McLeran, McMillan, Murrel, Newsham, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Reagan, Reese, Riard, Snaer, Scott, Snider, Steele, Tinchant, Twitchell, Underwood, Vandergriff, Vidal—46.

Consequently the motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Reagan thought the REPUBLICAN newspaper was fully capable of vindicating itself among all loyal and intelligent men. He did not, in his motion, propose to curtail the perquisites of the official organ, but simply to extend information of the action of the convention through such a channel as would cause its general dissemination throughout the state. There are men who charge that this convention is not competent to perform its duties. The speaker wanted the people to knows that the convention would be governed by judgment and discretion, without reference to race, color, or previous condition. The sarcastic gentleman from Orleans has, perhaps, good reasons for offering the adoption of the resolution before the house, because the paper in question has made one or two references to the past record of certain individual members of this convention. The speaker saw no economy in allowing the constitution to fall to the ground for lack fo sufficient knowledge concerning it among the masses of the people.

Mr. Bertonneau opposed the resolution on the ground of economy.

Mr. Belden moved to refer the whole matter to a special committee of five.

Mr. Tinchant moved to amend by referring to the committee on printing.

Mr. Wickliffe opposed referring any matter to a packed committee, which he asserted was the case with all the committees in the convention. He said he did not care for any intellectual baby sitting upon an editorial tripod; and said something about curs barking at a gentleman. Then he went on boldly in opposition to the measure of Mr. Ragan. He thought the New York *Herald*, which was publishing the proceedings of this convention without any compensation, would give publicity to its work to the four corners of the world. He said something about economy, and appealed to his colored constituents not to let the odium of adopting this resolution rest upon them; if they did this, they would receive the approbrium which attached to the convention of '64—that of being thieves and plunderers.

He concluded by asking, in behalf of the success of the Radical party, that the resolution be voted down.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by adding the name of the German *Gazette* in this city.

Mr. Newsham thought the convention could do better than to discuss the rights and character of newspapers. The convention, in his opinion, could find something better to do. The question is not, shall the printing be taken from the New Orleans *Tribune*. The work has been awarded to it, and it belongs to it. But shall all information be restricted to the columns of that sheet? Is there any reason why the great REPUBLICAN newspaper should not have a little bit of what the *Tribune* has a great deal of? Certainly, on the matter of economy, the speeches made by these gentlemen here on the other side cost the state more than the bill can possibly amount to for printing the proceedings in the newspapers.

A motion was made to include the Homer *Iliad* and St. Landry *Progress*.

Mr. Ludeling stated that he did not come here to build a party, but was sent by his constituents to help make a constitution. He thought more time had been absorbed already in irrelevant speeches than would have been required to make the constitution. He moved to refer to the committee on printing.

Mr. Belden favored the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Bonsigneur, as chairman of the committee on contingent expenses, *claimed the right* to have the resolution referred to his committee.

The chair decided that the subject should be referred to the committee on printing.

Mr. Wickliffe appealed from the decision of the chair. The chair was sustained by a nearly unanimous vote.

Mr. Lynch of Carroll submitted the following:

WHEREAS, At a recent meeting of the board of levee commissioners of this state it was decided to send a commission consisting of three members of the board to Washington city for the purpose of presenting to congress the knowledge of the impoverished condition of our state, and the absolute necessity which exists for asking the indorsement of the general government upon the bonds of the state issued for levee purposes. Therefore be it

Resolved, by the people of Louisiana in convention assembled, That the object of the commission appointed by the state board of levee commissioners is hereby approved and indorsed, and the assistance of the general government urgently implored in aiding us to repair and rebuild our levees.

Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Smith called up his resolution of this morning to appoint three members of the convention a special committee to consider the condition of the levees, ascertain what had been done by the commissioners as to bonds, etc., and what action by the convention is expedient, and to report thereon to the convention on Monday, pending which—

Mr. Belden, at two o'clock, moved to adjourn till eleven o'clock on Monday. Carried.

Seventh Day—Monday, December 2.

President Taliaferro called the convention to order at eleven o'clock.

The roll was called, seventy-one members answering to their names.

Prayer was offered by Judge Fisk, of Texas.

The minutes of the previous day were read. Amendments were suggested thereon by sundry members, and the minutes were accepted.

Mr. Crane submitted the following:

Resolved, That it be a standing order of the convention that the convention shall every day at — o'clock resolve itself into a committee of the whole convention, to consider therein all reports from standing and special committees, on such propositions as shall be referred to or made from said committees.

Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Smith called up his resolution of Saturday:

Resolved, That a special committee, to be composed of three members, be appointed by the chairman, to consider and report to this convention the present condition of the levees in the state, what progress has been made by the existing board of levee commissioners in negotiating the bonds appropriated by the late legislature for levee purposes, and also what action is expedient for this convention to adopt in relation thereto, and to lay before congress the tee be instructed, if practicable, to bring in their report on next Thursday.

Action thereon was postponed.

Mr. Wickliffe introduced a series of resolutions having in view the raising of funds for the payment of the expenses of the convention by means of a direct taxation on all species of real property, calling, business; a poll tax authorizing the appointment of collectors, etc.:

Be it ordained by the people of Louisiana in convention assembled, That in order to raise sufficient funds to defray the necessary expenses to be incurred in carrying out the will of the congress of the United States, as expressed in the various reconstruction bills passed by that honorable body for the government of the states lately in rebellion against the federal government:

1. A direct tax shall be and is hereby levied of per cent on the valuation of all real estate of each individual, succession, company, or corporation in the state, to be fixed by the roll of assessment as made by the state of Louisiana for the year 1867 on the same species of property.

2. A direct tax shall be and is hereby levied of per cent on all personal property of each individual, succession, company, or corporation, to be fixed as far as practicable by the aforesaid assessment rolls, and where said rolls are impracticable, to be fixed by the board of collectors of each parish or district as hereinafter provided for: Provided, That the property of no person shall be taxed, whether real or personal, that does not amount in the aggregate to over two hundred dollars.

3. A direct tax shall be, and is hereby levied on all professions, callings, or occupations, for the same amount and governed by the same rules as those fixed by the state authorities for the year 1867.

4. A poll tax on each male person over twenty-one years of age, of one dollar.

5. All taxes hereby imposed shall be payable in greenbacks or United States national currency.

6. A board of collectors shall be appointed by the committee of contingent expenses to consist of three members for each country parish, and the same number for each municipal district of the parish of Orleans; one of each board being named as chairman of said committee, whose duty it shall be to collect all taxes herein named and levied, and make their returns to the committee of contingent expenses within thirty days from the date hereinafter specified for commencing their duties as collectors.

7. The said committee shall fix the day on which the collectors of said taxes shall begin, which shall not be longer than thirty days from the passage of this ordinance, and shall cause notice of the same to be published for ten consecutive days prior to the day of commencing the collection in the New Orleans *Tribune*, the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, the New Orleans *Bee*, the New Orleans *Crescent*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, and the New Orleans *German Gazette*.

8. All collectors appointed under this ordinance shall give bond with real estate security to the president of this convention in the sum —— thousand dollars, and shall receive the same commission for their services as is allowed by the United States authorities for similar services.

9. All collectors found guilty of fraud, perjury, or malfeasance in office shall be subject to fine and imprisonment at the discretion of this convention, and their securities held good for all defalcations of their principals.

10. The said collectors are hereby empowered with all necessary authority to collect the taxes as herein provided for, and to enforce their collection by summary process, to seize and sell at public auction all property liable to taxation under this ordinance after giving ten days notice either in one public newspaper in the parish, or posting the same at the courthouse door.

They shall also have power to call upon the *posse comitatus* to assist in carrying out the provisions of this ordinance, and to imprison any one interfering, or attempting to interfere with them in the discharge of their duties.

11. All courts and officers of courts throughout the state are hereby forbidden to interfere with the said collectors in the discharge of their duties under this ordinance, by any legal process whatever, under penalty of impeachment, and fine or imprisonment.

12. The chairmen of the various boards of collectors shall, as fast as possible, turn over all moneys collected by their respective boards to the state treasurer, and take his receipt therefor, indorsed by the chairman of the committee on contingent expenses and the president of this convention.

13. The state treasurer shall not pay out any of the funds collected by virtue of this ordinance to any person, or for any purpose, except upon the warrant of the chairman of the committee on contingent expenses, indorsed by the president and secretary of this convention, in accordance with such special resolutions as may be passed by this convention.

14. Persons purchasing real property at the sales of any collectors appointed by virtue of this ordinance, shall be put in full and complete possession of the purchased property and maintained therein for the space of two years from the day of such sale; after which time such property shall revert to the individual, succession, company, or corporation for whose taxes it was sold. Those purchasing personal property shall become entitled in fee simple, and be protected against all claimants.

15. The collectors shall never seize real property except no personal property can be found, and except the personal property is insufficient to secure the tax hereby assessed.

16. No privileges, exemptions, or prescriptions as heretofore established by law shall have any force against the provisions of this ordinance. All rights, credits, and titles shall be liable to seizure for the collection of the taxes herein levied, all laws heretofore and now in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

17. There shall be a special committee appointed by the president of this convention, to be styled "the tax judicial committee," whose duty it shall be to decide all points of law and equity arising under this ordinance, and to whom all cases of difficulty arising out of the provisions and enforcement of this ordinance shall be referred for final settlement.

Mr. Wickliffe moved their reference to the committee on contingent expenses. Carried.

Mr. Ingraham moved to reconsider as he thought the reference a singular one, and desired the reference to the committee on finance. Lost.

Mr. Lynch submitted the following:

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention be and they are hereby allowed eight dollars per day for thirty days, and the same mileage allowed to the members of the last legislature of this state; but no pay shall be allowed to delegates for the time which this convention may remain in session after the expiration of thirty days.

Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Ingraham submitted an ordinance on the subject of suffrage, which was referred to the committee on general provisions.

Mr. Newsham presented a resolution recommending to General Hancock the removal from office of persons in the state of Louisiana, disfranchised by the reconstruction laws of congress, and the appointment of loyal citizens in their places. Laid over under the rules.

The orders of the day were then reached.

The resolution of Mr. Smith in relation to the levees came up, and was adopted.

Mr. Ragan's resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That rule forty-seven of this convention be and is hereby so amended as to read after the words minute clerk, warrant clerk, and after the words official printer, a postmaster.

Laid on the table—50 yeas, 22 nays.

Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, proposing the appointment of a committee of seven on style and arrangement, was withdrawn by consent.

Mr. Wickliffe's resolution as follows:

Resolved, That nothing whatever shall be purchased by the sergeant-at-arms or any one else for the use of this convention, nor shall any appropriations be allowed for any actual or contingent expenses unless duly authorized by a regular vote of this convention,

providing that a standing committee of thirteen shall be appointed by the chair to be known as the committee on mode of revising the state constitution, was adopted.

These resolutions of Mr. Cromwell came up in their order and were referred to the appropriate committees:

1. Resolved, That we, the representatives of the loyal people of the state of Louisiana in convention assembled, are thankful to Almighty God for the success of the Radical Republican party in this state. We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, endowed with certain inalienable rights, and therefore the law should afford equal protection to all in the exercise of their civil, public, political, and religious rights, and insure perfect equality under the law.

2. That this state shall be governed and controled and directed by those who have served it in times of its peril, and who seek to preserve it with friendly hands from its foes.

3. That rebellion is disfranchisement, and armed attempts to overthrow our government to secure negro slavery is treasonable expatriation, and we do indorse the acts of the thirty-ninth and fortieth congresses, and will reconstruct Louisiana upon the basis of the military reconstruction bill.

4. That we are friendly to universal liberty, but no universal amnesty, but the continuance of disfranchisement of all congress has, and all others we may think necessary, for the safety of our common country, and the freedom of the negro race.

Mr. Wickliffe's resolution as follows came up:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the president of this convention, to whom shall be referred the subjects of a preamble for the constitution, emancipation, the distribution of powers, and federal relations, with instructions to report as early as possible, such articles as may be deemed proper to incorporate in the constitution on those subjects also.

Mr. Cooley moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Mr. Blackburn's resolution:

Resolved, As the wish of this convention, that its first, great, and paramount duty is to frame a state constitution to be presented to the people for their ratification or rejection; and that all minor business be dispensed with till this much needed work is disposed of.

Was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Lynch's resolution of Saturday last came up:

WHEREAS, At a recent meeting of the board of levee commissioners of this state it was decided to send a commission consisting of three members of the board to Washington city for the purpose of presenting to congress the knowledge of the impoverished condition of our state, and the absolute necessity which exists for asking the indorsement of the general government upon the bonds of the state issued for levee purposes; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the people of Louisiana in convention assembled, that the object of the commission appointed by the state board of levee commissioners is hereby approved and indorsed, and the assistance of the general government urgently implored in aiding us to repair and rebuild our levees.

Mr. Smith moved to postpone action until the report of the committee authorized by his (Smith's) resolution of this morning was received. Carried.

Mr. Brown moved that any member presenting a resolution or motion shall have a right to explain his reasons for so doing before any motion to lay on the table shall be received. Laid on the table. Yeas: 52. Nays: 32.

Mr. Schwab presented a resolution providing for the printing of the proceedings of the convention in the German *Gazette*. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Meadows presented:

Resolved, That all children now bound out in the State of Louisiana against the will of their parents be and hereby are released, if said parents do so desire.

Laid over under the rules.

The president announced the following named gentlemen to wait upon Major General Hancock and staff, and his excellency Governor Flanders, and invite them to visit the convention: Messrs. Vandegriff, McMillan, Leroy, Cooley, Donato, Mushaway, and Thomas Isabelle.

Mr. Deslonde, of Iberville, submitted the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that all male citizens over twenty-one years of age, who shall not be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, shall have the right to vote and be elegible to hold any office under the government of the state.

Resolved, That it is not the desire of the loyal people of the state to oppress any citizen, and that we will disfranchise those whose connection with the rebellion and subsequent contumacy, cause us to believe that the power of the state can not be safely intrusted in their hands.

Resolved, That all men are created equal and that we desire all men to have and enjoy equal rights and privileges before the law.

Referred to committee on bill of rights.

Mr. Packard, of Orleans, right bank, introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The framing and adopting of the organic law of the state is the important business for which the convention was convened, therefore be it

Resolved, That the committee on draft of the constitution be instructed to prepare and submit to this convention a "draft of constitution," and in order that the said committee be enabled to submit their report at the earliest possible time, the committee are granted permission to sit during the sessions of this convention while preparing their report.

WHEREAS, Many radical changes in the civil and criminal law of the state of Louisiana are demanded by the advancing spirit of the age, and by reason of the changed condition of persons and property since the enactment of the same; and

Whereas, Especially the law regarding real property is found to have long fettered and retarded material progress and prosperity of the state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the committee of judiciary be instructed to inquire into and report such changes in the civil and criminal law of the state as may be deemed necessary, and said committee have leave to report by ordinance or otherwise.

WHEREAS, By section eight of the act of congress known as the supplementary reconstruction act, authority is vested in this constitutional convention to levy and collect such taxes upon the property of the state as may be required to pay the expenses of the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to inquire into and devise the best means for supplying the treasury of the state with funds sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of this convention, by taxation or otherwise, and said committee have leave to report by ordinance or otherwise.

Received and ordered to lie over under the rules.

Mr. Wilson, of Orleans, submitted the following, which was referred to the committee on general provisions:

The legislature shall provide by law for the licensing of lotteries which shall be drawn on the Havana plan; and the buying or selling of lottery tickets drawn on any other plan within the state shall be prohibited. All policy plans are strictly prohibited.

Mr. Thomas Isabelle submitted the following, which was referred to the committee on bill of rights:

whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, are hereby forever abolished and prohibited throughout the state.

Mr. Tinchant submitted the following, which was referred to the committee on the executive department:

Resolved, That the governor shall be empowered to organize immediately a constabulary force, to be composed of one thousand men of undoubted loyalty. Said force shall be proportionally apportioned among the several parishes. Its duties shall be to protect, to the best of its ability, the liberty, life, property, and interests of all citizens.

Resolved, That this resolution be referred to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the chair.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following:

The legislature shall enact no law requiring qualified suffrage.

Referred to the committee on bill of rights.

Mr. Hiestand submitted the following:

WHEREAS, It is necessary for the best interests of the state that a correct account should be kept of all expenses incurred in printing the proceedings of this convention, be it

Resolved, That the committee on printing be authorized to employ a clerk for that purpose, and for all other services that he may be required to perform by said committee.

Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Wickliffe moved that the printer be required to furnish in pamphlet form two hundred copies of the following constitutions and ordinances: of Missouri, 1865, Nebraska, 1867, Minnesota, 1857 and 1858, Tennessee, 1839 and 1866, for the use of this convention.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Belden moved that H. Peralta, Esq., auditor of public accounts of the state of Louisiana, be requested to furnish to this convention an abstract of the "state taxes" now due and unpaid for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865.

Laid over under the rules.

Under special assignment the following ordinance, introduced on Friday by Mr. McMillan, came up for final action:

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Louisiana in convention assembled, That the act of the legislature of this state, approved 26th March, 1867, entitled an act to provide means for the completion of levees by the issue of bonds of the state for four millions of dollars, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds, is hereby ratified and confirmed, and the said bonds when issued, whether signed by the persons then acting as governor and secretary of state of this state, or by the persons now acting and discharging the duties of governor and secretary of state, shall have full force and effect; and the faith of the state for the redemption as pledged and provided in said act shall forever be held valid and of full effect.

A motion was made by Mr. Belden to postpone until Friday next.

Messrs. Belden, Blackburn, Crane, Cooley, Newsham, Harper, Ludeling, Smith, and McMillan spoke at length upon the subject, at which time the motion to postpone was adopted.

Mr. Crawford, at two o'clock, moved to adjourn till Tuesday at 11 o'clock. Carried.

Eighth Day—Tuesday, December 3, 1867.

President Taliaferro called to order at 11 o'clock. Eighty-one members answered to their names on roll call.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

Mr. Reagan submitted the following:

The seat of government shall be established at the city of Baton Rouge, and shall not be removed without the consent of two-thirds of both houses of the general assembly, and the legislature at its first session is hereby empowered to levy a tax of —— per cent upon all taxable property within the state, necessary and adequate to erect a building adapted to the provisions herein designated, and shall, as soon as practicable, devise ways and means for carrying into effect the provisions of this article.

Provided, that until the provisions of this article shall have been accomplished, the seat of government shall remain at the city of New Orleans.

Referred to the committee on general provisions.

Mr. R. H. Isabelle submitted the following:

ARTICLE 1. The legislature may establish the price and pay of foremen, mechanics, laborers, and others employed on the public works of the state, parochial, city, or town governments. Provided: That the compensation to be paid all foremen, mechanics, cartmen, and laborers employed on the public works under the government of the state of Louisiana, city of New Orleans, and the police juries of the various parishes of the state shall not be less than the following rates, viz:

Foremen, per day	$3 50
Cartmen, furnishing their teams	4 00
Cartm

(Continued from third page.)

and have our constitution so framed and defined that these several articles be ingrafted in the constitution of this state, namely:

ARTICLE 1. Slavery forever prohibited within this state.

ART. 2. All persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power or any tribal authority, excluding Indians, are declared to be citizens of this state and the United States.

ART. 3. There shall be no discrimination in the public, political, civil, or religious rights or immunities among the citizens of this state on account of race or color, or previous condition of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

ART. 4. The legislature shall make no law, ordinance, statute, regulation, or code recognizing the right of property in man or exclusive public privileges to any.

ART. 5. Any person who, under color of any custom, regulation, rule, statute, ordinance, or law shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitants of this state to the deprivation of any public right, privilege, or immunity secured or protected by this article or constitution, or to pains, punishment, and penalties on account of such persons having at any time been held in a condition of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, or by reason of their color or race, than is prescribed for the pleasure or punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonmeht not exceeding one year, or both.

ART. 6. It shall be lawful and the duty of the governor of the state or such persons as he may empower for that purpose to employ the militia and volunteer forces of the state as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of these articles.

Referred to the committee on constitution.

Mr. Tinchant moved that two hundred copies be printed for use of the convention.

A motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. Cooley called for the yeas and nays on the motion. Ordered.

The motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas: Messrs. Antoine, Belden, Bertonneau, Bonseigneur, Burrel, Cromwell, Demarest, P. G. Deslonde, Douglass, Dupart, Duplessis, Esnard, François, Gair, Gardiner, Guichard, Hempstead, Hiestand, Jackson, Jones, Lange, Leroy, Richard Lewis, Marie, Massicot, Morris, Moses, Newsham, Oliver, Pierce, Poindexter, Reagan, Riard, Roberts, Snaer, Thibaut, Tinchant, Underwood, Valfroit—40.

Nays: Messrs. Baker, Barret, Blackburn, Blandin, Bonnefoi, Brown, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Cuney, Dearing, Jr., Depassau, Duparte, Ferguson, Gould, Harper, Harris, Harrison, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Thomas Isabelle, Kelso, Landers, Lewis, Ludeling, Lynch, Martin, Meadows, McLeran, McMillan, Murrel, Mushaway, Myers, Pinchback, Pollard, Reese, Riggs, Rodriguez, Scott, Snider, Steele, Twitchell, Vandergriff, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—49.

Mr. Pinchback moved a suspension of the rules to put his memorial on its second reading. Carried.

The resolution was then adopted on its second reading.

The orders of the day were reached.

The resolution of Mr. Crane came up.

Resolved, That it be a standing order of the convention that the convention shall every day at — o'clock resolve itself into a committee of the whole convention, to consider therein all reports from standing and special committees, on such propositions as shall be referred to or made from said committees.

Mr. Crane moved to fill the blank by inserting one o'clock. Adopted.

Mr. Newsham's resolution of yesterday came up and was referred to the committee on the whole.

The resolution of Mr. Packard came up:

WHEREAS, The framing and adopting of the organic law of the state is the important business for which the convention was convened, therefore be it

Resolved, That the committee on draft of the constitution be instructed to prepare and submit to this convention a "draft of constitution," and in order that the said committee be enabled to submit their report at the earliest possible time, the committee are granted permission to sit during the sessions of this convention while preparing their report.

Mr Cooley opposed its adoption.

Mr. Pinchback moved to lay on the table subject to call. Carried.

Mr. Hiestand's resolution came up:

WHEREAS, It is necessary for the best interests of the state that a correct account should be kept of all expenses incurred in printing the proceedings of this convention, be it

Resolved, That the committee on printing be authorized to employ a clerk for that purpose, and for all other services that he may be required to perform by said committee.

Mr. Hiestand moved its adoption.

Mr. Cooley offered the following proviso: "Provided a clerk is allowed to every other standing committee of this convention."

Mr. ——— moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried.

Mr. Meadows' resolution came up:

Resolved, That all children now bound out in the state of Louisiana against the will of their parents be and are hereby released if said parents do so desire.

Mr. Waples moved to refer to the committee on bill of rights. Carried.

Mr. Schwab's resolution to publish the proceedings of the convention in the *German Gazette* came up in order and was referred to the committee on printing.

Mr. Newsham urged the passage of the resolution, but asked for it a thorough discussion.

Mr. Blackburn declared that there are many bitter and malicious rebels capable of registering, who are doing all they can do to prevent reconstruction, while there are many noble, steadfast Union men who are groaning under technical disabilities. He thought this matter should be clearly defined, and moved to amend by inserting the precise words of the act of reconstruction which define the duties of the commanding general.

Mr. McMillan moved the consideration of this important subject be referred to the committee of the whole house.

Mr. Cooley opposed the adoption on the ground that he did not wish the commanding general to have anything to do with matters which belong to the convention. He did not believe in the policy of making suggestions or tendering advice to the commanding general.

Mr. Smith thought the commanding general had full powers in the matter, provided he chose to exercise them.

Mr. Harper thought the subject should receive careful consideration, and favored the motion.

Mr. Crawford seconded the motion of Mr. McMillan.

The motion of Mr. McMillan was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Lynch came up in order.

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention be and they are hereby allowed eight dollars per day for thirty days, and the same mileage allowed to the members of the last legislature of this state; but no pay shall be allowed to delegates for the time which this convention may remain in session after the expiration of thirty days.

Mr. Lange moved to lay on the table. Carried.

Mr. McMillan moved to reconsider.

A motion was made to lay on the table. The yeas and nays were called for, and lost.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Under the reports of committees:

The committee on enrollments submitted the names of the following gentlemen whom the committee had selected as clerks thereof: H. Berthelot, chief enrolling clerk, A. Snaer and Walker Beiden, assistant enrolling clerks. The committee request the approval by the convention of their action. Laid over.

General Fuller, of the committe on finance, reported that the committee had obtained no funds to pay the expenses of the convention, and saw no prospect of getting any.

Mr. Bonseigneur, for the committee on contingent expenses, announced the selection by that committee of Mr. E. Longpre as clerk thereof, and request the approval of the convention. Laid over.

Mr. Wickliffe submitted the following:

WHEREAS, It is the earnest desire of the people of Louisiana now in convention assembled to reconstruct this state in perfect accord with the will of the congress of the United States as expressed in the reconstruction laws passed by that august body for the government of the states lately in rebellion; and

Whereas, It is utterly impossible to carry out the will of congress as therein expressed for the reconstruction of this state, unless the state, municipal, parish, and judicial offices throughout the state are filled by men of undoubted loyalty to the general government, prior to the attempt to submit the constitution to the people for ratification, or to take any other step toward the reconstruction of this state; and

Whereas, The power of this convention of the people of Louisiana to accomplish this essential prerequisite to a recoustruction, viz: the removal of all disloyal men now in office throughout the state, and the installing in their places men of known and tried loyalty—is not as clearly defined by the said reconstruction acts as is desirable; therefore

Resolved, That this convention, elected by the loyal people of Louisiana in obedience to the laws of congress, and representing directly and legally the feelings, sentiments, wishes, and purposes of the loyal people of Louisiana, both white and colored, do hereby earnestly petition congress, at the earliest possible moment to pass an enabling act giving power to this convention, as the representatives of the loyal people of Louisiana, to remove from office all men throughout the state who now are, or may be in any state, municipal, parish, or judicial office, and who now are or may be impediments to the reconstruction of Louisiana in accordance with the reconstruction laws of congress, and fill those offices with men of undoubted loyalty and sympathy with the expressed will of congress, and require the commanding general of the fifth military district to render all desired and necessary aid in order to carry out the will of congress in reconstructing this state: Provided, That all appointments thus made shall be temporary, and the incumbents thus appointed shall hold their offices until their successors are duly elected under the constitution to be submitted by this convention.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the president of this convention to the honorable speaker of the house of representatives at Washington, and the honorable president of the United States senate, requesting them to lay the same before the respective bodies over which they preside, and to urge immediate action thereon.

Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Blackburn submitted the following:

An ordinance to provide means to defray the expenses of the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana, by the issue of bonds of the state for five hundred thousand dollars, bearing interest of eight per cent per annum, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds:

SECTION 1. We, the people of the state of Louisiana, in convention assembled, in accordance with the act of the congress of the United States of America, passed March the 23d, 1867, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the president of the convention be and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue bonds of this state to be signed by him and countersigned by the chairman of the committee on contingent expenses, and to be sealed with the seal of the state, to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, payable in two years from date of issue, with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum to be paid with the principal at the maturity of said bonds; and for the payment of these bonds and interest the faith of the state of Louisiana to be and is hereby unconditionally pledged to the holders thereof.

SEC. 2. Be it further declared and ordained, that for the payment of said bonds and interest the sum of two hundred and seventy thousand dollars shall be annually set apart as a special fund by the state treasurer, from the first moneys received in the state treasury, beginning with first day of January, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and continuing until the final extinction by payment of said bonds and interest.

SEC. 3. Be it further declared and ordained, that in order to provide for the extinction of said bonds and interest, the auditor of the state is hereby directed to determine what rate of additional taxation on the total assessed value of all the taxable movable, and immovable property of the state is necessary for the payment of said bonds and interest; and when ascertained it shall be his duty, and he is hereby directed to notify the sheriffs and tax collectors of the state, the rate of the additional taxation as ascertained, and which additional tax is hereby fixed and declared lawful; and shall be levied upon all the taxable movable and immovable property of the state, that may have been assessed; and it shall be the duty of the sheriffs and tax collectors, and who are hereby directed to collect said tax, and the collection of the same shall be enforced as the law provides or may hereafter provide for the collection of taxes.

SEC. 4. Be it further declared and ordained, that said bonds shall be for one thousand dollars each in amount, with interest of eight per cent per annum; they shall be receivable any date after issue, with interest calculated and allowed up to date of receipt, by the sheriffs, tax collectors and state treasurer for all state taxes or other public dues, as well as for the sale of public lands.

SEC. 5. Be it further declared and ordained, that the sum of six thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated from the proceeds of the sale of said bonds, to pay the expenses of lithographing and printing said bonds.

SEC. 6. Be it further declared and ordained, that the chairman of the committee on contingent expences be authorized and he is hereby empowered to appoint a person, who shall have said bonds lithographed and printed, and negotiate the same on terms the most favorable to be obtained.

SEC. 7. Be it further declared and ordained, that the proceeds of the sale of said bonds shall be deposited in the state treasury, and so much as may be required to defray the expenses of this convention shall be warranted upon the president of this convention and countersigned by the chairman of the committee of contingent expenses, and the state treasurer shall pay the same; and the balance of the money not so used shall be by the state treasurer placed to the credit of the general fund and reserved until the meeting of the general assembly elected under the provisions of the constitution of this convention, to be used as they may direct.

Referred, after a long discussion, to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Lynch moved to discharge the committee on finance.

Mr. McMillan moved to amend by discharging the committees on finance and contingent expenses, and to instruct the chair to appoint a committee of five on ways and means.

Laid on the table.

Mr. McMillan asked to be excused from serving upon the committee to wait upon General Hancock. His request was complied with, and Mr. Newsham appointed in his stead.

The convention then went into committee of the whole. President Taliaferro called Mr. Waples to the chair.

The following resolution of Mr. Newsham was called up according to assignment.

Whereas, By supplementary acts of congress, passed March 2, 1867, it is declared that no legal state government exists in Louisiana; and by an act passed supplementary thereto on the 23d day of March, 1867, it is enacted that if said governments were continued they were to continue *subject in all respects* to the paramount authority of congress; and,

Whereas, It is made the duty of the district commanders to remove from office all persons in office disloyal to the United States and not citizens thereof; and,

Whereas, Boards of registration were created by said acts of congress for the purpose of registering citizens loyal to the Union; and,

Whereas, The right to remove from office is vested in the military commander of the district; and

Whereas, Many, if not a majority of the parish and judicial and municipal offices of the state are now held by persons disfranchised, and not citizens by the provisions of said paramount law or laws of congress; and

Whereas, This convention is the legal creation of the said acts of congress, convened for the purpose of making a constitution and civil government for the state of Louisiana; and

Whereas, it is a well established principle of law, that no person not a citizen can legally hold an office, and it being impossible to organize with the present disloyal element of the state in office, all or many of whom are disfranchised by said act of congress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the loyal people of Louisiana, in convention assembled, do respectfully recommend to W. S. Hancock, major general commanding fifth military district, the removal from office of all persons in the state of Louisiana disfranchised by said acts of congress, and the appointment of loyal men, citizens, in their place.

Mr. Newsham favored the adoption of the resolution in order that the legal points involved might be tested.

Mr. Crane took opportunity to explain the functions and provinces of the committee of the whole. Hoped that the convention would not commit itself to any theory of disfranchisement. He had always been an enfranchised. He wished to have action on this resolution postponed until some other day in order that all might give the subject ample thought. He prophecied that if the convention went any further than the laws of Congress contemplated, there would be a terrible recoil upon the loyal people of the South. He wanted universal suffrage, universal education, but at the same time he wanted universal justice.

Mr. Crawford opposed the adoption of the resolutions presented. He thought the test required of registered voters was not a sufficient test of loyalty; but this was not the main objection; the convention is assembled here to frame a constitution, and not to instruct the commanding general how he shall act. General Hancock is responsible for his own acts, and the convention is not responsible for what he does. He has his duties to perform, which he will perform in his own way; the convention has its duties to perform, and the volunteering of suggestions to the commanding general is not one of them.

Mr. Ingraham doubted the expediency of adopting the resolutions submitted. His experience with former military commanders had taught him caution in offering volunteer suggestions. Let the military commanders be held responsible to the power from whom they derive their authority.

Mr. Pinchback thought this convention was as independent of the commanding general as the commanding general was independent of the convention. In the recent order of Major General Hancock he declares that he will maintain the civil authorities. The convention is the only civil authority now legally in existence, and any suggestions to the commanding general are decidedly out of place. He hoped that the resolutions would be voted down.

Mr. Blackburn considered it the duty of the convention to express the sentiments of the people who sent them here—not to dictate but to ask or to suggest. This convention had been elected in opposition to the combined civil authorities in the state, and these authorities should be displaced. He submitted that the committee of the whole do rise ahd report back to the convention the following:

To strike out all above the word resolve, snd substitute the following:

Resolved, As the wish of the loyal people of the state of Louisiana, as expressed through this convention, that the commanding general of this military department be and is hereby respectfully requested to immediately carry out and enforce the latter clause of the fourth section of the congressional supplementary act of reconstruction of July last.

Mr. Cooley thought it was General Hancock's desire as strongly as that of the loyal people that all disloyal persons and all impediments to reconstruction should be removed from office. He considered the most proper way was to leave all of this in the hands of the commanding general. The object to be gained there is no difference of opinion upon; the only opinion is how it can be done. Let the convention attend to its legitimate business, and every disloyal man will be turned out of office by a general state election within the next three months. Moving in that form, the general will be bound to respect the will of the convention; but adopting resolutions like these at this time will be certainly unwise and impolitic. Those of us, he said, who sat quietly at our homes during the war smoking our pipes and cursing the rebels, can not question the loyalty of General Hancock, who was doing better than any of us—he was fighting the rebels. Neither can they or dare they question the loyalty of General Sheridan or his successor, General Mower.

Mr. Blackburn regretted that the condition of affairs had placed the loyal people of the state where they were. But the question has been forced upon them, and they were bound to meet it. He was no defender of a military rule, and he wished the civil government to be maintained, but in the hands of loyal men. Civil rule in this state now is a farce and a lie. This resolution is not to dictate to the commanding general, but simply to express the will of those men in Louisiana who were loyal to the star spangled banner.

Mr. Bonseigneur did not understand the term of civil government—whether the commanding general in his order meant this convention or the governor and his department of state. He thought all civil powers to-day were reposed in the convention.

Mr. Cooley thought he had been misunderstood. He declared there was a civil government in Louisiana—a government which had been tacitly recognized by all previous military commanders, and which no military commander may ignore or set aside. He thought General Hancock was bound to follow out the suggestions of this convention in any way. He thought the only way to get rid of a rebel government was to have a new constitution presented to the people as soon as possible.

Mr. Harper was anxious the interests of the state should be in loyal hands.

Mr. McMillan moved that the committee do now rise and report progress. Carried.

Judge Taliaferro resumed the chair, and at twenty minutes past three o'clock, on motion of Mr. McMillan, the convention adjourned till eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Some one slanderously says that the Democratic majority in New York city would have been larger if two or three ship loads of emigrants that were expected had not been delayed by adverse winds.

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NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS.
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion." If

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.
2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.
3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

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WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C.,
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Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address
AARON F. STEVENS, M. C.,
Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address
WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C.,
Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
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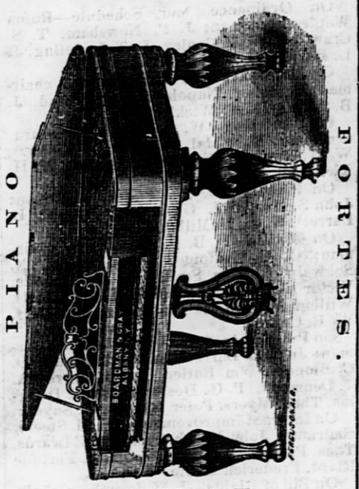
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VOL. II. NO. 50. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1867. WHOLE NO., 100.

NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE

Poetry.

THE STRANGER ON THE HILL.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

Between broad fields of wheat and corn,
In the lovely home where I was born,
The peach trees lean against the wall,
And the woodbine wanders over all;
There is the shaded doorway still,
But the stranger's foot has crossed the sill.

There is the barn—and still as of yore,
I can smell the hay from the open door,
And see the busy swallows throng,
And hear the peewee's mournful song;
But the stranger comes—ah! painful proof—
His sheaves are piled to the heated roof.

There is the orchard—the very trees,
Where my childhood knew long hours of ease,
And watched the shadowy moments run,
Till by life had imbibed more shade than sun;
That swing from the bough now sweeps the air.
But the stranger's children are swinging there.

There bubbles the shady spring below,
With its bulrush brook where the hazels grow:
'Twas there I found the calmus root,
And watched the minnows poise and shoot,
And saw the robin lave his wing—
But the stranger's bucket is at the spring.

Oh! ye who daily cross the sill,
Step lightly for I love it still,
And when you crowd the old barn eaves,
Then think what countless harvest sheaves,
Have passed within the scanted door,
To gladden eyes that are no more.

Deal kindly with those orchard trees;
And when your children crowd your knees,
Their sweetest fruit shall they impart,
As if old memories stirred their hearts:
To youthful sports still leave their swing,
And in sweet reverence hold the spring.

The barn, the trees, the brook, the birds,
The meadows with their lowing herds,
The woodbine on the cottage wall—
My heart still lingers by them all,
Ye strangers on my native sill,
Step lightly, for I love it still.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONVENTION OF 1867.

Our article this week is one of more than usual interest. In our issue of next week we expect to publish some sketches which will expose some of the hidden work of the massacre of July 30th, and even the way that policemen were extemporized for the occasion, and how they did their duty:

Hon. W. L. McMillan, Parish of Carroll.

A visitor to the Convention will not be long on the floor, before his attention is attracted by the sonorous and open countenance, and fearless and independent bearing, which peculiarly distinguishes the delegate from Carroll. Even a total stranger will feel the impression that he is looking on a man, and on one who has already made his mark in the world, and who will receive a prominent and commanding influence in whatever society he moves, without seeking for or even desiring it. With a calm, self-possessed, and engaging manner, a clear, full, and finely modulated voice, a perfect mastery of language, by which the very words that fit come always to the right place, not one too few or too many, a frank and open countenance, which conciliates even the opponent whom his damascene blade is most ruthlessly dissecting, he always commands the attention of the house, and never wearies it. The past life of the gentleman does not disappoint the impressions and expectations which even a casual acquaintance makes upon others. It has been one of rare adventure, and distinguished and honorable achievements. Gen. McMillan was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1829. He is connected with some of the most widely known and respected families of Ohio. He graduated as doctor of medicine in 1852, and settled in Columbus, Ohio, where he continued to practice till the commencement of the war, with the exception of two years, which he spent as an officer in the medical department of the army of Russia. His services were so distinguished and highly appreciated, as to attract the especial notice and thanks of the Czar, who publicly complimented him. When the war began he was surgeon general of Ohio, and assisted in organizing the first regiment sent from that State, and accompanied the 1st and 2d regiments to Washington, in April, 1861, and remained with them as senior medical officer until the close of their three months term, and took part in the battles of Vienna and the first Bull Run. Returning to Ohio he resumed his official duties as surgeon general, visiting the different armies in which Ohio had troops, for the purpose of rendering such State assistance as might be found necessary.

In July, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the 95th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and ordered to Kentucky, where he participated in the disastrous campaign under Gen. Nelson, in August and September of that year. In January, 1863, he was ordered to Memphis to report to Gen. Grant, and was by him ordered to Young's Point, where his regiment was assigned to Gen. Sherman's (15th army) corps. With it he took part in the memorrble campaigns against Vicksburg and Jackson. In the fall of 1863 he was detached, and left by Gen. Snerman to guard the line of the Big Black and the rear of Vicksburg. In December, 1863, he was ordered to Memphis, and did duty in that city, and on the line of the Memphis and Chattanooga Railroad until the spring of 1864, when he participated in the second campaign into West Tennessee and Mississippi. In July, 1864, he went with Gen. Mower to the relief of Little Rock, and from there in the pursuit of Gen. Price through Missouri and Kansas. In December he went to Nashville, and was engaged in the battle of the 15th and 16th of December at that place.

For distinguished services and gallantry in these important battles, he was promoted. In the spring of 1865 he accompanied the 6th Army Corps to Mobile, in the reduction of which he took a prominent and important part. Subsequently he was stationed at Meridian, in command of the sub-District of Eastern Tennessee and Western Alabama.

After the war Gen. McMillan removed to Carroll parish, in this State, and engaged in planting, and has made it his permanent residence. He was appointed by Gen. Sheridan a member of the Board of Levee Commissioners, and in September last was, without solicitation or exertion on his part, elected by a large vote to the Constitutional Convention.

Gen. McMillan is one of that class of men of whom any State can be proud—who will give weight to any party, and whose talents, learning and knowledge of the world will assist the labors of any body of men of which he is a member. He is not a demagogue, and despises all their artifices and tricks. In times like these, when revolutionary measures are fermenting and boiling, and revolutionary men come to the surface, this sense of personal dignity and self-respect may be even too fastidious, and leave him liable to misconception temporarily; but the time will never come when the Republican party can do without him and men like him, and when his adopted State can cease to be proud of and honor him.

Dedication at Canton, Miss.

The new church at Canton, of which we have made mention before, was dedicated to the worship of God at the quarterly meeting, held there December 1st.

At 11 A. M. a good congregation assembled. The services were according to the forms prescribed in our Discipline. The dedication sermon, of which we give a synopsis, was preached by the presiding elder, from Matt. 16–18.

"Upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

The word Church here signifies the people of God as an organized body. We sometimes use the word to mean a single congregation, as we would say the Church at Canton; sometimes to signify a denomination, as when we speak of Catholic or Methodist, or Baptist churches. It is here used to mean all the people of God as they are recognized, as one by the great Hand who is over all.

This church is spoken of in the Scriptures uder the similitude of a building. Paul says: "Ye are God's building," and that his people are to grow together into "a holy temple to the Lord." Peter says: "Ye are a spiritual house." Under the old dispensation, the temple was a type of the church. As all the tribes came up there to worship, so are all the nations, and languages and rulers of men to be gathered into the great Spiritual Temple; and as the temple of Solomon was more beautiful and glorious than any other building then on earth, so the Church of Christ was to surpass all the institutions of men. Christ uses the same figure, and says, "I will *build* my church. In the consideration of the subject we shall notice—

I. The Foundation of the Church. There has been much dispute as to what Christ here meant by this rock; into this we shall not enter, but merely consider the declaration that it was on a rock that it was founded. This signifies that it was a firm and solid foundation. 'Twas not upon sand, or mud, or yielding earth, but on the great solid base on which hills and mountains stand. It is so firm it will not settle, however high the walls may rise; though they reach the clouds, the foundation will sustain all the weight. No land slide shall move it—no water wash it away; no digger shall undermine it. Paul says the foundation is Jesus Christ. It is on him, and on the great principles revealed through him, that the structure rests. One of these is Truth. Whatsoever is built upon a lie, or any false view or false faith, must fall; for all lies must perish. Another one is Justice. Whatever is enduring must be right. All that is wrong must fall sooner or later. Goodness or Love, in all its benevolent effects to serve men, is also one of the great principles of this foundation. These are all as eternal as God himself. They were before the world was, and will be when it is no more.

II. The Structure of the Church. If we would build a house, there are three important things to be considered: The *plan*, the *materials*, the *execution*.

The *plan* was made by the Great Architect, who built heaven and earth—who gave the seas their bounds, and the mountains their place, and put the blue dense of the clouds above them, and saw and said that all was good. That it is wise, and good, and beautiful, we cannot doubt. The work is not completed, and there may be confusion and rubbish around it now, but when all is done, and all that is useless cleared away, then we shall be able more fully to appreciate and admire the design. The plan is a *comprehensive* one. It is so great that all the nations can come into it, and all the tribes and races of mankind, and every individual may come; and there is never one who comes but that there is a suitable place for him.

The *materials* of this building are not decaying matter, but living souls, and these must be suitable for such a work. They must be *good* materials. Bad men are not fit for a place in the church. Thieves, liars, drunkards, adulterers, swearers, and all other breakers of God's laws, are not fit for this use, and cannot be put into Christ's true church. Unbelievers, unconverted persons and hypocrites will be rejected. There is no place for them. The materials must not only be of the proper kind, they must be prepared for their place and use. As the timber is sawed and cut, and the stone broken and squared, and the brick moulded and burned, so the people of God are prepared by experience and discipline in this life, for their place in God's true temple. When I have seen the bricks burning in the kiln, I have sometimes thought, could they think and talk as other pieces of clay sometimes do, they would say: "Oh! master, save us from these flames;" but without that they have no strength and no value. When afflictions are trying us, we are ready to say, "Lord save me from this," when that we so much dread may be the very means by which God intends to fit us for a place in his temple. Those parts of the building most important or most beautiful, are often prepared by the severest process. Great is the variety of these materials. The infant in it's innocence, the young in their opening, growing life, the strong in their vigor, the old, mature in experience and wisdom, all find a place. A few days ago, the finest Methodist Church in all the world was dedicated to God, in a city on one of the Northern lakes. Bishop Simpson preached the dedication sermon to a congregation who could give one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars to build a house for the Lord, and here we meet to-day, in this temple of wood, with a congregation just out of the house of bondage, to give our offering to him also, and we believe he is well pleased with both, and will honor the great and the humble alike with his presence.

Of the *builders* of this house, God is the great master workman. We are laborers together with him. Some of us have large, some smaller attainments of work, according to our several abilities. There have been great master workmen, like Paul, and Luther, and Wesley, and there are men like our Bishops, who have heavy responsibilities at the present day. As elders and preachers we have our tasks, but it is not the preacher alone who is called to work. To each individual is assigned the duty of fitting his own soul for its place. How is with you today, brother or sister? Have you measured yours with the Bible rule? have you lined it by God's law? have you squared it by Gospel precepts, and polished it by patience and charity? If so, happy are ye; if not, arise to your task, for the great master is coming soon to inspect your work, and woe to that one who is not prepared to receive him. Arise and go forth to your work all ye people, and let the house of the Lord go up.

III. The Durability of the Church. The "gates of hell" shall not prevail against it. We think the expression, *gates of death*, would be nearer the true meaning, for in the language in which this was written, death and hell are expressed by the same word. The figure, as we understand it, represents death as a vast and silent city, into whose gates, always open, the multitudes of earth are ever going and never returning. Could we go back to that time, and see the world as it then was, its cities with busy people, magnificent temples on its hills, built in honor of idols, and then see them as they now are, we would see a few blocks of stone now and then, a ruined wall or a mound of earth, and that is all that now is left. The gates of death have prevailed against them. Nations have perished, languages been forgotten, the mighty armies of old been conquered by this prevailing power. The busy crowd has gone to the silent land; God's people to their rest. Earthquakes have spoken, tempests blown, floods overspread, fires consumed; the pestilence has breathed on the midnight air, and nations have lain dead at his feet; famines have blighted the sustenance of man, and wars dyed nations in their own blood, and the slower but surer fingers of time been laid on all things; but the Cnurch of Jesus Christ has withstood them all. It stands, not a tottering ruin, hoary with years, but sound and strong as when the first stone was laid. To-day its walls are rising heavenward, and nations from afar are beholding its progress. Its towers are like a city that cannot be hid, and the workmen are calling to their fellows, who are answering back and telling the progress of the work. The missionaries from heathen lands are bringing materials from afar, and angels rejoice over every stone laid on the walls. Even here we are doing something. The temples built there [illegible] gathered, the preachers, who are striking ringing blows with Gospel hammer, the glad faces of believers, the groans of the penitent, kneeling at the altar and crying for mercy, and the rejoicings of new converts, all tell us that God's work is going forward. The little one has become not one, but five thousand, and still they are coming. So far the work has stood, and the sure word of prophecy tells us that it shall stand and be completed. By and by the last stone will be laid, the scaffolds taken down, and the rubbish removed, and then Zion shall appear in all its beauty. What a great dedication that will be. What a congregation will be there. They will come from heaven and come from earth—angels, seraphs, patriarchs, prophets, apostles, ministers, and all the saints of God; and Jesus himself shall dedicate the temple. His glory will fill it, and then "the tabernacle of God shall be with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them and be their God."

At the conclusion of the sermon, the trustees presented the house to the presiding elder, and it was dedicated to the worship of God according to the disciplinary form.

At 3 P. M. Brother Anderson, from Jackson, preached a pointed, earnest sermon; after which we baptised thirteen children, and administered the sacrament. The pastor, and another minister of the M. E. Church South were present, and assisted us. At night we preached again, and took up a collection of over ten dollars; after which we called for mourners, and nearly fifty came forward. It was a glad day for the people of Canton, and they said they would never forget it. With many blessings upon us, and many promises to meet us in heaven, we bade them farewell. D.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 2, 1867.

[For the New Orleans Advocate.]

The Death of the Righteous.

When Balak, the King of the Moabites, sent for Balaam, the son of Bseor, to curse the children of Israel, he took him to the high places of Baal, that he might see the whole camp of the Israelites, and curse them all. But Balaam, after gazing upon them, exclaimed: "How shall I curse whom God hath not cursed; how shall I defy whom the Lord hath not defied? From the tops of the rocks I see him, and from the hills I behold him. Who can count the dust of Jacob, and the number of the fourth part of Israel?" And as though the voice of conscience smote him, in view of the dying hour, he was afraid to disobey God, and said: "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Who, of all men, would not like to die the death of the righteous? Who would not like to leave this world in the triumphs of faith?

But who are the righteous whose death is so desirable:

The righteous are they who render the right. Who give their heart's best affection to God, loving him supremely, and who love their neighbor as themselves. Who walk by the Gospel rule, and glorify God in their bodies and spirits, which are his. Who willingly do and suffer all the will of God.

Why is it desirable to die the death of the righteous? Not because there is any spirit of self-boasting, for they realize that when they have done all, they are unprofitable servants. But because Jesus is present, and precious to the dying saint, and

"Jesus can make the dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are."

Again, it is desirable to die, because heaven comes down to earth.

"The place where the good man meets his fate,
Is privileged far above the common walks of virtuous life,
Quite on the verge of heaven."

The heavenly host are very near.

"Heaven comes down the soul to
But let ss examine the records of some of these death-bed scenes, and the martyrs' testimonies. When Polycarp was threatened with martyrdom, if he would recant, he said: "Your fire will be spent in an hour; but that which is reserved for sinners is eternal." While bound to the stake he offered up his last prayer. "O God of angels, and powers, and all creatures, blessed be thou, who hast made me worthy to see this day and hour; thou hast made me a partaker among the holy martyrs." Having finished his prayer, he cried aloud "Amen" while the fire was kindled, and soon his happy spirit was in glory.

When Ignatius, the Bishop of Antioch, received his sentence to be devoured by wild beasts, he wrote to the Christians at Rome: "Now I begin to be a disciple; nor shall anything move me, visible or invisible, that I may attain to Christ Jesus. Let fire, and the cross, and all the companies of wild beasts; let breaking of bones and tearing of members; let the shattering in pieces of the whole body, and all the wicked torments of the devil come upon me. Only let me enjoy Jesus Christ. This is the gain that is laid up for me. My love is crucified."

At the dawn of the Reformation, Latimer and Ridly, two English Bishops, were called to suffer martyrdom at Oxford, October 15, 1555. When Ridly saw Latimer, he ran and embraced him, and exclaimed: "Be of good cheer, Brother, for God will either assuage the fury of the flames, or else give us strength to bear them." Latimer replied: "We shall this day light such a candle in England, as by God's grace shall never be put out."

"Weep not for the saint that ascends,
To partake of the joys of the sky.
Weep not for the seraph, that bends
With the worshipping church on high.
Weep not for the spirit, now crowned
With the garland of martyrdom given.
O, weep not for him—he has found
His reward and his refuge in heaven."

The last words of Martin Luther were: "O my heavenly father, my everlasting God. Thou hast revealed to me thy Son, our Lord Jesus Christ. I have preached him, I have confessed him; I love him and worship him as my dearest Savior and Redeemer." He then thrice repeated: "Into thy hands I commit my spirit," and calmly reposed in Christ. Melancthon, when dying, was asked if he wanted anything. He replied: "Nothing but heaven." When his friends were too officious in adjusting his clothes, he requested them "not to disturb his delightful repose."

Jacob Bochon, when about to die, said: "Now I go hence into paradise."

The last words of John Elliot, the apostle of the Indians, Rev. John Bailey said, were: "What shall I say! Christ is altogether lovely. His glorious angels are come for me." Sepbey exclaimed: "O, what a day of sunshine this has been to me! O, what delight! Who can fathom the joys of the third heaven!" Jesse Lee said in rapture: "Glory! glory! glory! hallelujah, Jesus reigns." Rev. J. Appleton said: "Glory to God in the highest! The whole earth shall be filled with his glory!" But let us see how the sinner dies, that we may mark the contrast. "Cardinal Beauford said: "Must I die? Cannot my riches save me? I could purchase a kingdom, if that would save my life. Alas! there is no bribing death. How are my hopes disappointed." Cardiaal Borgia said: "I have provided, in the course of my life, for everything but death; and now, alas! I must die, though entirely unprepared."

The false philosophy of Thomas Hobbes, the infidel, afforded him no comfort or light in the dying hour, for he said he was "taking a leap in the dark." The sceptical Hume died in the greatest agony of mind. Voltaire said: "I am abandoned of God and of men." He said to the doctor: "I will give you half I [illegible] life." The doctor replied: "Sir, you cannot live six months." Then he said: "I shall be in hell, and you will go with me."

The wretched Altamont leaves a sad, sad testimony, as follows: Remorse for the past throws my thoughts on the future; worse dread of the future throws them back on the past. I turn, and turn, and find no ray. Didst thou feel half the mountain that is upon me, thou wouldst struggle with the martyr for his stake, and bless him for the flames, that would not be unquenchable fire. My principles have poisoned my friends! My extravagance has beggared my boy. My unkindness has murdered my wife. And is there another hell? O, thou blasphemed, yet indulgent Lord God! Hell itself were a refuge, if it could hide but from thy frown."

The character of the life fixed the character of the death. And the only way to die the death of the righteous is to live a righteous life.

"How blessed the righteous when he dies!
When sinks a weary soul to rest;
How mildly beams the closing eyes,
How gently heaves the expiring breath.
Life's labor done, as sinks the clay—
Light from its load the spirit flies.
While heaven and earth combine to say,
How blest the righteous when he dies!"

MEXICAN NEWS.

The *Two Republics* announces the arrival in Mexico city of several distinguished Americans, among them General Babcock, of General Grant's staff, General Herman Sturm, of Indiana, and Kane O'Donnell, Esq., of the New York *Tribune*.

This paper says that it is understood that the reorganization of the cabinet is now going on, and that the portfolios have been offered to the following named gentlemen, viz: Foreign affairs, Sr. D. Francisco Zarco; hacienda, Sr. D. Mariano Rojo; justice, Sr. D. Fzequiel Montes. Of the others we have not learned anything as yet.

The *Sombra de Arteaga* says that the governor of Queretaro has hauled up and lectured the Fathers Figueroa and Aguilar of that city for being too religious on All-souls day for performing high mass for the repose of the soul of him whose body perished for the good of Mexico.

The *Globe* has the following: Marriage by the civil law is becoming generalized throughout the whole country in spite of the efforts of the clergy to make the people believe that such a contract is contrary both to religion and good morals.

La Republica of Jalapa announced that in that city many civil marriages have come off lately, contracted by persons previously married according to the uses and ceremonies of the Catholic church.

Among the marriages of this character, recently, we find the following named:

General Ramon Corona was married in Mazatlan to Mrs. Maria Ana Mactenkly. General Bibiano Davalos to Miss Elena Cazares. General Antonio Neri to Miss Emilia Valdivia.

Just before leaving Vera Cruz to go into exile General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, in a letter that has been published, stated to D. Joaquin Alcalde that he defended him very well indeed, because he called him the veteran of Independence, the companion of Iturbide, the founder of the republic, and the conqueror of Tampico, and implores the benedictions of heaven for his defender, and that no mishap may befall him, concluding by giving to Mr. Alcalde the sash of general of division, but without the dispatch and corresponding pay; not giving the first, because he has not the power to do so, for having it, he would have given it; and the second, because unfortunately he has not got the "cash" to give $4000 per annum; so that he only gives him a blue strip bordered with gold, somewhat antiquated, which he can lay away in his wardrobe as a relic.

The Princess Salm Salm left Mexico on Monday morning, November 10, by the early train for Apizaco, and thence to Vera Cruz, where she joins her husband, lately liberated by the amnesty proclamation. We learn that they intend to visit Austria and Prussia immediately.

THE TEST OATH.

The ninth section of the last act of congress on the subject of registration reads thus:

And be it further enacted, That all members of the board of registration, and all persons hereafter elected and appointed to office in said military district, under any so-called state or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

From the following taken from the *Crescent* of last evening, it appears that Andy Johnson has been making appointments which can not be carried out:

We were pleased to receive a call this morning from Colonel Dennett, of the *Planters' Banner*, who is spending a few days in our city. The colonel is forced to decline the appointment of collector of the Teche district on account of a very excusable objection to swearing to a lie.

The acts of newly appointed officers who have not taken the required oath are entirely null and void, and amount to acts of usurpation, for which they subject themselves to severe punishment.

Boston Election.

The telegraph announces the election of Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, the Democratic candidate for mayor of Boston. It may be a Democratic triumph; but the real issue was on the license question. Dr. Shurtleff was not only nominated by the Democrats, but by the license organization and the working men. The new legislature will enact a license law, and the citizens of the "hub" wanted one of its supporters to execute it.

New Orleans Advocate

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Rev. W. M. HENRY, Asst. Editor.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1867.

Rev. Joseph Welch, of Texas, reached New Orleans last Sunday morning, in excellent health and spirits. He had just returned from the North, and was *en route* for his Texan home. He preached in the Ames Church on Sabbath night, to the delight of all present. He left the city on last Tuesday morning, for Galveston, where he now is, working for the Lord. May the Master bless his servant with abundant success!

Dedication.

Providence permitting, our new Church will be solemnly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God to-morrow, Sunday, the 15th inst. We trust it will be an occasion of deep and abiding interest. For more than two years, our people have been worshiping in halls, and have endured many inconveniences for Christ's sake. They have labored and prayed that the Lord would give them a permanent place in which to worship Him, and now their hearts rejoice in the full realization of their long cherished hopes. It is an event so full of holy triumph, as to obliterate all traces of the trials we have endured during the last twenty months, in the effort to erect this Christian temple.

"Then let your songs abound,
And every tear be dry;
We are marching through Emanuel's ground
To fairer worlds on high."

The dedicatory services will be as follows: At 11 A. M. Bishop Ames will preach and dedicate the Church to God.

In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, there will be a Sunday school meeting, at which Rev. W. M. Henry will preside, and General Cyrus Bussey and General S. L. Brown will speak

In the evening, at 7 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Newman, the pastor, will preach.

We cordially invite all our friends to be present, and as cordially extend the invitation to the strangers who may be in our city.

Wesleyan Hall.

This is the name of a substantia building erected by the trustees of Wesley Chapel, on their lot adjoining their Church. It is to be used for a day school, and for the meeting of benevolent associations. The structure is two storied, surrounded on three sides by a spacious gallery, and is 55 feet long by 30 wide. It is a frame building, with a good slate roof, and in round figures cost $2500, all of which is the property of the Wesley Chapel congregation. On the ground floor is a large room, well lighted, with six fire places, and will be used for school purposes. The upper room is commodious and airy, and will serve as the public hall when large congregations may assemble. Connected with the grounds is a fine bell, the gift of Wm. McCulloch, of the Gas Company.

The dedication of this hall took place last Thursday. It was crowded by an audience which deeply appreciated the occasion and the building. The Rev. Anthony Ross, the pastor, presided on the occasion, and among the invited guests were Rev. H. Green, S. Chinn, J. Turner, E. Green, etc. Father Ross read the hymn, Brother Chynn lead in prayer, and Rev. Dr. Newman preached the sermon, which was followed with the benediction by Rev. W. M. Henry.

In the evening, Rev. N. L. Brakeman preached in the Church, which closed these very interesting exercises.

Single copies of the Advocate can be had at Simon's on Baronne street, and at the book stand in the Post Office.

Legalized Gambling.

Some member of our Constitutional Convention proposed to license gambling saloons, and apply the revenue derived therefrom to charitable institutions. There is nothing new in this proposition. It has been adopted in several European countries, and in some of the States in this country. The idea has its adherents in this city, and some of our politicians seem determined to ingraft it in the organic law of this State. We are not, therefore, surprised that the subject is before the present Convention, but we hope it will not prevail, for the following reasons:

1. The State should punish vice, and not legalize it. Gambling is a vice of the greatest enormity. It is a moral evil *per se*. It partakes of the nature of robbery, as the winner takes from the loser that for which he does not give an equivalent in return. And this is the more emphatically true, as the losers are generally dupes—young, inexperienced men, who are enticed into the gambling hells by the splendid and free entertainment provided for their destruction. They are first feasted and then robbed; like a turkey they are *fatted* to be *killed*. And it is now proposed to throw around these robbers the panoply of law, and instead of punishing them, to give them authority to perpetuate their crimes. It is a weakness of human law, that it is always on the side of the strong. It were wiser in our Convention to provide for the protection of the unfortunate loser, and punish the lucky winner. The thoughtless youth; the lonely stranger; the *inflamed* merchant, would more readily enter licensed saloons, than were such places condemned by law. To license gambling is to offer a premium for rascality, and attempt to make respectable what all right-minded men have denounced as an unmitigated vice.

To attempt to regulate a social evil by legalizing it, is to give a patent for the existence of such an evil. Rather condemn the vice as such, by the severest pains and penalties of law, and then have a vigilent executive, who shall give power to the law by a faithful execution thereof.

II. In those countries where gambling is legalized, the State is bankrupt and the people are poor. The Prince of Baden-Baden derives a large revenue from gambling licenses, but such is the prevalence of the vice, that the people are kept in poverty, and the State is unable to support itself—there is not money left to pay other taxes when due. In Rome, lotteries are sanctioned by the Pope, and to such an extent are the people reduced to purchase tickets, that Rome is the *poorest* city in the world. It is true that men will gamble, whether they pay a fine or a license for the privilege; yet fewer gamble in those cities where the law is against the vice, and where the police are ever on the alert to catch the transgressor, than where the evil is sanctioned by law. It is in accordance with the soundest principles of jurisprudence, that prohibition is the most effectual to suppress vice; were this not true, there would be neither reason nor hope in our legislators passing criminal laws; but because murder, and theft, and arson are restrained by the penalties of the law, therefore such laws are enacted. This principle is true, and should therefore be applied to gambling.

III. It would be more lucrative to the State to fine than to license gambling. There would be more thrift and frugality; personal and social economy would be promoted; there would be larger deposits in our savings banks, and the State would have to expend less for charitable institutions. The State is now burdened to support prisons and asylums; the majority of their inmates are there through the evil of gambling. More clerks are tempted to steal from their employers to gratify their passions for gambling, than from any other cause. And we regard the proposition to apply the revenue derived from licensed gambling houses to "charitable institutions," as a mere trick to cover up the baseness and blackness of the deed. It is doing evil that good may come from it, to thereby quiet the public conscience. We consider this a subterfuge—a hypocritical device. The good done to the institutions would not counterbalance the evil done to the State. Our houses of charity would be compelled to expend a larger sum for the support of inmates, made such by the vice of gambling, than they would receive from the sale of licenses for gambling.

For these reasons, we oppose the proposed plan, and respectfully call upon the Convention not to license, but to punish with heavy fines and other penalties, that enormous vice which is ruining so many of our youth, and daily reducing whole families from affluence to want.

La Harp Street M. E. Church.

The above named Church, Rev. E. Royal, pastor, began the year with a total of but 33 members and probationers, and has had a hard struggle all the year, but has at last achieved a glorious success. It is in a Creole Catholic neighborhood, where prejudice against Protestants is very strong and bitter. To make matters worse, a young man (R. Lafayette, from Franklin, La., formerly a student in the Thomson Biblical Institute,) with considerable ability as a speaker, rented a house in the same neighborhood, and without any proper authority began preaching and gathering together a society in opposition to La Harp Street Church, and succeeded in getting some 40 or 50 "members," so-called, and a crowd of "outsiders" to rally around him.

The week following our fourth and last quarterly meeting, Brother Royal began a protracted meeting. The first fruits of the effort were the conversion of Mrs. Antoinette, a Catholic, aged about 50 years. Her conversion and union with the M. E. Church produced a great excitement in the neighborhood, especially among the Catholics. The work was genuine and powerful, and her relation of her experience was clear, earnest and convincing. The change in her heart and life was remarked by all, and many came to church to hear, speak and pray. Among the spectators was a young man, (also a Catholic,) upon whom conviction seized, and he, too, was converted. He had been a man of strong prejudice and violent temper, and had been disposed, hitherto, to disturb the meetings. But now he has become a new man; the lion was changed into a lamb, and Saul-like he began at once to preach Jesus. From this time the house was crowded, and the excitement intense. Up to this writing there have been 30 conversions, (among them Brother Royal's wife, who has been a seeker for years,) and 40 accessions, nearly all Catholics.

Meanwhile, Lafayette's meetings have been broken up, and he has returned to Franklin. Let God be praised for His goodness, and may the good work go on! B.

STATE FINANCES.

Highly Important Letter.

Colonel Charles H. Fox, of this city, has very kindly favored us with the following interesting communication touching our State finances, and which will be read with interest by all the readers of the Advocate. It may aid the Convention to devise "ways and means" by which the credit of our State may be restored, and the confidence of our people inspired. Let the members of the Convention read and inwardly digest:

Mr. Editor—I hand you the enclosed letter from Hon. O. H. Miner, Auditor of the State of Illinois. In explanation of the same, permit me to state that in 1836, the Legislature of Illinois authorized an issue of bonds for internal improvements; those bonds were issued in payment for work on railroads and canals. The financial crisis of 1837 following, all work upon public improvements was suspended, leaving the State indebtedness, as stated in the communication of the Auditor. The bonds were almost worthless, and the State was threatened with bankruptcy. Stay laws were enacted, but were found useless, some legislation was demanded to save the State from repudiation. The State credit was almost ruined. To provide for the payment of the bonds and interest, a convention was called to amend the State Constitution. A clause was inserted, of which the following is a copy:

"There shall be annually assessed and collected, in the same manner as other State revenue may be assessed and collected, a tax of two mills upon each dollar's worth of taxable property in addition to all other taxes, to be applied as follows, to wit: The fund so created shall be kept separate, and shall annually, on the first day of January, be apportioned and paid over *pro rata* upon all such State indebtedness (other than the canal and school indebtedness) as may for that purpose be presented by the holders of the same, to be entered as credit upon, and to that interest, in extinguishment of the principal of said indebtedness."

The Constitution was adopted by the people. State indebtedness almost immediately was in demand, and now the bonds of the State of Illinois are in demand at par, or a small premium. The statistics in the communication explain themselves. If the Convention now in session would enact a similar clause, would it not have a similar effect upon the indebtedness of the State of Louisiana? Chas. H. Fox.

[Copy.]

State of Illinois, Auditor's Office, Springfield, Dec. 3, 1867.

Charles H. Fox, Esq.:

Sir—I am this day in receipt of your letter, in which you inquired the amount of the public debt of Illinois in 1848. The amount at the time, and the amount of money paid into the State Treasury the first fiscal year, accruing from the two mill tax.

For reply, I state that the message of Governor French to the General Assembly, January, 1849, gives the amount of the debt as $16,661,795 37. The amount by computation November 27, 1867, was $7,581,315 63. The receipts of two mill tax, January 1 to November, 30, '67, have been $747,584 38. A few thousand dollars are yet due from collectors—say $8000 to $10,000.

In addition to the amount of debt January 1, 1849, some $5,300,000 bonds have been issued on various accounts since that date, so that the actual reduction since 1849 has been over $14,000,000. This, however, has not all resulted from the two mill tax, but it has so mainly resulted. Your respectfully,

(Signed) O. H. Miner, Auditor.

Information Wanted,

It is earnestly requested that all persons will read the following requests, and assist in seeking the information. Let them be read in all the Churches, and other gatherings of colored people, in every place where the Advocate circulates, and copied in other papers:

Anthony Tasker wants information about his mother, Maria Tasker' a chambermaid, a member of Holls creek Church, in Colbert county, Maryland. The said Anthony Tasker left his mother on the 2d day of September, 1853. He was bought by the trader, Walter Campbell, in the city of Baltimore. The said Maria Tasker was owned by Thomas Highgant. The said Anthony Tasker left the city of Baltimore, and was brought to the city of New Orleans, La., and then sold from that city in the parish of Assumption, on the Bayou Lafourche, where he yet remains. Information may be addressed to Anthony Tasker, care of Mrs. E. C. Pugh, Madewood Plantation, Bayou Lafourche, Assumption parish.

Also, by Nettie Jones, who was a servant of Madom Mead, in St. Mary's parish, La., about her daughter, Juliana Maria, who was owned by Wm. Henry Eliot, and sold in New Orleans to Capt. Pegram.

Also about her father, Thos. Jones, who lived in Montgomery county, Tenn., and her brothers and sisters, Richard, Drury, Jenny, Julia, and Susan Johnson; also, Fanny Woodson, who was going to school in Vicksburg when last heard from in July. Address care of Rev. R. K. Diossy, Franklin, St. Mary's parish, Louisiana.

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A Good and Cheap Paper for Every Family.—We have received the *American Agriculturist* for December, and this number closes the Twenty-sixth Volume of that paper. We are sure that those who have taken it the last year must feel that they have received a large return for the money invested. The *Agriculturist* is a large periodical of 32 to 40 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable, original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive Engravings in every annual volume.

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Circulation—Terms.—The circulation of the *American Agriculturist* (about 150,000) is so large, that it can be furnished at the low price of $1 50 a year; four copies, $5; ten copies for $12; twenty or more, $1 each; single numbers, 15 cents each.

We advise all our readers to try it a year. Subscriptions should be sent to the publishers, Orange, Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York City.

Baptismal Covenant.

Such is the name of a tinted lithographic work, by Rev. Woodruff Post, of East Genesee Conference. It contains the Baptismal vow, Apostles' Creed, etc. Around the margin are illustrations of Bible scenes, with appropriate passages of Scripture. It is well calculated to recall to the mind of the convert his baptismal vow. It is neatly executed, and will look well framed. It can be obtained by addressing Rev. W. Post, Rochester, and enclosing the small sum of fifty cents.

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The December number of this prince of rural monthlies, comes to us in a new dress, and with the most beautiful engraved title page we have seen on any paper. It has also been enlarged and otherwise much improved; so much so, that we wonder it can be furnished for the small sum of $1 50 a year, and shall wonder still more, if it does not find its way into almost every family. It is worth double its cost to the merchant or professional man, and ten times over to the farmer.

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Constitutional Convention.

Eleventh Day—Friday, December 6, 1867.

President Taliaferro called the convention to order at twelve o'clock.

Eighty members answered to their names.

Hon. Josiah Fisk offered prayer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Tinchant:

Whereas, By the acts of the United States congress, known as military reconstruction acts, and by the acts supplementary thereto, this convention is empowered not only to make a constitution, but to found a civil government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention shall immediately take prompt measures to form a civil government loyal to the United States, and so enact as to have it thoroughly organized throughout the state previous to submitting the constitution to the people for ratification.

Laid over under the rules.

By Mr. Harper:

That no member of this convention shall speak more than ten minutes upon any question, except in committee of the whole.

By Mr. Crawford:

That the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to keep one of his assistants in the ante-room, and that he be required to keep order and silence therein. Adopted.

By Mr. Bonseigneur:

That no member shall be allowed to speak more than twenty minutes upon any question, without the consent of the convention.

Mr. Burrell moved to lay the motions of Messrs. Harper and Bonseigneur on the table. Lost.

Mr. Ingraham moved to suspend the rules to put the motion of Mr. Bonseigneur on its second reading. Carried.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend by requiring the assistant sergeant-at-arms to time each speaker.

Mr. Waples opposed the adoption of the motion as impracticable, especially when important subjects will come up for discussion, as will be the case hereafter.

Mr. Crane seconded Mr. Waples' suggestion.

Mr. Harper thought any ordinary man could say all he had to say in twenty minutes; and that speeches which have been made here occupying an hour and a half could have been delivered, he thought, in two minutes.

Mr. Ingraham favored its adoption.

Mr. Smith moved to lay on the table. Carried.

By Mr. Lynch:

Resolved, That the major general commanding the fifth military district is hereby respectfully asked to furnish this convention an official statement of the number of registered voters in each parish of the state.

Mr. Belden moved to suspend the rules to put this motion on its second reading. Carried.

Mr. Barrett moved to amend by adding "and also the district of New Orleans."

Mr. Ingraham moved to amend by adding "and the representative districts of the city."

The amendments were accepted, and the resolution adopted.

By Mr. Valfroit:

That the legislative body in general assembly shall not have the power to make or pass any acts or amendments in the legislature of the state of Louisiana, that shall deprive citizens of the right of entering any public places on account of race, color, or previous condition.

Referred to committee on legislative department.

By Mr. G. Duparte:

Whereas, Many of our colored children have been bound out by the action of the freedmen's bureau agents to their former masters and others, against the will of their natural relations; and

Whereas, Very many of those children have been taken away from the midst of their relations, among whom they were doing well, and bound over to their former masters and others for a time not to expire until such unfortunate children shall have attained the age of twenty-one years; and

Whereas, We, the people of this state, do desire that those children be returned back to their natural relations so soon as the constitution shall have been ratified by the people, accepted by congress, and the state readmitted in the Union of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That all contracts made by the action of the freedmen's bureau agents in this state, in relation to children bound over to their former masters and others without the consent of their natural relations, are declared to be null and void, and of no value, so soon as the constitution of this state shall have been ratified by the people, accepted by congress, and the state readmitted in the Union of the United States.

By Mr. Wilson:

Resolved, That the legislature shall provide for the education of all children in the state between the ages of six and eighteen years, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition, by the maintenance of free public schools by taxation or otherwise.

Article 2. The public schools shall be opened to all children.

Referred to committee on education.

Mr. Isabelle moved that each standing committee be authorized to employ one clerk whenever a majority of such committee may decide the same to be necessary. Adopted.

Mr. Wickliffe moved that the president of this convention be and he is hereby authorized and required to immediately issue warrants on the treasurer of this state to each member, officer, and employe of this convention, for the amount due each for his services in this convention, said warrants to be indorsed by the president and signed by the secretary and countersigned by the chairman of the committee on contingent expenses. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Smith his honor Mayor Heath was escorted to a seat on the platform beside the president.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The ordinance of Mr. McMillan on the subject of levees came up, and on motion of Mr. McMillan action thereon was postponed until after the report of the special committee on this subject was received.

Mr. Smith, chairman of the special committee on levee matters, submitted the following report:

To the President and Members of the Convention:

The special committee appointed to report on the subject of the levees as per resolution of your body beg to submit the following:

They have not had the requisite time to present a detailed statement of the condition of the levees for each parish, nor do they deem it essential for the purposes of the convention.

It is a matter of history, and a dark chapter in the annals of our state, that the fairest portion of our agricultural lands have been submerged by the breaking of the levees on the Mississippi for the past three years. The following parishes are enumerated as having suffered from this calamity, viz: Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, Lafourche, Terrebone, St. Mary, St. Martin, Avoyelles, Catahoula, and St. Landry. The bottom lands of Red river and the Ouachita have been overflowed from the same cause, that is the breaking of the levees. It is not our province to furnish statistics to show the magnitude of the loss of crops, the destruction of stock, the injury to the lands, and the sufferings and destitution of the people caused thereby.

The present condition of the levees affords no security against a repetition of these calamities; on the contrary, the breaks in the levees through which the river poured its vast floods during the last high water are still open, and unless closed the same extent of country will be overflowed for the third time.

The legislature at its last session appropriated four millions of dollars in the form of bonds bearing six per cent interest, payable in twenty years for levee purposes, to be expended by the state board of levee commissioners. We are informed by the chairman of the existing board, J. H. Ogleby, Esq., that W. D. Smith, a member of the board, and himself were appointed a committee to proceed to New York and other Northern cities for the purpose of negotiating the sale of these bonds, or borrowing money on pledge of same as provided by law. That the committee reached New York in the early part of August, having in their possession a sample of the bonds, and thoroughly canvassed that market to obtain funds, either by sale or loans on pledge.

The sale of the bonds being limited by law at not less than eighty cents on the dollar, and the old state bonds being quoted at the same time as worth but fifty-six cents on the dollar, it is not difficult to understand why the sale of these bonds could not be accomplished, and of course all efforts in that direction failed.

Efforts to borrow money on pledge were equally unsuccessful. The commissioners as it will be seen have therefore accomplished nothing. The entire series of bonds are in the hands of the governor, unsigned and unissued. It may not be amiss here to remark, as a last resource to obtain means to construct the grand and other important levees, the board advertised for proposals to build these levees, tendering bonds in payment.

The high rates of the bids received established the fact of the depreciated value of the bonds in the market, and the sacrifice was deemed too great by the board to justify their acceptance of the offers for the present.

In view of the preceding state of things, we are further informed by Mr. Oglesby, chairman, that the board at its last meeting came to the conclusion that nothing could be done by way of building the levees, relying on the state appropriation, and determined to make another effort by sending commissioners or agents to Washington to ask congress for the passage of a bill authorizing the indorsement or guarantee of the bonds by the general government, or a loan for the amount, on pledge of the bonds. The persons appointed by the board to go to Washington on this mission are Messrs. J. H. Oglesby, W. L. McMillan, members of the board, and Mr. J. P. Sullivan, of New Orleans. It is the general opinion, in view of the present low stage of the river, that the spring freshet will be later than usual. It is, therefore, thought that if aid could be promptly obtained from congress in any shape to build the levees, it might be available for protection against the next rise.

In conclusion, your committee beg to state that they are of the opinion the project originated by the board of sending commissioners to Washington to appeal to congress for national aid to restore the levees is worthy of the serious consideration of the convention for indorsement. It is also regarded by your committee as a matter of the highest importance that the men selected for this purpose should possess a record of loyalty to the government and identity with the interests of the state, and be able to furnish statistics, present facts and arguments to convince congress that the national government as well as the states bordering on the Mississippi river have a deep interest in the security of the levees, by which a vast area of the alluvial lands of this great valley can be reclaimed for the purposes of agriculture. Of the mode and manner in which this aid shall be asked, whether by the indorsement of the bonds, and the proceeds thereof to be expended by the state authorities, or whether in the shape of a loan on the deposit of the bonds as a pledge, the money to be disbursed as aforesaid, or by congress taking the levees as a national work to be built under the direction of its own agents, are questions that may admit of a difference of opinion.

Your committee, with due deference, think that if congress should conclude to come to the relief of the states by granting material aid to build the levees, that it will be adopted as a national measure and the money will be disbursed by the usual mode. Impressed with this idea, and to correct the prejudices created in the minds of the members of that body by the efforts of those previously entrusted with the duty of representing the state in this matter, and who have attempted to bring pecuniary influences to bear on congress, your committee are of the opinion that the appropriation asked should be as a measure of national relief. We think the action of this convention in the premises, representing as it does the loyal element of the whole state, will have an important influence with congress in convincing them that the relief asked is not a party measure, but is necessary to perfect the reconstruction policy of congress.

Your committee further report that from reference to the books of the auditor and treasurer's office it does not appear that any such bonds exist of the four million issue, and that the act of the legislature authorizing the said issue has not been complied with.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES SMITH,
Chairman Committee.

Mr. Waples moved that the report be laid on the table subject to call and the committee discharged. Adopted.

The committee also submitted the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, The state of Louisiana shall be divided into four levee districts, viz:

First district—All parishes and fractions of parishes lying east of the Mississippi river and south of the Mississippi state line.

Second district—All parishes and fractions of parishes lying west of the Mississippi river, and south of the south line of Rapides and Avoyelles parishes, including Pointe Coupee parish.

Third district—All parishes and fractions of parishes lying between the Mississippi river and Red river.

Fourth district—All parishes and fractions of parishes lying west of Red river and north of the south line of Rapides and Avoyelles parishes, including Avoyelles parish.

Resolved further, That there shall be a general superintendent elected by the superintendents of each district, and one member shall be elected by the state at large.

On motion of Mr. Packard, the resolution was referred to the committee on internal improvements. Carried.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following ordinance of Mr. McMillan came up under special assignment:

Be it ordained by the people of the state of Louisiana in convention assembled, That the act of the legislature of this state, approved 26th March, 1867, entitled an act to provide means for the completion of levees by the issue of bonds of the state for four millions of dollars, and to provide for the redemption of said bonds, is hereby ratified and confirmed, and the said bonds when issued, whether signed by the persons then acting as governor and secretary of state of this state, or by the persons now acting and discharging the duties of governor and secretary of state, shall have full force and effect; and the faith of the state for the redemption as pledged and provided in said act shall forever be held valid and of full effect.

The question was ably discussed by Messrs. McMillan, Blackburn, Crane, Cooley, Rodriguez, Belden, Brown, Ingraham, Ludeling, Waples, and Wickliffe.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. McMillan called for the yeas and nays.

The motion was carried by the following vote:

Yeas: Messrs. Antoine, Baker, Belden, Bertonneau, Blackburn, Blandin, Bonseigneur, Bonnefoi, Brown, Burrel, Butler, Crane, Cromwell, Cuney, Demarest, Depasseau, P. G. Deslonde, Douglass, Drinkard, Duparte, Dupart, Duplessis, Esnard, Francois, Gair, Gardiner, Guichard, Harris, Hiestand, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Thomas Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Kelso, Lange, Leroy, J. B. Lewis, Marie, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, McMillan, Morris, Moses, Murrel, Mushaway, Myers, Oliver, Packard, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Riard, Riggs, Roberts, Rodriguez, Schawb, Smith, Snaer, Scott, Snider, Tinchant, Twitchell, Underwood, Valfroit, Vandergriff, Vidal, Waples, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—76.

Nays: Messrs. Barret, Cooley, Dearing, Harper, Harrison, Hempstead, Landers, Richard Lewis, Ludeling, Lynch, McLeran, Newsham, Steele—13.

Mr. McMillan gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of this vote to-morrow.

Mr. Pinchback moved to reconsider now.

Mr. Smith moved to lay on the table. Carried.

Mr. Pinchback presented the following:

Resolved, That no motions, resolutions, or ordinances be considered by this convention that do not pertain directly to this constitution.

Mr. Pinchback moved a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its adoption. Carried.

Messrs. Cooley and Crane opposed the resolution, and by consent of the convention Mr. Pinchback withdrew the same.

Mr. Wickliffe moved that the committee on finance and contingent expenses be requested to report to this convention at the earliest possible day the respective ordinances on the means of raising funds for the use of this convention submitted to them, or to submit a report embodying some practical and feasible plan for secur

ing the desired object. Adopted.

Mr. Barrett moved that the convention do adjourn until Monday at twelve o'clock. Lost.

Another motion to adjourn till Saturday at eleven was adopted.

Twelfth Day—December 7, 1867.

President Taliaferro called to order at eleven o'clock.

Sixty-seven members answered to their names at roll call.

Prayer was offered by Hon. Josiah Fisk.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, amended, and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Underwood:

Resolved, Any person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of the state to fight a duel, shall be disqualified for holding any office, and shall forever after be disfranchised in this state.

Resolved, That the legislature shall at its first session provide by law that the names and residence of all qualified electors shall be registered in order to entitle them to vote, but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

Referred to committee on legislative department.

By Mr. Demorest:

WHEREAS, Gambling in this state, and especially in the city of New Orleans, is carried on to a great extent, and

WHEREAS, The treasury of the state receives no benefit therefrom, therefore be it

Resolved, That the next general assembly be authorized to license all gambling houses where banking games are kept, for the benefit of the state, or of charitable institutions of the state, as they may deem best.

Laid over under the rules.

By Mr. Belden:

Resolved, That the pay of the president of this convention shall be double the pay of the other members thereof.

Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Hiestand moved that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to prepare seats within the bar of the convention which shall be set apart for the use of ladies visiting this body.

Indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. Waples.

By Mr. Lange:

WHEREAS, Many members of this convention are without money, and are depending upon their warrants in order to get means, and as many of them are probably unaccustomed of the selling or trading of said warrants, therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention authorize the president to call on the bankers or brokers of the city of New Orleans and make such arrangements as he possibly can with them for the selling or cashing of all warrants of said members of this convention, and to report back to this convention to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Resolved further, That the state treasurer be and is hereby instructed to accept under his official seal any of such warrants issued by the warrant clerk and president of the committee on contingent expenses of this convention.

Referred to committee on contingent expenses.

By Mr. Wilson:

Suffrage shall be universal, and all male citizens of any race or color, without regard to any previous condition, excepting such as have been disfranchised for participating in the rebellion or civil war against the United States government, or for felony committed against the laws of any states of the United States, who have attained the age of twenty-one (21) years, and has been a resident of the state for the last twelve months preceeding the day of election, and are citizens of the United States, shall have the right to vote at all elections held in this state.

The legislature shall provide by laws for the faithful exeeution of this article.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend the rules by substituting 10 o'clock for 11 o'clock. Laid over.

Mr. Wickliffe presented a series of resolutions on reorganizing the judiciary, which was referred to the committee thereon.

By Mr. Wilson:

The legislature shall provide by law for the licensing of gambling houses, and said houses shall play with open doors. Two hundred dollars shall be levied as license, or a tax on each banking game, and one hundred on each tombola.

The taxes so collected shall be for the benefit of charitable institutions.

No municipal corporation shall impose a higher license on such houses than the above-mentioned sum.

Referred to committee on general provisions.

By Mr. Cromwell:

Resolved, That where persons before the adoption of this constitution, shall have undertaken and agreed to occupy the relation to each other of husband and wife, and shall be cohabiting together as such at the time of its adoption, whether the rights of marriage shall have been celebrated between them or not, they shall be deemed husband and wife, and be entitled to the rights and privileges, and subject to the duties and obligations of that relation in like manner as if they had been duly married, and all their children shall be deemed legitimate, whether born before or after the adoption of this constitution; and when the parties have ceased to cohabit before the adoption of this constitution, in consequence of the death of the man or from any other cause, all the children of the woman recognized by the man to be his, shall be deemed legitimate. The legislature shall pass no laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Referred to committee on general provisions.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. McMillan, for the committee on the executive department, submitted a report.

The report defines the election qualifications, power, and duties of the governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, secretary of state, and auditor. The material changes are: No person shall be eligible for the office of governor or lieutenant governor who has not been five years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state for the two next preceding his election. He shall be at least twenty five years of age. The governor shall be ineligible for a second successive term. The lieutenant governor shall receive pay only while performing duties as president of the senate—then the same as paid by vote to the speaker of the house—except while acting as governor, in which case he shall receive the same pay as the latter officer. Clergymen are made eligible to either office. The salary of all state officers is materially reduced.

Mr. Crane moved that the report of the committee be received, and 300 copies thereof be printed. Adopted.

Mr. Blackburn, for the committee on printing, submitted a report which was afterward withdrawn in order that a general report might be made on Monday.

Mr. Fuller, for the committee on finance, submitted the following:

To the president and members of the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana.

Your committee on finance beg leave to submit the following report:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana, To pay the delegates and officers of this convention, and to defray all other expenses necessary for the use of said convention, the following tax is hereby levied upon the property of this state, both real and personal, viz: a tax of one mill per cent.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That the sheriffs of the state, except the parish of Orleans, shall collect the above mentioned tax, and that they refer to the assessment rolls made by the state of Louisiana for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (1867) as the basis for assessing the tax herein levied on real and movable property; and in order to facilitate them in the collection of said tax, they are hereby authorized to employ all summary remedies now given by law for the collection of state taxes, and shall receive for their services the same compensation paid them by the state for like services.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained that the tax herein levied, and which shall be due by the parish of Orleans, shall be collected by the persons now charged with the collection of state taxes in said parish, and they shall possess the same powers and receive the same compensation.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained that the sheriff or other persons charged with the collection of the tax levied by this ordinance, shall pay to the treasurer of the state at the end of every month, all sums collected by them under this ordinance, and shall settle finally with the treasurer on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, (1868.) But in no case shall the state treasurer give a receipt for either a partial or final settlement, without requiring the sheriff or other collector to take and subscribe an oath that he has paid all the money collected by him to date of settlement, less his commission.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, That so much of the tax levied as may be required to pay the delegates and officers of this convention, and to defray all other expenses necessary for the use of said convention shall be paid by the state treasurer upon warrant signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of this convention. The balance of the tax levied shall be placed by the state treasurer to the credit of the general fund, and reserved until the meeting of the general assembly elected under the provisions of the constitution adopted by this convention, to be used as they may direct.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, That the tax levied by this ordinance shall be paid only in the legal currency of the United States.

HENRY W. FULLER,
Chairman Committee on Finance,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
J. G. DRINKARD,
JOHN L. BARRETT,
W. L. McMILLAN.

Mr. Crane moved to print 200 copies. Carried.

Mr. Steele, from the committee on internal improvements, submitted a report.

The report of the committee on internal improvements, provides for a board of public works to be composed of three commissioners to be appointed by the governor, with consent of the bench; the state to be divided into three improvement districts, from each of which a commissioner is shall be chosen. They shall hold office for three years, but the first three chosen shall hold office for one, two, and three years. The general assembly shall provide for their compensation and that of their employes. They shall from time to time report to the general assembly their views and suggestions on swamps, levees, etc. They shall have charge and supervision of all public works. The members may be removed by a concurrent vote of both branches of the legislature, and that body by a three-fourths vote may abolish the board altogether.

Mr. Crane moved to print 200 copies. Carried.

Mr. Vandergriff, chairman of the committee to wait upon General Hancock, reported progress.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The resolutions of Mr. Wickliffe, as follows, came up under the orders:

WHEREAS, It has been charged by the enemies of the colored race in the state of Louisiana that it is the design of the colored race to get control of this state, and destroy the white race therein, and Africanize the state; and

Whereas, It is boldly asserted by the enemies of the colored race that they are leagued together by secret organizations, and are armed and equipped for the purpose of carrying out this terrible plan; and

Whereas, Petitions are now being circulated in this state for the purpose of receiving subscriptions of names of prominent citizens to these petitions in order that they may be forwarded to the president of the United States, to induce him to take action so as to prevent this pretended outrage; and

Whereas, This whole effort is but a plot to justify the president in attempting the accomplishment of such measures as will inevitably lead to a disruption of this government, and thus inaugurate a second, and as these vile schemers hope, successful rebellion against the government of the United States; and

Whereas, If this dangerous scheme be perfected, it will result not only in the ultimate destruction of this government, but in the reduction of this newly enfranchised race again to the chains of slavery, with all its concomitants, injustice, oppression, and horrors; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this convention, as the legal representatives of this long abused and outrageously slandered people, do solemnly enter our protest against this vile slander on the great body of our constituents; and being fresh from these people, and thoroughly conversant with their wishes, desires, and intentions, solemnly and earnestly deny the truth of all such charges, and declare to the world that there is not one word of truth in them.

Resolved, That as loyal citizens of the United States, we denounce the action of these political schemers against the government of the United States, and against the rights of man, and warn the president, congress, and the people of the United States of the foul plot and dangerous schemes of these men.

Resolved, That we denounce all men who give credence to this unfounded slander and assist in circulating the same.

Resolved, That we earnestly petition congress to appoint a committee to investigate all such charges, and thus disabuse the minds of the friends of the long and still abused race throughout the Union.

Resolved, That the secretary be required to furnish a copy of these resolutions, and mail the same immediately to the president, the speaker of the house of representatives, and president of the senate.

Mr. Wickliffe urged their adoption.

Mr. Cromwell said the colored men were strong enough to maintain their rights, and would maintain them in the hands of loyal men.

Mr. Pinchback regretted that such resolutions had been presented on this floor; they were out of place, and mischievous in their import. In this country there are thirty white men to one black man; therefore it ill becomes the colored men to make violent and intemperate demands. Let them ask for justice, and for nothing more, and let the appeal be made in such a spirit that all people will see the propriety of granting it. Even the slaveholder can not fail to have his stony heart touched by the humble, humane, and even generous conduct of the negro during the war. The appeal was never made by them to violence and revenge, but they trusted all the while to the innate justice of the great American heart. Any one can see the suicidal policy of arraying the black man against the white. This is not a Republican convention. There is a Republican party, and it has a central executive committee. Let them attend to such matters as this if they wish to, and let these questions henceforth be kept off this floor that we may give our undivided attention to our legitimate business.

Mr. Blackburn indorsed the remarks made by Mr. Cromwell; but, pending his remarks, the hour arriving therefor the question was postponed, and the convention took up the

SPECIAL ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The report of the committee on militia came up.

Mr. Crane declared himself opposed to every single section in the report.

The report not having laid over for two days the chair ruled it out of order.

Mr. Bertonneau moved to adjourn till Monday at 12 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Wickliffe moved that the rules be suspended to take up the report of the finance committee for immediate action. Carried.

At this stage of the proceedings Major General Joseph A. Mower was announced, and the convention standing, the general was escorted to a seat on the platform, was introduced by the chairman of the committee of invitation to the honorable president, and by him presented to the convention.

A recess of fifteen minutes was declared, during which the distinguished guest received the congratulations of the delegates.

Upon being called to order, the convention took up the report of the finance committee, and the various ordinances on finance submitted.

COMMITTEE ON THE WHOLE.

Mr. Smith was called to the chair.

After considerable discussion the committee rose and reported back the ordinance of Mr. Blackburn providing for raising funds to pay the expenses of the convention.

Mr. Crane took the floor making a vigorous address on the rights of the newly enfranchised, suffrage, and general amnesty.

Mr. Blackburn explained his proposed ordinance as a measure carrying out the plan proposed in the congressional act of reconstruction. He thought the plan proposed was feasible, and asked for its full investigation and deliberation. He was opposed to general taxation just at this time, and in the present impoverished condition of the country.

Mr. Newsham presented the following as a substitute for the fourth section of the proposed bill:

SEC. 4. Be it further declared and ordained, that said bonds shall be in amounts of twenty-five, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and thousand dollars with interest of eight per cent per annum; they shall be receivable any date after issue, with interest calculated and allowed up to date of receipt, by the sheriffs, tax collectors, and state treasurer for all state taxes or other public dues, as well as for the sale of public lands.

Also the following:

SEC. 8. Be it further declared and ordained, that said bonds shall be ready for issue in six days from the date of the passage of this ordinance.

Mr. Blackburn accepted the proposed substitute for the fourth section, but deemed the latter section impracticable.

Mr. Belden, without taking ground for or against the bill, enumerated legal and technical objections thereto.

Mr. Jones argued down Mr. Belden's objections, and urged immediate action. Providing this was done, he was authorized to say that all the money required would be forthcoming at once.

Mr. Newsham argued the legal right of the convention to raise money in any way it might deem proper. The law leaves this an open subject, giving the convention free scope to regulate its finances as it may deem best. He had ample reason to believe that immediately these bonds were issued they would be taken up at once, and not at a ruinous discount by disloyal brokers, but at par by men of means who were true to their country and desire her prosperity.

Mr. Ludeling was not prepared for immediate action. This was a subject requiring careful thought and full investigation before any special action was resolved upon, and moved to lay the whole matter on the table subject to call, and that the report, substitute and amendments, be printed. Lost.

Mr. Cooley argued in favor of the report of the finance committee, which provides for the levying of a direct tax of one mill per cent on all taxable property.

Mr. Blackburn explained that the object of his proposed issuance of bonds was to issue them predicated upon a tax hereafter to be levied.

Mr. Cooley continued, expressing a disbelief in the feasibility of collecting money on bonds. The experience of officers of the state in disposing of their warrants on the treasury, and even of the state in disposing of its own bonds heretofore issued has been unfortunate and unprofitable. The bonds of the state of Louisiana issued before the war are to-day not worth in the markets forty-five cents on the dollar. It is rarely that financial men can be found who will come up and buy bonds issued by such an organization as this convention at par when they can buy the old bonds of the state for forty-five cents on the dollar. This might have been the case in the days of ancient Rome, but men of that class are rarely found now-a-days. Men now-a-days are very apt to measure the degree of their financial investments by what they will bring back to their pockets. General Hancock is here to carry out the provisions of the law, and he will carry out fully your enactments if a tax is levied. That is a safe plan; there is no doubt about it. Adopt the ordinance proposed by the finance committee, and I have no doubt by the time that bill designates—the first of April—you will have all the money you require. Pass that bill, and it will be carried out, completely and fully. It has been asked if a sufficient amount will be fully realized by the petty tax of one mill per cent. In this state, the amount of taxable property is two hundred and fifty million dollars. Now one mill per cent of that amount assessed would place in the treasury $250,000—one thousand dollars more than can readily be realized by the sale of half a million in bonds. As a country member, the speaker had as much interest in getting paid as anybody, and he had been looking earnestly at every proposition which would provide a way for paying him for his services; and this he considered the only feasible plan.

Mr. Wickliffe said Mr. Cooley was not a poor man, because he was a lawyer and wore good clothes; and his case was, therefore, not so urgent as that of many others. He characterized the proposition of Mr. Cooley as a rebel trick. Still claiming the floor for Monday next, he, at four o'clock, moved to adjourn until Monday at eleven o'clock. Carried.

Thirteenth Day—Monday, December 9.

President Taliaferro called the convention to order at twelve o'clock.

Ninety-one members answered to their names on the calling of the roll.

Rev. Joseph Welch, of Texas, was called upon to address the throne of grace.

The minutes of the previous day were read and adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Wickliffe submitted the following motion: That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to whom shall be referred the ordinance of finance submitted by Mr. Blackburn, with instructions to confer with any parties who may propose to loan money on bonds to be issued by this convention on the faith of the state, with instructions to report to this convention at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Crane opposed the reference to a committee.

Mr. Jones had had an interview with a capitalist, who proposed that the state convention should issue bonds bearing eight per cent interest; if this was done warrants could be drawn predicated upon them, and money to the amount of $300,000 would be placed in the bank to meet them. He recommended that this course be adopted by the convention.

Mr. McMillan asked to know what amount of discount would be demanded by the brokers.

Mr. Jones was not prepared to answer, having left this matter to be arranged by the committee of finance whom it is proposed to appoint. The amount of discount he was assured would be only a living, reasonable amount. The whole matter may be arranged by to-morrow morning.

Mr. Wickliffe believed, under the ordinary circumstances, a direct tax the most proper mode of raising funds, but an extraordinary circumstance has come up which will render this process unnecessary, since men stand ready to furnish at once all necessary funds; therefore he urged the adoption of the motion.

Mr. Rodriguez felt there was something wrong in this matter, he couldn't tell exactly where. He was afraid somebody would get skinned. There was a trick somewhere. But he wanted money some way, and was willing the committee should be appointed, provided they would be required to report to-day.

Mr. Fuller, as chairman of the committee on finance, stated that the committee had waited upon what they conceived the quickest, safest, and most economical place for raising funds. The committee had waited on bankers, but their mission had been fruitless. Go and present the warrant of this convention to a banker and he will laugh at you. The convention has no finances, an the bankers don't know us. Let us take the state bonds there engraved at an expense of six thousand dollars to the taxpayers, and you receive the same reply, except that they will discount them for you under regulations which will put $100,000 in their pockets. The speaker protested in the name of the taxpayers, the freedmen, and all men having the interests of the state at heart, against this scheme. If he could not pay his way he would sleep in the place provided by the municipal authorities for the homeless before he would thus compromise the dignity of the state. We need to be paid, and are anxious to be paid, and after consulting the best legal advisers your committee has united upon the report which they have submitted as the most dignified and legitimate plan. The mere pittance of one mill per cent will not oppress the poor nor distress the rich. This convention disgraces itself when it admits that it can not perform its duties without being paid for it. I was sent here, he said, by the freedmen of my parish to represent their interests, and I am prepared to do it without pay, if necessary, before I will compromise them for years to come by a wicked and extravagant issue of state bonds.

Mr. Reagan urged the issuance of the bonds, and thought the people of the state would be ready and willing to pay the discount.

Mr. Cooley thought if these bonds were issued they would be negotiated at such a ruinous discount as would appal the members of the convention.

Mr. Smith wished immediate action on the finance question, and hoped the subject would go to the committee at once.

The motion of Mr. Wickliffe was then adopted.

The chair appointed the following named gentlemen upon the committee: Messrs. Henry W. Fuller, H. Bonseigneur, Simon Jones, W. J. Blackburn, and G. M. Wickliffe.

Mr. Fuller declined serving as chairman of the committee, and John S. Harris was appointed in his stead.

Mr. Crawford, in order to allow committees time to report, moved to adjourn until Tuesday at one o'clock. The motion was carried by a vote of 58 yeas to 13 nays.

Tuesday, December 10, 1867.

The convention met at one o'clock P. M., Judge Taliaferro in the chair.

Eighty-four members answered to their names on the calling of the roll.

Prayer was offered by Mr. T. W. Conway.

The reading of the minutes of the previous day was dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Reagan:

Resolved, That the sergeant-at-arms is hereby authorized to furnish any necessary article called for by the chairman of any committee or other member of the convention.

Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Deslonde, of Iberville, moved that the secretary shall supply the members of the convention with postage stamps until their per diem is paid.

A motion was made to amend by inserting "and also cigars."

Mr. Smith moved to lay on the table. Carried.

By Mr. Martin:

Resolved, That the legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary to punish all employes or citizens, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, who may by threats, violence, or intimidations attempt to prevent any citizen or citizens as aforesaid from exercising their rights and privileges as voters or attending public meetings of any description whatever, or interfering with the rights and privileges of any citizen or citizens of the state.

Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Cromwell:

Resolved, That the state of Louisiana shall never assume nor pay any debt or obligation contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion; nor shall this state ever in any manner claim from the United States or make any allowance or compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any way whatever.

Laid over under the rules.

By Mr. Martin:

Resolved, That the legislature shall at its first session pass such laws that all planters and farmers in the state of Louisiana shall be subject and liable to take out a license or pay any duties or taxes as retail merchants for any article of clothing or other merchandise which they may buy and sell to their employes on their plantations or farms. And they shall be subject or liable in any manner as retail merchants for such traffic with said employe or employes. Such act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Jones:

Resolved, That sales that have been or may be made by collectors of taxes shall be received by courts in evidence as *prima facie* valid sales.

Referred to committee on general provisions.

Mr. Harper moved that hereafter the secretary shall read by title only all bills or resolutions that are to be referred to the consideration of a committee, thereby saving time to the convention.

Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Crane moved that all reports of the committees of the convention, except that of the committee on bill of rights, be referred to the committee on draft of the constitution; that committee to report them back in committee of the whole, to be discussed section by section.

Mr. Crawford moved to amend by inserting the report of the committee on bill of rights also.

The motion of Mr. Crane was adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Vandergriff, of the committee on enrollment, submitted a report naming M. A. Gury as clerk of the committee.

Mr. Cooley and others objected to the appointment of a clerk of the enrollment committee at this time as unnecessary.

The committee asked leave to withdraw their report. Granted.

The committee on printing submitted a report establishing a tariff of pay for the official printing of the convention lower in the main than has heretofore been paid for like services. The committee also recommend that the proceedings of the convention be published in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, Homer *Iliad*, *Louisiana Intelligencer*, St. Landry *Progress*, *German Gazette*, and Iberville *Pioneer*.

Mr. Blackburn moved to suspend the rules to put the report upon its adoption.

Mr. Tinchant moved to lay the motion on the table; carried.

Mr. Tinchant moved that one hundred copies of the report be printed; carried.

Mr. Tinchant moved to suspend the rules to make the report of the committee the order of the day for to-morrow.

A motion to lay this motion on the table was carried.

Mr. Ludeling, of the committee on judiciary, submitted a report vesting the judicial power in a supreme court, district courts, parish courts, and justices of the peace. The justices of the supreme court to be appointed for eight years by the governor.

The legislature shall divide the state into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for six years, and a judge shall be appointed in each for six years by the governor. There shall be judicial district courts in the parish of Orleans. The whole number shall not be less than twelve nor more than twenty. Judges to be eligible for appointment must have read and practiced law in the state for five years. A parish judge shall be appointed for six years; he shall have practiced law two years, and receive a salary of $1000. Justices of the peace shall be appointed by the governor for two years. There shall be an attorney general appointed for the state, and a district attorney for each judicial district, and a sheriff and coroner for each parish appointed for four years.

The committee also reported back various ordinances referred to them, recommending, in the main, their re-reference to the committee on general provisions.

Mr. Crane desired to discuss the report, but was called to order under the rules.

Mr. Jones moved to print 200 copies of the report. Carried.

Mr. McMillan called the attention of the convention to a material error in the report of the committee on the executive department. In the section defining the qualifications of the governor the committee had reported 25 years; the printer has it 35 years.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Harris, of the special committee on Mr. Wickliffe's resolution of yesterday, submitted the following:

To the President and Members of the Constitutional Convention of the state of Louisiana:

Your committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Wickliffe, submit the following report:

Your committee having conferred with parties who propose to loan money to defray the expenses of this convention on bonds issued by this convention in pursuance of the ordinance introduced by Mr. Blackburn, at the rate of thirty-five per cent discount, the bonds to be issued to the amount of three or five hundred thousand dollars, payable in five years, bearing eight per cent interest.

JOHN S. HARRIS, Chairman.
SIMON JONES,
HENRY BONSEIGNEUR,
G. M. WICKLIFFE,
W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

Mr. Cooley, out of respect for the finances of Louisiana, moved that the report of the committee be laid on the table permanently and the committee discharged.

He withdrew his motion to permit Mr. Jones to explain that the committee had done all that was required of them, and that brokers were ready to furnish the money; thought this was the only way to get money; was sure there would be obstacles in the way of executing the ordinance submitted by the finance committee, which would be insurmountable to General Hancock.

Mr. Cooley thought it a sacrifice of the good name of the state of Louisiana to consent to the proposed plan. He thought the plan proposed was wild and reckless, and that a more economical proposition could be adopted.

Mr. Wickliffe explained the report and argued its adoption. He declared that General Hancock was the last man for any loyal man to depend upon. He would bet his life that five dollars in taxes as proposed by the finance committee would never be collected in Louisiana.

Mr. Crane regretted that there was a member on the floor who was prepared to vote to issue state bonds. The speaker had felt more than once that the ghost of the convention of '64 was on this floor. He would be the last man in the world to believe that General Hancock would defy an act of congress. He expressed full confidence in the report of the finance committee, and thought the project of issuing bonds would make this body as disgraceful as the convention of '64.

Mr. Smith declared that funds must be had to carry on the work of the convention. He wanted to know who was going to pay the taxes but the very men who had taken the state out of the Union and plunged her into ignominy and ruin; therefore he was earnestly in favor of the adoption of the report.

Mr. Ludeling was anxious that money to pay the expenses of the convention should be provided in the earliest and most economical manner. The plan proposed by the finance committee had not been deliberated upon on this floor. The speaker called attention to the law which was superior to all other law in the matter; and he was assured the commanding general would enforce the law justly and earnestly. If he be an honest man and true soldier—and the speaker had never doubted it—he would not bind himself to any clique or party to defeat the ordinances of this convention; if he does do this he belies all his past history. The speaker quoted the section of the reconstruction law which authorizes the forming of courts martial, and declares that all interference, under color of state authority, with the execution of the act, shall be null and void, and also the section of the act giving to the convention the power to regulate financial questions.

Mr. Jones quoted General Hancock's recent jury order to overthrow the gentleman's argument.

Mr. Ludeling denied that there was one word in the reconstruction law which gave any man the right to be a juror. Sitting on a jury is not a privilege, it is a duty, and is considered in the country a very unpleasant duty. At that a dozen members rose to propound questions to the speaker, but the gentleman continued by wishing it understood that he did not come here as a radical Republican; not as a politician; he was not here to gratify ambitious private objects, but to do his whole duty in framing a constitution. There was no question but members of this convention should be paid for their services, and soon and economically, but he was not prepared to burden the people with taxation, be they loyal or disloyal. The report of the finance committee had not been acted upon, and he was not prepared to vote for this iniquitous scheme until he found no better plan existed.

Mr. Blackburn thought too much buncomb had been brought to bear on this question. The propositions before this house are simple and free. He advocated the proposition he had presented, although he was not wedded to that scheme. He declared that the people were not in a condition to undergo immediate taxation. He thought that bonds issued as proposed would realize money sooner and more liberally than in any other way, or than has been done by any other state.

Mr. Newsham moved that the report of the special committee be adopted.

Mr. Cooley moved to lay the report on the table, and called for the ayes and nays.

The ayes and nays were ordered, and the motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas: Messrs. Barret, Bertonneau, Brown, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Dearing, Depasseau, P. G. Deslonde, Douglass, Duparte, Fuller, Ferguson, Gould, Harrison, R. H. Isabelle, Thomas Isabelle, Kelso, Ludeling, Lynch, McMillan, Mushaway, Myers, Packard, Riggs, Rodriguez, Steele, Vandergriff, Waples—30.

Nays: Messrs. Antoine, Baker, Belden, Blackburn, Blandin, Bonseigneur, Bonnefoi, Burrel, Cromwell, Cuney, Donato, Drinkard, Dupart, Duplessis, Esnard, François, Gair, Gardiner, Guichard, Harper, Hempstead, Ingraham, Jackson, Jones, Lange, Leroy, J. B. Lewis, Richard Lewis, Marie, Martin, Massicot, Meadows, McLeran, Moses, Murrel, Newsham, Oliver. Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Riard, Roberts, Schawb, Smith, Snaer, Scott, Snider, Valfroit, Wickliffe, Williams, Wilson—54.

Mr. Crawford moved to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. Jones moved the adoption of the original motion.

Mr. Crawford protested against the adoption of the motion; though he was a poor man, he was prepared to sleep on this floor, and beg his food from door to door, rather than damn himself, this convention, and the state by voting for such a proposition. The laws of congress give the convention no right to issue bonds, and if this thing is done the convention goes beyond its power, and its action will not be sustained. The proposition made by the chairman of the finance committee—some men here see a rebel behind it. The chairman of that committee was one of those men who spent four or five years in fighting the rebels, and bears on his body wounds received in fighting for equal rights. There is too much talk about "rebels" on the floor of this body, and it comes from certain men with a very poor grace. If this scheme was right he would favor it, but it was wrong, illegal, and ruinous. The only way to secure equal franchise is to carry this convention through in a way that will be acceptable to the people. The speaker had rather work for nothing than that reconstruction should fail, for then everything was lost.

Mr. Crawford moved that the convention adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Smith moved to adjourn—at half-past four—till ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The vote stood 39 to 39, and the chair by casting vote decided in favor of the motion.

Fifteenth Day—Wednesday, December 11.

The convention met at ten o'clock, Judge Taliaferro in the chair.

Seventy-two members answered to their names on the calling of the roll.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Cromwell:

Resolved, That the migration or importation of Chinese are prohibited within this state.

Laid over under the rules.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The chairmen of the various standing committees reported progress.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The report of the committee on Mr. Wickliffe's resolution came up.

Mr. Waples thought that there was a great need of money among the members of the convention, but he should ponder well before he would authorize the issuance of $500,000 in state bonds, from which there will be realized forty-nine cents by the convention and fifty-one cents by the speculator, for that is just what it amounts to. No man will issue his note payable in two years for $1000, and sell it for $490, who ever intends to pay the note. Should the state do what individuals will not do? He had opposed the indorsing of the levee bonds, but if they were a wrong those proposed now were an infamy. Every lawyer on the floor who had spoken had presented legal objections to the adoption of the ordinance. He demanded that the committees should state who these brokers were—a matter that has been carefully kept a profound secret by the committee. The money will not be got half so soon under this plan as under that of the finance committee. He was prepared to denounce this scheme with his latest breath, and fight it till he died. He would not permit the chances of reconstruction to be jeopardized in this way. The speaker was not in the habit of running after commanding generals, but thought that if this bill should be adopted the commanding general might take it under serious consideration and prevent its execution. The speaker thought $1000 would pay the necessary expenses of those who were most pressed, and knew that this sum would be loaned by a member of the convention if asked for, without any interest.

Mr. Newsham was not to be terrified by the threat of a military ax hanging over his head. He declared the proposed loan as generous and fair as any that can be got. All money of Louisiana, as well as of the city, is at as bad, or even a worse, discount to-day.

Mr. Cooley presented the following:

Resolved, That the report of the committee be recommitted, with instructions that the committee shall report back the name or names of the party or parties with whom this proposed loan is to be effected.

Mr. Jones was willing this should be done, provided the convention should go into secret session.

Mr. Waples said that a member of this convention was prepared to loan $50 each to twenty members of the convention, they giving their notes therefor, without interest, and the money would be forthcoming to-morrow morning.

Mr. Ingraham said that some member of his convention had approached another member, and requested a loan of $50. The money was advanced, and the party who borrowed it was required to give his note for $75, payable in five days. This money was loaned by one of the most radical members of the convention, and this is the courtesy and kindness the members who are rich extend to those who are poor.

Mr. Smith moved that the previous question be now put.

The yeas and nays were called for and ordered.

The chair decided the resolution of Mr. Cooley first in order.

Mr. Wickliffe appealed from the decision of the chair.

The decision of the chair was overruled by a vote of 29 yeas to 47 nays.

The members claimed permission to explain their votes.

Mr. Isabelle was opposed to burdening the people with taxation.

Mr. Moses was opposed to any such swindling shave of state bonds, and he was ready to accept Mr. Waples' offer; or he would rather work for nothing than leave such a disgraceful act behind him.

Mr. Burrell did not know who to trust. The question had been argued by eloquent gentlemen of sound judgment; but he wanted to stick to the work before the convention, or he would never get another chance, and he knew it.

Mr. Wickliffe denied that he was actuated by pecuniary reasons in advocating this plan.

Mr. Murrell was going to vote for the resolution because there were brags made that this convention should adjourn without being paid, and so accomplish nothing.

Mr. Blackburn favored the adoption of the report as the best plan proposed. He was the author of the proposition, and had introduced it because it postponed the levying of taxes a little while longer.

Mr. Bonseigneur was not prepared to vote away $500,000 under the circumstances.

Mr. Cromwell voted for the ordinance because the convention had a right to do so, and needed money, and this was the quickest way to get it.

Mr. Jones knew that no money could be raised by taxation, and the plan proposed was the only other feasible plan presented

Mr. Cooley opposed the bill on the following grounds: 1. The convention has no power to issue bonds pledging the faith of the state. 2. If it had power, the proposed discount was ruinous and disgraceful to the state. 3. That the profits of the loan will go into the pockets of so-called rebels; one of the parties, he was informed, having been sent to Ship Island by General Butler for furnishing supplies to the rebel government. 4. He did not believe the profits realized by pawnbrokers a fair criterion to judge of the value of money.

Mr. Crane opposed the resolution because he was not satisfied, but Messrs. Michael Hahn and W. R. Fish might be the parties who desire to negotiate these bonds.

Mr. Smith rose to defend those gentlemen, as having the purest records as Union men.

Mr. Harper thought the opposition to this bill disclosed the wolf in sheep's clothing; felt that certain parties were using every means in their power, legal or illegal, to defeat the action of this convention.

Mr. Rodriguez asked to understand what the convention was about to vote on.

Mr. Tinchant claimed that the committee had reported a scheme by which money can be got cheaper than in the markets of the city.

Mr. Barrett should oppose the bill, because members had voted themselves $10 per day, with an idea of discounting their warrants, which they were now not disposed to do.

Mr. Reagan did not care from whom the money came, so long as it was obtained honestly.

Mr. Poindexter insisted that money must be raised immediately, as the convention was spending about $10,000 per day.

Mr. Pinchback thought the adoption of the vote would only accept the report; then a very small portion of the work of obtaining the loan was accomplished.

Mr. Belden took the same view, but favored the loan.

Mr. Bonseigneur said that if the parties had been sent to Ship island it was nothing to their discredit, for they were not sent there for crime.

The question then recurred upon the original motion to adopt the report of the special committee.

The motion was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Messrs. Antoine, Baker, Belden, Blackburn, Blandin, Bonseigneur, Burrel, Cromwell, Demarest, P. G. Desionde, Donato, Drinkard, Dupart, Duplessis, Esnard, François, Gair, Gardiner, Harper, Harris, Hempstead, Hiestand, Ingraham, R. H. Isabelle, Jackson, Jones, Lange, Leroy, J. B. Lewis, R. Lewis, Marie, Massicot, Meadows, McLeran, Morris, Moses, Murrel, Newsham, Oliver, Pierce, Pinchback, Poindexter, Pollard, Reagan, Reese, Smith, Snaer, Scott, Snider, Tinchant, Twitchell, Valfroit, Wickliffe, Wilson—53.

Nays: Messrs. Barret, Bertonneau, Bonnefoi, Butler, Cooley, Crane, Crawford, Depasseau, Douglass, Duparte, Fuller, Ferguson, Gould, Guichard, Harrison, Thomas Isabelle, Kelso, Ludeling, Lynch, Martin, McMillan, Mushaway, Myers, Packard, Riard, Riggs, Roberts, Rodriguez, Schawb, Steele, Thibaut, Vandergriff, Vidal, Waples, Williams—36.

Mr. Cooley moved that the ordinance of Mr. Blackburn be referred to the committee on finance under rule 48 of the constitution.

It was declared that the ordinance had already been referred to the committee on contingent expenses.

Mr. Ingraham moved to take a recess of half an hour to allow the special committee time to report on this ordinance. Carried.

On reassembling, at half-past one o'clock, Mr. Wickliffe in behalf of a majority of the committee, presented the following report:

To the President and Members of the Constitutional Convention:

The undersigned, members of the special committee to whom was referred the ordinance on finance submitted by the member from Claiborne, with instructions to confer with parties proposing to loan money to the convention, and report, respectfully ask permission to make the following majority report as a more detailed report than the one already submitted.

The committee, therefore, report that they met the parties referred to, who submitted the following propositions:

1. They propose to take the bonds to be issued by the convention for either $300,000 or $500,000.

2. They propose to give us sixty-five cents on the dollar for the bonds to be issued under Mr. Blackburn's ordinance.

3. They propose to deposit $25,000 cash in greenbacks in the state treasury within seven days from the passage of said ordinance by this convention.

4. They propose to forfeit this amount, if they fail in their part of the contract, which will be deposited before a single bond is issued.

5. They propose to deposit in the state treasury $20,000 within every ten days after the issuance of the bonds, and further guarantee that the convention shall always have funds enough at its disposal to cash all its warrants.

Your committee therefore respectfully submit this more extended report, and advise the adoption of the ordinance of Mr. Blackburn, modified to the amount of $300,000, and amended by the substitute of the member from West Feliciana, for the fourth section of said ordinance, and that the propositions herewith submitted be accepted by this convention, with the understanding that no bonds are to be delivered until the money is paid.

G. M. WICKLIFFE,
SIMON JONES,
W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
HENRY B

LATE BY TELEGRAPH.

From Alabama—The Constitutional Convention, etc.

MONTGOMERY, December 5.—The convention has been engaged all day in considering the constitution. The final vote on its adoption was taken late this enening, and resulted—yeas, 67; nays 10; absent and not voting, 23.

Mr. Semple, of Montgomery, presented a protest signed by fifteen members, some of whom are absentees. The protest was ordered to be spread on the journal, but the names of the absentees who had signed it were stricken off.

Two other members gave notice that they would present a protest to-morrow. One has been presented by a sick member, which makes eighteen members who protest against the constitution.

The convention will probably adjourn to-morrow.

MONTGOMERY, December 6.—A large and enthusiastic conservative meeting was held last night. It was addressed by Hon. John Forsyth, of Mobile, and other distinguished speakers. Four members of the convention, who voted and protested against the constitution, made speeches pledging their hearty co-operation in the effort to defeat the constitution.

The conservative state executive committee recommends the organization of conservative clubs throughout the state, and active efforts are being made to defeat the constitution. The protesting members of the convention declare that they believe any government framed in accordance with the provisions of the constitution adopted by the convention will entail upon the people of the state greater evils than any which now threaten them.

The convention to-day adopted a memorial to congress requesting an alteration or amendment of the reconstruction laws so as to require only a majority of the registered voters voting on the question to determine for or against the adoption of the constitution.

An ordinance to protect electors was passed. It provides for the punishment of all persons who intimidate voters, deceive them as to the days of elections, the candidates to be voted for, etc.

An ordinance was passed declaring all debts made for the purchase of slaves absolutely void, and setting aside all judgments or decrees by any of the state courts since January 11, 1861, upon all evidences of debt based upon the sale or purchase of slaves. The ordinance also declares null and void, at the option of either party, all contracts for the sale of land made between January 11, 1861, and May 9, 1865, where the purchase money is unpaid or title deeds remain unexecuted, unless paid for or contracted to be paid for in United States currency or property other than slaves.

All notes or other evidence of debt outstanding and unpaid given for or in consideration of confederate money or bonds are declared null and void.

The president of the convention, who is the radical nominee for supreme court judge, opposed this ordinance, declaring it could not be sustained in the courts. The constitution, engrossed on parchment, was signed by sixty-four members.

The committee on disabilities recommended a number of persons in each county to congress for relief from political disabilities, on account of their advocacy of reconstruction. The ordinance to suspend all state courts except the supreme, probate, and criminal courts was defeated by a tie vote.

The memorial to congress in favor of the extension of the time for the completion of railroads in this state was defeated by Bingham, and the extremists who desire congress to revoke the grant of land made to the Southern railroads, and appropriate it to the education of freedmen.

There was a good deal of legislation by the convention this week, looking to the maintenance of the radical party in power.

The convention adjourned at two o'clock subject to the call of its president or the military commander, if reconvened before January 1, 1868.

The radicals are holding a grand mass meeting at the capitol to-night to enlighten the freedmen touching their rights under the new constitution.

MONTGOMERY, December 11.—Governor Patton has perfected financial arrangements in New York for paying the interest on the foreign debt, due January 1, 1868, and also secured an extension of the time for payment of the temporary loan heretofore negotiated in New York until the same can probably be paid from tax collections, which obviates the necessity for the sale of state bonds, which would go at a heavy discount under the present depressed condition of Southern finances.

Henry C. Semple, of Montgomery, Joseph H. Speed, of Perry, and eleven other conservative Republican members of the reconstruction convention have published a protest against the constitution, which ably vindicates their position.

They assume that the action of the convention is in opposition to the sentiment of the Northern people as expressed in the recent elections, and that the constitution adopted violates the conditions of the formation of the Republican party in Alabama by transcending the requirements of the reconstruction act, and adding features of proscription and disfranchisement not authorized by these measures. They believe the Northern people will not permit the power of their government to be directed to the abasement and degradation of the white population of the South. That they will not sentence the white race of the South to be the servants of their former slaves, even as a punishment for rebellion

They argue that the civil liberty of the Northern people will be endangered by the continued exercise of a proconsular rule, maintained by force, over an impoverished and ruined people. The South admits the thoroughness of her conquest, but trusts to the magnanimity of her conqueror, and appeals now to the tribunal of last resort, the people.

The political power of the blacks under the proposed system of suffrage is coveted by political adventurers, having no interest in common with the Southern people, as a weapon of offense to be wielded for the accomplishment of their selfish schemes of personal aggrandizement. That race will readily surrender itself to the arts and intrigues of designing persons who flatter their vanity and encourage them in jealous hate of the white inhabitants of the state. The colored delegates in the convention moved as subserviently at the beck of their radical managers as our slaves did at the command of their masters.

The amendment to the bill of rights, introduced by Keffer, that common carriers should make no distinction between citizens of the state, designed to secure to colored people seats at table and berths with whites on steamboats, at hotels, and on cars, aroused considerable opposition, and, threatening to produce serious discord in the convention, was withdrawn by its authors and advocates; but the colored delegates, the protesting members are informed, obliged the radical majority to promise them that the legislature should and would carry it into effect.

The address alludes to the fact that the convention refused to provide for separate schools for whites and blacks, and simply provided in the constitution for the establishment of one or more schools in each school district, by which if only one school should be established in a district children of both races must attend the same school.

One of the standing committees unanimously reported an article of the constitution prohibiting the intermarriage of whites and blacks, which was defeated in deference to the colored members, the committee that made the report receding from their position, and voting to table.

The signers of the address further declare that entertaining the views they do they owe it as a duty to their people to warn them against lending themselves to the ratification of the constitution. They knew not what fate may be in store for the people, but it can scarcely be worse than that which they will bring on themselves by aiding in carrying the constitution into effect.

MOBILE, December 11.—A grand conservative meeting was held here to-night in response to a call of many citizens. The object of the meeting was protection against the action of the late state convention, and to organize conservative political clubs throughout the city and state.

The meeting was largely attended, and was very enthusiastic. Perfect order was maintained throughout.

Patriotic speeches were made by Hon. Robert S. Smith, Hon. Percy Walker, and Major Henry St. Paul, of the *Times*.

Resolutions prepared by Hon. John Forsyth were unanimously adopted.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PAILADELPHIA, December 10.—The following resolution was adopted by the United Leaguers last night:

Resolved, That having confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of General U. S. Grant, and believing that his political principles are in consonance with those of the Republican party, and grateful for the services he has rendered to the country in every post of duty to which he has been called, we do hereby nominate him as the candidate of this league for the office of president of the United States.

NASHVILLE, December 10.—The house passed a bill repealing all laws disqualifying negroes from holding office and sitting on juries; also a bill providing for the appointment of a general commissioner for the state and three for each county to file claims of all loyal Tennesseeans for property lost through the war—these claims to be forwarded to Washington for allowance by the government. Both bills will probably pass the senate.

GALVESTON, December 6.—Captain Cenas, of the schooner Edith Brown, of New Orleans, which was totally wrecked on Brazos bar on 29th ultimo, came on the Tartar, and has gone to New Orleans.

Cotton receipts to-day 226 bales.

GALVESTON, December 10.—Military and civic honors were paid to the remains of Major General Griffin, his son, and Dr. Taylor, which were sent North to-day in charge of Captain Snider, of the third infantry. They go by the steamer Hewes.

CHARLESTON, December 10.—Thirty-two prisoners, only one of whom was white, escaped from the city jail last night.

RALEIGH, December 11.—The United States circuit court continues in session. Much business has been done. The suits brought against the stockholders of banks by holders of notes have not been determined. Judgments for twelve millions of dollars are said to have been obtained against defendants during court.

Judge Barnes opened special superior court.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Cornelius Vanderbilt has been elected president, and Samuel Torrance, vice-president, of the New York Central railroad.

Foreign News.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Cable dispatches state that Derby said in the house of lords that Stanley refused to join the Roman conference until the basis of conference be settled.

Mr. Rouher says that without France, Italy could not have saved Rome from revolution.

LONDON, December 6.—The *Times* is pleased with the transfer of St. Thomas to the United States, and hopes that American sanitary measures will abate contagious fevers.

PARIS, December 6.—In the corps legislatif, minister Rouher defended the government's policy in Italy, and said while Italian unity was desirable Italy should never take forcible possession of Rome.

FLORENCE, December 6.—The Italian parliament opened yesterday. Menabreax justified the arrest of Garibaldi, but said it was as inconvenient for the pope to have temporal power in Italy as for a foreign power to hold possession of Paris.

LONDON, December 6.—The *Times* says Stanley is right in refusing to allow the foreign policy of England to be reviewed by any foreign power. On all other points England is tired of the topic, and will meet the United States half-way.

LONDON, December 12.—The *Globe* says the attitude of France renders the Roman conference impossible. The Italian government has granted universal amnesty to the adherents of Garibaldi. The political affairs of Italy cause distrust in London mercantile circles.

PARIS, December 7.—This morning's *Presse* says the conference will not meet at Munich, but at Paris. The envoys of the various powers resident here will represent them in the conference.

LONDON, December 7.—Her majesty's theatre was burned last night after the audience had retired. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss heavy.

FLORENCE, December 7.—The Italian parliament assembled. Count Louisa, of Pisa, chosen president, defeating Ratuzza forty votes.

LIVERPOOL, December 7.—It is feared the steamer Lizzie Southord, from New York hither, has been lost. She is long overdue.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The *Times* praises the house for its refusal to impeach the president. It fears, however, the president will accept the action of the house as a new indorsement of his policy, and from this concludes that the hope of a sound reconstruction must be deferred.

LONDON Dec. 10.—It is inferred from the speech of M. Rouher that the French emperor has adopted the policy of the clerical party. The liberal journals are greatly dissatisfied, while the clerical organs seem pleased and jubilant.

Fenian sympathizers are making extensive preparations for a funeral procession in Liverpool on Sunday in honor of Allen, Gould, and Larkin. Orangemen of the city threaten to break up the procession, and a serious riot is feared.

BERLIN, December 10.—Bancroft had an audience yesterday with the queen of Prussia.

Drysc, the inventor of the needle-gun, is dead.

PARIS, December 10.—M. Rouher declares that since the settlement of the Luxemburg controversy by the London conference France has entertained no thought of territorial extension and conquest.

Latest from Mexico.

HAVANA, December 6.—Mexican dates of the 27th have been received. Peonage has been abolished.

A steam marble factory had been opened in the City of Mexico. Juarez was present upon the occasion and made a patriotic speech. He suggested that the first piece of marble cut be used in a monument to be erected to the memory of Mexicans who fell martyrs to liberty.

The condition of the Mexican treasury is improving.

Statements have been published in the newspapers stating that a contract had been made between Minister Romero and the United States government for three million of dollars worth of war materials, two million of which were to be taken in rifles and muskets and smaller arms, and the remaining million in cannon. Mexican journals have published letters of General Grant, Romero, Seward, and Madam Juarez, in regard to Mexican affairs.

Kidnapping of wealthy persons continues to be carried on pretty extensively by numerous bands of bandits.

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NOTICE.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS.
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS passed by the House of Representatives July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnest y requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

1. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.

2. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

3. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

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Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee will address
WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C.,
Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
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